

This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + Refrain from automated querying Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at http://books.google.com/







V 18.415.81

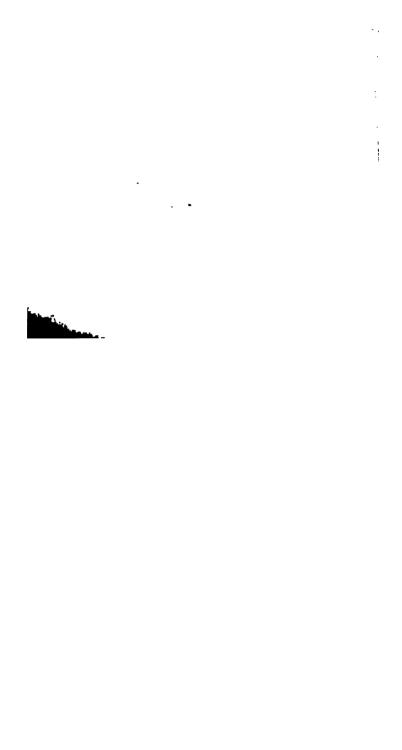


Harbard College Library

FROM

(6.5	
1	7

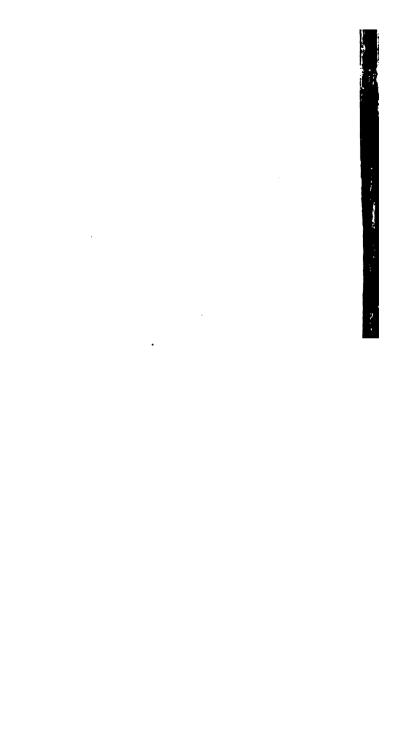






•

.





THE

ÆNEÏD OF VIRGIL.

•

•

•

·

P. VIRGILII MARONIS ÆNEIS.

THE

ÆNEÏD OF VIRGIL,

WITE

ENGLISH NOTES, CRITICAL AND EXPLANATORY;

A METRICAL CLAVIS;

AND AN

HISTORICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL, AND MYTHOLOGICAL INDEX.

BY

CHARLES ANTHON, LL.D.,

JAY-PROFESSOR OF THE GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES IN COLUMBIA COLLEGE, MEW YORK, AND RECTOR OF THE GRANKAR SCHOOL.

EDITED, WITH CONSIDERABLE ALTERATIONS, AND ADAPTED TO THE USE OF ENGLISH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

BY THE

REV. W. TROLLOPE, M.A.

Magno mentis opus.—Juv. Sar. vii. C.

LONDON:

WILLIAM REEVES, Publisher, 185, Fleet Street, 1881.



Lv 18.415.81

ī

11'\3'

PREFACE

TO THE FIRST EDITION.

Whatever may be the real intrinsic value of the American series of Latin School Classics, edited by Professor Anthon, they have at all events met with a degree of attention in this country, equal, if not superior, to that which they have received in his own. Indeed it will not be denied that in fulness of interpretation the editor has far outstripped the generality of his predecessors; though it is not so clear that his expositions are always correct: and it may well be doubted whether the trouble spared to the teacher, rather than the benefit derived by the learner, does not lie at the foundation of his success. his edition of the ÆNEID, the peculiar advantages and lefects, which characterize his former volumes, are more tian usually apparent. He has done both too much and too little:—too much, in the literal translation of shoot every line of the poem, so that nothing is left to exercise the diligence and ingenuity of the pupil. and too little, in the scanty supply of verbal and syntactical illustration, whereby an acquaintance with language generally, and that of each particular writer, is acquired and improved. The chief value of Dr. Anthon's labours consists in the copiousness of the historical, anythological, and geographical information, which he brings together from various sources; and in the occasional though by no means constant, elucidation of difficulties, obtained from the standard commentaries. It is thus that he develops the plan upon which he has edited the Æneïp of Virgil:—

"The present volume contains merely the Æneïd of Virgil, the Eclogues and Georgics* having been reserved for a separate work. This arrangement will, it is presumed, be found an acceptable one to the student. since the Georgics are seldom read in our preparatory schools, but most commonly form part of a college course.

"The text of the edition which is here offered to the public is based upon that of Heyne; but in numerous instances changes of punctuation and new readings have been introduced from the latest and best authorities. The recent and excellent edition of Heyne by Wagner has been particularly followed.

"The notes accompanying the text have been made purposely copious, since Virgil is an author in the perusal of whom the young scholar stands in need of very frequent

[•] Now published in one volume, edited by J. Nichols.

assistance. These notes will be found to contain all that is valuable in the commentaries of the latest European editors, such as Nöhden, Heinrich, Hohler, Thiel, Forbiger, Valpy; but more especially Heyne and Wagner. Important aid has also been obtained from the excellent version of the first six books of the Æneïd, which has recently appeared from the London press: and to the anonymous author of which the editor takes this opportunity of tendering his warmest acknowledgments.

"The Metrical Clavis is based on that of Dr. Carey, with such improvements, however, as the present condition of that branch of knowledge demanded: while the general Index will be found to contain all that is requisite for the young student in the perusal of the poem. For more extended information he will consult of course, the pages of a Classical Dictionary."

In order to adapt the work to the use of English students, it has been thought expedient to erase the greater portion of the translated passages; leaving only so much of this kind of assistance, as may be fairly supplied without fear of damping the ardour of inquiry. by removing every call upon the industry and judgment of the scholar. By this means, and by the curtailment of other apparent superfluities, the bulk of the Commentary has been so materially reduced, as to admit of the introduction of much additional matter of a less enervating character, and bearing, for the most part



viii

PREFACE.

upon peculiarities of language and construction. The Arguments, from Dryden, have also been prefixed to the several Books.

The present reprint has been carefully re-edited, some errors which had found their way in the first edition have been corrected, and the Publishers hope the present edition will be found perfect in every respect.

W. T.

LIFE OF VIRGIL.

PUBLICS VIRGILIUS MARO was born at the village of Andes. a few miles distant from Mantua, about 70 p.c. His father was of low birth, having been, according to some authorities, a potter, or brick-maker; and, according to others, the hireling of a travelling merchant, named Maius, or Magus. ingratiated himself, however, with his master, that he received his daughter Maia in marriage, and was intrusted with the charge of a farm, which his father-in-law had acquired in the vicinity of Mantua. Our poet was the offspring of these humble parents. The studies of Virgil commenced at Cremona. where he remained till he assumed the toga virilis. At the age of sixteen he removed to Mediolanum; and, shortly after, to Neapolis, where he laid the foundation of that multifarious learning which shines so conspicuously in the Æneid. During his residence in this city he perused the most celebrated Greek writers; and here he also studied the Epicurean system of philosophy under Syro, a celebrated teacher of that sect. But Medicine and Mathematics were the sciences to which he was chiefly addicted; and to an early tincture of geometrical knowledge may perhaps, in some degree, be ascribed his ideas of luminous order and masterly arrangement, and that regularity of thought, as well as exactness of expression, by which all his writings were distinguished.

It does not seem certain, or even probable, that Virgil went at all to Rome from Naples. It rather appears that he returned to his native country, and to the charge of his paternal farm. While residing here, and turning his attention in part to poetic composition, he attracted the notice of Pollio, who had been appointed by Antony to the command of the district in which

the farm of Virgil lay. Pollio, observing his poetic talents, and pleased with his amiable manners, became his patron and protector; and as long as this chief continued in command of the Mantuan district, Virgil was relieved from all exaction, and protected in the peaceable possession of his property. This tranquillity, however, was destined to be ruckly disturbed. Previously to the battle of Philippi, the triumvirs had promised to their soldiers the lands belonging to some of the richest towns of the empire. Augustus returned to Italy in A.U.C. 712, after his victory at Philippi, and found it necessary, in order to satisfy these claims, to commence a division of lands in Italy, on a more extensive scale even than he had intended. Cremona, unfortunately, having espoused the cause of Brutus, became peculiarly obnoxious to the victorious party, and its territory was accordingly divided among the veteran soldiers of the triumvir. This territory, however, not proving sufficient, the deficiency was supplied from the neighbouring district of Mantua; and the poet, no longer protected by Pollio (whose power, it would seem, had been diminished in consequence of his too close adherence to Antony), was dispossessed of his little property, under circumstances of peculiar violence. His personal safety was even endangered; and he was compelled, on one occasion, to escape the fury of the centurion Arrius by swimming over the Mincius.

At this juncture, Virgil had the good fortune to obtain the favour of Alphenus Varus, with whom he had studied philosophy at Naples under Syro the Epicurean, and who had now either succeeded Pollio in the command of the district, or was appointed by Augustus to superintend in that quarter the division of the lands. Under his protection Virgil twice repaired to Rome, where he was received not only by Mæcenas, but by Augustus himself, from whom he procured the restoration of the patrimony of which he had been deprived. This happened in the commencement of the year A.U.C. 714; and, during the course of that season, in gratitude for the favours he had received, he composed his eclogue, entitled "Tityrus." The remaining eclogues, with the exception, perhaps, of the tenth, called "Gallus," were produced in the course of this and the following year.

Virgil had now spent three years in the composition of pastoral poetry, and in constant residence on his farm, except during the two journeys to Rome which he was compelled to undertake for its preservation. The situation of his residence. however, being low and humid, and the climate chill at certain seasons of the year, his delicate constitution, and a pulmonary complaint with which he was affected, induced him, about the year A.U.C. 714 or 715, when he had reached the age of thirty. to seek a warmer sky. To this change, it may be conjectured he was further instigated by his increasing celebrity, and the extension of his poetic fame. On quitting his paternal fields, therefore, he first proceeded to the capital. Here his private fortune was considerably augmented by the liberality of Meecenas; and such was the favour he possessed with his patron, that we find him, soon after his arrival at Rome, introducing Horace to the notice of this minister. It is said, moreover, that he never asked anything of Augustus that was refused; and Donatus, his biographer, even affirms, though, it must be confessed, without the least probability, that Augustus consulted him with regard to his resignation of the government, as a sort of umpire between Maccenas and Agrippa.

It was probably during this period of favour with the emperor and his minister, that Virgil contributed the verses in celebration of the deity who presided over the gardens of Mæcenas; and wrote, though without acknowledging it, that well-known distich in honour of Augustus:—

"Nocte pluit totd; redeunt spectacula mane; Divisum imperium cum Jove Cæsar habet."

The story goes on to relate, that Bathyllus, a contemptible poet of the day, claimed these verses as his own, and was liberally rewarded. Vexed at the imposture, Virgil again wrote the verses in question near the palace, and under them,

" Hos ogo versiculos feci, tulit alter honores;"

with the beginning of another line in these words,

" Sic vos non robis."

four times repeated. Augustus wished the lines to be finished;

Bathyllus seemed unable; and Virgil at last, by completing the stanza in the following order

"Sic vos non vobis nidificatis aves; Sic vos non vobis vellera fertis oves; Sic vos non vobis mellificatis apes; Sic vos non vobis fertis aratra boves,"

proved himself to be the author of the distich, and the poetical usurper became the sport and ridicule of Rome.

During his residence at Rome, Virgil inhabited a house on the Esquiline Hill, which was furnished with an excellent library, and was pleasantly situated near the gardens of Mæcenas. The supposed site, and even ruins of this mansion, were long shown to modern travellers. Yet, however enviable was Virgil's present lot, the bustle and luxury of an immense capital were little suited to his taste, to his early habits, or to the delicacy of his constitution; while the observance and attention he met with were strongly repugnant to the retiring modesty of his disposition. Such was the popularity which he derived from his general character and talents, that on one occasion, when some of his verses were recited in the theatre, the whole audience rose to salute Virgil, who was present, with the same respect which they would have paid to the emperor: and so great was the annoyance which he felt on being gazed at and followed in the streets of Rome, that he sought shelter, it is said, in the nearest shops or alleys from public observation. At the period when Virgil enjoyed so much honour and popularity in the capital, Naples was a favourite retreat of illustrious and literary men. Thither he retired about A.U.C. 717, when in the thirtythird year of his age; and he continued, during the remainder of his life, to dwell chiefly in that city, or at a delightful villa which he possessed in the Campania Felix, in the neighbourhood of Nola, ten miles east of Naples. About the time when he first went to reside at Naples, he commenced his "Georgics" by order of Mæcenas, and continued, for the seven following years, closely occupied with the composition of that inimitable poem.

The genius of Virgil, being attended with some degree of diffidence, seems to have gained, by slow steps, the measure of confidence which at length emboldened him to attempt Epic

poerry. Re had begun his experience in verse with humble efforts in the pastoral line; though even there we behold his ardent muse frequently bursting the barriers by which she ought naturally to have been restrained. He next undertook the bolder and wider topic of Husbandry: and it was not till he had finished this subject with unrivalled success that he presumed to write the " Eneid." This poem, which occupied him till his death, was commenced in A.U.C. 724, the same year in which he had completed his "Georgics." After he had been engaged for some time in its composition, the greatest curiosity and interest concerning it began to be felt at Rome. A work. it was generally believed, was in progress, which would eclipse the fame of the Iliad. Augustus himself at length became desirous of reading the poem, so far as it had been carried; and, in the year 729, while absent from Rome on a military expedition against the Cantabrians, he wrote to the author from the extremity of his empire, entreating him to be allowed a perusal of it. Macrobius has preserved one of Virgil's answers to Augustus:-"I have of late received from you frequent letters. With regard to my Æneas, if, by Hercules, it were worth your listening to, I would willingly send it. But so vast is the undertaking, that I almost appear to myself to have commenced such a work from some defect in judgment or understanding; especially since, as you know, other and far higher studies are required for such a performance."—(Sat. i. 24.) Prevailed on, at length, by these importunities, Virgil, about a year after the return of Augustus, recited to him the sixth book, in presence of his sister Octavia, who had recently lost her only son Marcellus, the darling of Rome, and the adopted child of the emperor. The poet probably, in the prospect of this recitation. had inserted the affecting passage in which he alludes to the premature death of the beloved youth :-

"O nate ingentem luctum ne quare tuorum," &c.

And he did not lose his reward. See note on An. vi. 861.

Having brought the "Æneid" to a conclusion, but not the perfection which he wished to bestow upon it, Virgil, contrary to the advice and wish of his friends, resolved to travel into Greece, that he might correct and polish this great production



XiV

LIFE OF VIRGIL.

at leisure, in that land of poetic imagination. It was on undertaking this voyage that Horace addressed to him the affectionate ode beginning,

"Sic to Diva potens Cypri," &c. (i. 3.)

Virgil proceeded directly to Athens, where he commenced tho revisal of his epic poem, and added the magnificent introduction to the third book of the "Georgics." He had been thus engaged for some months at Athens, when Augustus arrived at that city on his return to Italy, from a progress through his eastern dominions. When he embarked for Greece, it had been the intention of Virgil to have spent three years in that country in the correction of his poem; after which he proposed to pass his days in his native country of Mantua, and devote the rest of his life to the study of philosophy, or to the composition of some great historical poem. The arrival of Augustus, however, induced him to shorten his stay, and to embrace the opportunity of returning to Italy in the retinue of the emperor. But the hand of death was already upon him. From his youth he had been of a delicate constitution; and, as age advanced, he was afflicted with frequent head aches, asthma, and spitting of blood. Even the climate of Naples could not preserve him from frequent attacks of these maladies, and their worst symptoms had encreased during his residence in Greece. The vessel in which he embarked with the emperor touched at Megara, where he was seized with great debility and languor. When he again went on board, his distemper was so increased by the motion and agitation of the vessel, that he expired a few days after he had landed at Brundisium, on the south-eastern coast of Italy. His death happened A.U.C. 734, when he was in the 51st year of his age.

Virgil, as he felt his end approaching, had ordered his friends Varius and Plotius Tucca, who were then with him, to burn the "Æneid" as an imperfect poem; but Augustus interposed to save a work, which he no doubt saw would at once confer immortality on the poet, and on the prince who patronized him. It was accordingly entrusted to Varius and Tucca, with power to revise and retrench, but with a charge that they should make and additions; a command which they so strictly observed as not

to complete even the hemistichs which had been left imperfect. They are said, however, to have struck out twenty-two verses from the second book, where Æneas, perceiving Helen amid the smoking ruins of Troy, intends to slay her, till his design is prevented by his goddess mother. These lines, accordingly, were wanting in many of the ancient manuscripts, but they have been subsequently restored to their place. See the note on $\mathfrak{B}\pi$. ii. 567. There was also a report long current, that Varius had made a change which still subsists, in the arrangement of two of the books, by transposing the order of the second and third, the latter having stood first in the original manuscript. According to some accounts, the four lines,

" Ille ego qui quondam." &c.

which are still prefixed to the "Æneid" in many editions, were expunged by Varius and Tucca; but, according to others, they never were written by Virgil, and are no better than an interpolation of the middle ages.

Virgil bequeathed the greater part of his wealth, which was considerable, to a brother. The remainder was divided among his patron Mæcenas, and his friends Varius and Tucca. fore his death he had also commanded that his bones should be carried to Naples, where he had lived so long and so happily. This order was fulfilled, under charge of Augustus himself. According to the most ancient tradition and the most commonly received opinion, the tomb of Virgil lies about two miles to the north of Naples, on the slope of the hill of Pausilippo, and over the entrance to the grotto or subterraneous passage which has been cut through its ridge, on the road leading from Naples to Puteoli. Cluverius and Addison, indeed, have placed the tomb on the other side of Naples, near the foot of Mount Vesuvius; but the other opinion is based upon the common tradition of the country, and accords with the belief of Petrarch, Sannazarius, and Bembo. It may still be cherished, therefore, by the traveller who climbs the hill of Pausilippo, and he may still think that he hails the shade of Virgil on the spot where his ashes repose. Notwithstanding, however, the veneration which the Romans entertained for the works of Vircil, his sepulchre was neglected before the time of Martial, who

declares that Silius Italicus first restored its long-forgotton honours. What is at present called the tomb, is in the form of a small, square, flat-roofed building, placed on a sort of platform, near the brow of a precipice on one side, and on the other sheltered by a superincumbent rock. Half a century ago, when More travelled in Italy, an ancient laurel (a shoot, perhaps. of the same which Petrarch had planted) overhung the simple edifice.—(More's Travels, Letter 65.) Within the low-vaulted cell was once placed the urn supposed to contain the ashes of Virgil. Pietro Stefano, who lived in the thirteenth century, mentions that he had seen the urn, with the epitaph inscribed on it, which is said to have been written by the poet himself a few moments before his death:—

"Mantua me genuit ; Calabri rapuere ; tenet nunc Parthenope. Cacini pascua, rura, duces."

Passing by the "Eclogues" and "Georgics," we will conclude the present biographical sketch with a few observations on the " Eneid." This production has for its subject the settlement of the Trojans in Italy, and, belonging to a nobler class of poetry than the "Georgics," is almost equally perfect in its kind. It ranks, indeed, in the very highest order, and it was in this exalted species of poetry that Virgil was most fitted to excel. Undisturbed by excess of passion, and never hurried away by the current of ideas, he calmly consigned to immortal verse the scenes which his fancy had first painted as lovely, and which his understanding had afterwards approved. The extent, too. and depth of the design proposed in the "Æneid" rendered this subjection to the judgment indispensable. Among the imperfections which criticism has pointed out, the greater portion are to be attributed, as in the instance of the prophecy of Celseno and its ludicrous accomplishment, not so much to the poet himself, as to the manners and feelings of the age. See on Æn. iii. 257.

The chief objection which critics in all ages have urged against the "Eneid," or, at least, against the poetical character of its author, is the defect in what forms the most essential quality of a poet, originality and the power of invention. It has never, indeed, been denied that he possessed a species of

invention, if it may be so called, which consists in placing ideas that have been pre-occupied in a new light, or presenting assemblages, which have been already exhibited, in a new point of view. Nor has it been disputed that he often succeeds in bestowing on them the charm of novelty, by the power of more perfect diction, and by that poetic touch which transmutes whatever it lights on into gold. But it is alleged that he has contrived few incidents, and opened up no new veins of thought. It is well known that the Roman dramatic writers, instead of contriving plots of their own, translated the master-pieces of Sophocles, Euripides, and Menander. The same imitative spirit naturally enough prevailed in the first attempts at Epic poetry. When any beautiful model exists in an art, it so engrosses and intimidates the mind, that we are apt to think that, in order to execute successfully any work of a similar description, the approved prototype must be imitated. It is supposed that what had pleased once must please always; and circumstances, in themselves unimportant, or perhaps accidental, are converted into general and immutable rules. It was natural then, for the Komans, struck with admiration at the sublime and beautiful productions of the epic muse of Greece, to follow her lessons with servility. The mind of Virgil also led him to imitation. His excellence lay in the propriety, beauty, and majesty of his poetical character, in his judicious contrivance of composition, his correctness of drawing, his purity of taste. his artful adaptation of the conceptions of others to his own purposes, and his skill in the combination of materials. Accordingly, when Virgil first applied himself to frame a poem, which might celebrate his imperial master, and emulate the productions of Greece, in a department of poetry wherein she was as yet unrivalled, he first naturally bent a reverent eye on Homer; and, though he differed widely from his Grecian master in the qualities of his mind and genius, he became his most strict and devoted disciple. The Latin dramatists, in preparing their pieces for the stage, had frequently compounded them of the piots of two Greek plays, melted, as it were, into one; and thus compensated for the want of invention and severe simplicity of composition by greater richness and variety of incident. From



Triii

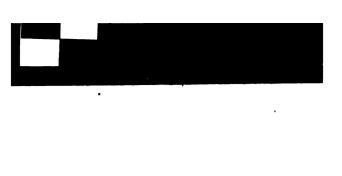
LIPE OF VIRGIL.

their example, Virgil comprehended in his plan the arguments of both the Iliad and Odyssey; the one serving him as a guide for the wanderings and adventures of his hero previous to the landing in Latium, and the other as a model for the wars which he sustained in Italy, to gain his destined bride Lavinia. He had thus before him all the beauties and defects of Homer, as lights to gaze at and as rocks to be shunn'd, with the judgment of ages on both, as a chart which might conduct him yet to greater perfection. In the Iliad, however, there was this superiority, that a sense of injury, easily communicated to the reader, existed among the Greeks; and in the Odyssey, we feel, as it were, the hero's desire of returning to his native country. But both those ruling principles of action are wanting in the "Æneid," where the Trojans rather inflict than sustain injury, and reluctantly seek a settlement in new and unknown lands.

Another objection made to the "Æneid" is its occasional violation to the order of time, and among the instances of anachronism that have been cited by industrious critics, the one which occurs in the case of Dido occupies a prominent place. The whole question relative to Dido is discussed by Heyne in the first Excursus to the fourth Æneid. He divides the earlier history of Carthage into three epochs: the first commences 50 years before the taking of Troy; the second, 173 years after the former: and the third, 190 years still later. At the commencement of this third epoch he makes Dido to have flourished, and to have improved, not, however, to have founded, the city, which, in fact, existed long before. Now Virgil has just so far availed himself of ancient traditions as to give probability to his narration, and to support it by the prisca fides facto. He wrote, however, at such a distance of time from the events which formed the ground work of his poem, and the events themselves were so obscure, that he could depart from history without violating probability. Thus, it appears from chronology, that Dido lived many hundred years after the Trojan war: but the point was one of obscure antiquity, known perhaps to few readers, and not very precisely ascertained. Hence, so far was the violence offered to chronology from revolting

his countrymen, that Ovid, who was so knowing in ancient histories and fables, wrote an heroic epistle as addressed by Dido to Æneas.

Besides the well-known and authentic works of Virgil that have now been enumerated, several poems still exist which are very generally ascribed to him; but which, from their inferiority, are supposed to be the productions of his early youth. Of these, the longest is the Culex, which has been translated by Spenser under the title of Virgil's Gnat. Its authenticity, however, has been doubted. The Ciris, the Moretum, and the Copa complete the list.—(Dunlop, History of Roman Literature, vol. iii. p. 68. seqq.)



·

.

.

· •

P. VIRGILII MARONIS ÆNEIDOS.

LIBER PRIMUS.

ARGUMENT.

The Trojans, after a seven years' voyage, set sail for Italy, but are over taken by a dreadful storm, which Æolus raises at Juno's request. The tempest sinks one, and scatters the rest. Neptune drives off the sinds, and calms the sea. Æneas, with his own ship and six more, arrives safe at an African port. Venus complains to Jupiter of her son's misfortunes. Jupiter comforts her, and sends Mercury to procure him a kind reception among the Carthaginians. Æneas, going cut to discover the country, meets his mother in the shape of a huntress, who conveys him in a cloud to Carthage, where he sees his friends whom he thought lost, and receives a kind entertainment from the queen. Dido, by a device of Venus, begins to have a passion for him, and, after some discourse with him, desires the history of his adventures since the siege of Troy, which is the subject of the two following books.

1. april

ARMA virumque cano, Trojze qui primus ab oris Italiam, fato profugus, Laviniaque venit Litora: multum ille et terris jactatus et alto.

I. The Poem is called the *Enzīd* from its hero *Ænz̄as*, whose wars is Italy it is designed to commemorate, as well as his final settlement in that country. The closing scenes of the Trojan war, and the wanderings of *Æ*neas before he reached the shores of Italy, are brought in by way of episode.

II. It would have been more in accordance with the rules of Latin formation, if the poet had called his production the *Enëds*, or, as we would say in English, the *Enëds*. Indeed, one ancient manuscript has this very form, (*Enëds*, genit. *Enëddos*, &c.) Virgil, however, would seem to have preferred for his poem an appellation that savoured of Grecian origin (*Enëds*. Alrate).

Vi superûm, sævæ memorem Junonis ob iram; Multa quoque et bello passus, dum conderet urbem,

III. In many manuscripts the following lines are prefixed Æneid:

> Ille ego, qui quondam gracili modulatus aveud Carmen, et, egressus silvis, vicina coegi Ut quamvis avido parerent arva colono Gratum opus agricolis: at nune horrentia Martis.

These are meant as an introduction to the poem, and are printed as such in most editions. They are quite unworthy, however, the pen of Virgil, and would appear to have proceeded from some early grammarian, who wanted taste to perceive that the Arma virumque cano of the Roman poet formed a far more spirited commencement for an epic poem. Virgil here treads in the footsteps of his great master Homer. Compare the opening of the Odyssey.

1-2. Arma virumque canc. "I sing of arms and the man." By urma, put for bella, are here meant the wars that followed the arrival of Eneas in Italy; and by virum, the hero himself. The subject of the entire poem is thus stated in u few words, which the first seven lines expand in a general argument.—Trojes qui primus ab oris, &c. "Who, a wanderer by fate, was the first that came from the coasts of Troy to Italy and the Lavinian shores." Literally, profugus means one who fies forth into the wide world, as Aneas here does in obedience to the decree of destiny. Antenor, as we learn from ver. 242, had reached Italy before Eneas, but the latter was the first who had come to those parts of that country where Lavinium was afterwards built, (En. xii. 194.) and where the foundations were thus laid of the subsequent greatness of Rome. Virgil, therefore, adds, Laviniaque litora, to fix his meaning. Italia has the same limited sense, in v. 381. Observe the accusative of proper names, without a preposition, after a verb of motion to a place; as in Ecl. i. 65.—Laviniaque is pronounced in scanning as Lavinyaque, four syllables. Consult Metrical Index.

3-4. Multim ille et terris, &c. "Much was he tossed about both on land and on the deep." With jactatus supply est: and again with passus, in v. 5. Terris in the plural alludes to the wanderings of Æneas in many lands; and the poet here refers to the many hardships encountered by his hero while seeking for the spot where he was fated to become the founder of a new city. 4. Vi superúm. "By the power of the gods," i. e. by the might and will of the gods. The reference is not, as some think, to Juno alone, but to all the gods whose intervention at different times forms part of the machinery of the poem.—Memor, "ever-mindful," is here commonly rendered "unrelenting," which, though it conveys the sense, does not hit with sufficient exactness the literal meaning of the Latin adjective. (Asok. Prom. 525. μνήμωνε "Ερίννες. Agam. 15. μνάμων μῆνίς.)

Prom. \$25. μνήμονε 'Ερίννες. Agam. 15. μνάμων μῆνίς.)
5-7. Multa quoque, &c. That is, after he had reached Italy.
These wars constitute the subject of the six last books of the Æneid.
--Urbem. Lavinium Dum is generally regarded here as equivalent to doneo, and this meaning will answer well enough for the purperdinary translation. The true force of the particle, however pears more clearly in a literal rendering, "sabile he was foundir af

Inferretque deos Latio: genus unde Latinum,
Albanique patres, atque altæ mænia Romæ.
Musa, mihi causas memora, quo numine læso,
Quidve dolens, regina deûm tot volvere casus
Insignem pietate virum, tot adire labores

10

while events were taking such a turn as enabled him eventually to found. Observe, also, the peculiar force of the subjunctive mood in exaderet, "until he founded, as is said, or, as early legends tell."—
5. Decs. "His gods," i. e. the gods of his country; the Penates of Troy.—Latio. For, in Latium.—Unde. "Whence sprang." Unde here refers to the train of events consequent on the arrival of Eneas in Italy, and may therefore be more freely rendered "from whas, that Eneas united the aborigines whom he found in Italy, and his own followers, into one nation, under the name of Latini. 7. Albanique patres. Not, as Heyne and others think, the senators of Alba, but the line of Alban kings, from whom as the fathers of his race, Romulus, the founder of Rome, was descended.

8-11. Musa. The Muse of epic poetry, Calliope. So Homer, whom Virgil here imitates, invokes the Muse at the commencement of both his great poems .- Causas. "The causes of this," i. e. of Juno's wrath .- Quo numine laso, &c. Quo is here equivalent, so Heyne and others think, to que negotio, or qua ratione: but this is harsh and inelegant, even if it be possible. The words, quo numine laso, must be rendered, what deity being offended, in which sense the phrase sumen ledere constantly occurs (Hor. Epod. xv. 3); and the answer to this general question being mentally supplied, it is followed up by the particular one, quidve dolens, &c. Compare also v. 674. By the numen lesum the poet refers to the circumstance of Juno's power having been found by that goddess to be inferior to the decrees of fate, in consequence of which the Trojans eventually escaped from her masign influence and settled in Italy; while, on the other hand, the suides dolens pictures the same goddess to our view as an irritated female, wrought upon by all a woman's feelings, on account of the "sprets injuris forms" (v. 27). 9. Tot volvere casus. "To struggle with so many calamities." Servius, and those with him, who make volvere casus an hypallage for volvi casibus, manage to spoil a very structure of the large while toiling against many a hardship is beautiful figure. The hero, while toiling against many a hardship, is compared by the poet to a traveller whose path is impeded by numerous obstacles (fragments of rock, for example), which, by persevering efforts he is finally enabled to remove or roll from before him. 10. Tot adire labores. "To confront so many labours." More literally, "to go against (and meet)." So, again, in Æn. v. 379.—Pictate. The chief trait in the character of Æneas in his "picty," by which is meant his constant respect for the rites and ceremonies of religion, and in unwavering obedience to all the commands of the gods. Homer praises his picty in the Iliad (v. 174, xx. 298), and Virgil would seem be have borrowed the idea from him. Hence, too, Horace calls him meter in Carm. Sec. 42. Virgil, however, seems rather to have used in the no less usual sense of filial affection; and it is in this that the character of Aneas is not only more amiable but more

Impulerit. Tantæne animis cœlestibus iræ?

Urbs antiqua fuit—Tyrii tenuere coloni—
Carthago, Italiam contra Tiberinaque longe
Ostia, dives opum, studiisque asperrima belli;
Quam Juno fertur terris magis omnibus unam
Posthabita coluisse Samo: hic illius arma,
Hic currus fuit: hoc regnum dea gentibus esse,
Si qua fata sinant, jam tum tenditque fovetque.
Progeniem sed enim Trojano a sanguine duci

exalted in Virgil than in Homer. 11. Impulers. Taken here in the vense of compulerit, "compelled."—Tantane. "Is there so great." Observe the force of the plural in irse, as imparting far more energy than the singular could have done, but which cannot be expressed in a translation. Compare Æn. xii. 494, 499. Hence, more peculiarly escriptive of the anger of the gods: as, again, in Hor. Carm. iii. 27. 70.

12-14. Antiqua. Cities are wont to pride themselves in an ancient origin. Compare Æn. i. 531, ii. 363.—Fuit. "There was." Implying that it had been subsequently overthrown.—Tyrii tenuere culoni. Alluding to the settlement of Carthage by a colony from Tyre in Phoenicia. 13. Carthago. Some supply nomine, "by name;" but without mecessity.—Contra longs. "Facing in the distance." So contra is used in Sueton. Aug. 44. Locum contra Prostoris tribunal. Matt. xxi. 2. την απίναντι κώμην. Longs refers to the intervening Mediterranean.

14. Dives opum. Mark the genitive. "Rich in resources," i. e. in all the elements of national power.—Studiisque asperrima belli. "And very fierce in the pursuits of war," i. e. fiercely warlike, or, rather, trained to the asperities of war.

"Which one city." Unus is frequent-15-18. Quam unam. ly joined with superlatives, more rarely, as in the present instance, with comparatives. 16. Coluisse. "To have regarded."-Posthabita Samo. "Even Samos being held in less esterm." More literally, being regarded after it." The goddess Astarte or Astaroth, sometimes styled "the Queen of Heaven," was particularly worshipped at Carthage, and in some of her attributes resembled the Roman Juno. Hence the poet identifies her with this deity.—His illius arma, &c. Arms and a chariot are here assigned to her, though not properly a war-like goddess. The idea itself, of giving such appendages to Deity, seems borrowed from the habits of the heroic age. See Hom. II. v. The chariot of the Carthaginian Juno is represented as 191, 720. drawn by lions in Apul. As. Aur. vi. Ovid has borrowed from Virgil in Fast. vi. 45. Observe the force of the casural pauve, in saving the final vowel of Samo from elision; and also the quantity of illius. See Metrical Index. 17. Regnum. "A seat of empire;" i. e. a centre of empire, as Rome afterwards was. 18. Si qud. "If in any way." Supply rations.—Jam tum. "Even then." More freely, "even at this early or remot period," i. e. even in the age of Æneas, and long before the founding of Rome.—Tenditque fovetque. "Strives earnestly, and cherishes the wish." 19-22. Sed enim, &c. The particle sed here denotes some opAddierat, Tyrias olim quæ verteret arces; llinc populum, late regem, belloque superbum, Venturum excidio Libyæ; sic volvere Parcas. Id metuens, veterisque memor Saturnia belli, Prima quod ad Trojam pro caris gesserat Argis: Nec dum etiam causæ irarum sævique dolores Exciderant animo; manet altå mente repôstum Judicium Paridis, spretæque injuria formæ,



25

praction or obstacle to what precedes, namely, to the wish of Juno, while ensime points to the reason or cause of that opposition. So in Greek, &AA& y\u00e10. Translate: "But (there was an obstacle to this), for she had heard," &c.—Duci. "Was being derived." The race here alluded to is the Roman. 20. Olim. "In after ages.—Tyrias ense. By the "Tyrian towers" is meant Carthage, as a city of Tyrian origin.—Verteret. In the sense of everteret. 21. Hinc. "That from this source," i. e. from Trojan blood.—Late regem. "Ruling far and wide." Equivalent to late regnantem. Compare the Homeric reproperary.—Superbum. "Illustrious," here used in a good sense. Compare Sil. Ital. viii. 474, x. 573. 22. Excidio Libya. "For the destruction of Libya," i. e. of Carthage. Libya is here used, according to Greek usage, for Africa.—Volvere. "Decreed." The Parce was the wheel to revolve as they spin the thread of individual, or of national destiny; hence the expression volvere fatum. Such, at least, is the common explanation. For another, and probably better one, consult note on ver. 262.

23-28. Id metuens. Dumesnil says, that metuo expresses apprehension of an evil yet distant; timeo of immediate danger. This is incorrect. Timeo is a generic term, signifying "to fear," without regard either to the nature of the object or of the extent of the evil. Metuo, on the other hand, implies that a hostile disposition is always dreaded in the person exciting the fear, and that the evil apprehended is great. -Veteris belli. "Of the late war." Vetus and antiquus are often reperts of a thing not long passed. The Trojan war is meant.—Saturnia. An epithet applied to Juno as the daughter of Saturn. Translate "the Saturnian goddess," or "the daughter of Saturn." The term Saturnia is commonly regarded as the nominative to arcebat in the 31st line, the intervening part from line 25 to 28 (both inclusive) being taken as a parenthesis. It is much better, however, to view the whole construction as an anacoluthon, the result of poetic feeling. Saturnia will then be the nominative absolute, and arcebat will have the pominative illa understood.-24. Prima. "Previously," Taken as an adverb, and equivalent to prime or olim.—Caris Argis. "For her beloved Argos." i. e. for her beloved Greeks. Argos (in the plural Argis. -orum), the old capital of the Peloponnesus, is put here for Greece in general; or, perhaps, Argis may be a syncopated form of Argivis. 25. Cause irarum servique dolores. These are mentioned immediately after. 26. Alta mente repostum. "Deeply treasured up." All4 is here used for alte. Literally, "treasured up in her deep mind." Repostum is, by syncope, for repositum, as frequently in the poets. 27 JuEt genus invisum, et rapti Ganymedis houores: His accensa super, jactatos æquore toto Troas, reliquias Danaûm atque immitis Achilli, Arcebat longe Latio; multosque per annos Errabant, acti fatis, maria omnia circum. Tantæ molis erat Romanam condere gentem.

30

Vix e conspectu Siculæ telluris, in altum Vela dabant læti, et spumas salis ære ruebant;

35

dicium Paridis. "The decision of Paris," i. e. in favour of Venus, and against the claims to superior beauty on the part of herself and Minerva. Compare Hom. Il. xxiv. 25. sq. Ovid. Past. vi. 43.—Spretæque injuria formæ. "And the affront offered to her slighted beauty." This is added to explain the Judicium Paridis. There is a similar form, but more common force, of the genitive, in Stat. Theb. i. 246, sævæ injuria mensæ, alluding to Tantalus.—28. Genus invisum. The whole regal race of Troy, as derived from Dardenus, the son of Jupiter by Electra, daughter of Atlas, was hated by Juno as the adulterous offspring of a rival.—Rapti. "Caught up to the skies." And so sgain, in Æn. v. 255.—Honores. Alluding to his having been made the cup-bearer of the gods, in place of Hebe.

29-33. His accensa super. "Exasperated, moreover, at these things." i. e. not only fearing the overthrow of her favourite city (id metuens), and mindful of the former war (veteris belli memor), but also exasperated at the decision of Paris, and the honours bestowed upon Ganymede. Super, therefore, is put for insuper.— Æquore toto. "Over the whole sea," i. e. the whole surface of the Mediterranean. 30. Reliquias Danaum, &c. "The remnant saved from the Greeks and the merciless Achilles." More literally, "the leavings of the Greeks." Observe the force of atque here, equivalent, in effect, to "and particularly," Achilles being designated by it as the most prominent of the Greeks in slaughtering the Trojans.—Achilli. An old contracted genitive for Achillei, from a nominative Achilleus. 31. Arcebat. "She kept." Rather, she continued to keep, according to the true import of the imperfect; and so errabant, in the next line, they continued to wander .- Multosque per annos. Their wanderings lasted even years. 32. Maria omnia circum. Over every part of the Mediterranean. 33. Tantæ molis erat. "It was a task of so much arduous toil." Molis here conveys the idea of some vast weight or burden to be moved.

34-38. Vix e conspectu, &c. Here commences the action of the poem, in the seventh year of the wanderings of Æneas, and within not many months of its termination. All that is necessary for the reader to know besides is, as Symmons remarks, thrown into episode and narration; by which management the integrity and roundness of the fable are more perfectly preserved; and from the shorter limits of the action, its impression is the more forcible. Why Æneas was leaving Sicky at this time will be found explained at the close of the third book. 35. Vela dabant. "Were spreading their sails." More literally, "were giving their sails," i. e. to the wind.—Lætis. Because mow near Italy, the goal of their wanderings.—Ære. With coppered

Quum Juno, æternum servans sub pectore vulnus,
Hæc secum: Mene incepto desistere victam,
Nec posse Italia Teucrorum avertere regem?
Quippe vetor fatis! Pallasne exurere classem
Argivûm, atque ipsos potuit submergere ponto,
Unius ob noxam et furias Ajacis Oïlei?
Ipsa, Jovis rapidum jaculata e nubibus ignem,
Disjecitque rates, evertitque æquora ventis;
Illum, exspirantem transfixo pectore flammas,
Turbine corripuit, scopuloque infixit acuto.
Ast ego, quæ divûm incedo regina, Jovisque

40

45

prow." See En. v. 198.—Salis. "The salt, or briny, sea."—Ruebant. Equivalent here to sulcabant, and taken actively, as in v. 85. The waves are upturned, as the earth is by the plough when a furrow is made. Hence it may be more freely rendered, "were ploughing." 36. Eternum vulnus. "Her never-dying resentment against the Trojans." 37. Hac secum. "Thus communed with herself." Supply cogulabat or ciebat.—Mene incepto, &c. "For me, vanquished, to desist from my undertaking?" The accusative with the infinitive stands here unconnected, and expresses strong indignation. Grammarians explain it by an ellipsis of decet, or putant, or something similar. It is far better, however, to regard it as a strong burst of feeling, without

any ellipsis at all.

39-45. Quippe vetor fatis! "I am forbidden, forsooth, by the fates!" Bitter irony. No decree of destiny prevented Pallas from punishing those who had offended her. Me, however, the Queen of Heaven, the Fates, it seems, restrain!—Pallasne exurere classem, &c. Minerva brought a violent storm on the fleet of Ajax, son of Oileus, when returning home, as a punishment for his having violated Cassandra, in the temple and before the very statue of the goddess, on the night when Troy was taken. 40. Argivum. Not the Greeks in general, but the Locrians whom Ajax had led against Troy. See Hom. Od. v. 505. 41. Furias. Equivalent here to furiosam libidinem. The term furie is often applied to crimes of great enormity, unto which the Furies were supposed to prompt the wicked in heart. Compare Æn. viii. 205. "At Caci furiis mens effera." Ajacis Oïlei. Understand filii. The father's name distinguishes this Ajax from Ajax the son of Telamon. 42. Ipsa, Jovis rapidum, &c. Minerva is often represented on gems and coins, hurling the thunderbolts of Jove. 44. Illum. Ajax. — Transfixo. "Transfixed by the thunderbolt." Hence, according to the highly-wrought imagery of the poet, he breathes forth the lightning's flame. 45. Scopuloque infixit acuto. According to Macrobius (Sat. v. 22), Virgil borrowed the details of this legend from one of the lost plays of Euripides. The source of the fable, however, is found in Homer (Od. iii. 135. and iv. 499. seqq.), except that the latter poe makes Ajax to have perished by the hand of Neptune.

46-49. Que incedo. "Who move majestic." Incedo is here purpoetically for sum. It is also especially applied by the poets to a



ENEIDOS LIB. L

Et soror et conjux, una cum gente tot annos Bella gero. Et quisquam numen Junonis adorat Præterea, aut supplex aris imponet honorem? Talia flammato secum dea corde volutans, Nimborum in patriam, loca fœta furentibus austris, Æoliam venit. Hic vasto rex Æolus antro Luctantes ventos tempestatesque sonoras Imperio premit ac vinclis et carcere frenat. Illi indignantes, magno cum murmure montis, 55 Circum claustra fremunt. Celsa sedet Æolus arce. Sceptra tenens, mollitque animos, et temperat iras. Ni faciat, maria ac terras cœlumque profundum

άΩ

dignified and majestic carriage, and is therefore selected here to indicate the peculiar gait of the queen of the gods. See on ver. 405 .- Jovis et soror et conjux. An imitation of the Homeric κασιγνήτην ἄλοχόν τε (Il. xvi. 432). 47. Tot annas. This expression denotes continuance, whereas tot annis refers merely to interval. 48. Et quisquam numen, &c. "And does any one, after this, adore the divinity of Juno?" The true reading is here adorat, not adoret. The indicative, in such interrogations, expresses surprise or indignant feeling; the subjunctive, doubt. The former is used when we wish to show that what we are speaking of is capable of being done, but that we are surprised at its being done; the subjunctive, on the other hand, indicates that we do not believe anything is done. 49. Praterea. Equivalent here to post talia, or in posterum, and answering to the Homeric ἐπειτα.—Imponet. Virgil joins here different tenses, adorat and imponet. But praterea adorat is the same, in fact, as adorabit. Heyne reads odoret and imponat. The distinction will be seen by comparing Ovid. Am. iii. 3. 33. Et quisquam pia thura focis imponere curet 9-Honorem. "A victim," or "an offering.

51-54. Nimborum. "Of storms." Nimbus is, properly, a dark cloud bringing storm or rain.—Loca fata furentibus austris. "Regions pregnant with raging blasts." The southern blasts, which are the fiercest in the Mediterranean, are here put for any blasts. 52. The Æolin here meant is not the country of Asia Minor, so called, but one of the Lipari islands.—Antro. The preposition is, is omitted, postice. 54. Imperio premit. "Holds in check." The phrase is more bold than simply imperat or regit; and so frenat, "curbs," is more poetical than tenet. Compare ver. 63.—Vinclis. For vinculis, figuratively for custodia. By careers is meant the cave above-mentioned.

55-64. Illi indignantes, &c. Join montis with murmure, not with claustra. For similar passages, see Lucret. vi. 196. Stat. Theb. i. 347. 56. Celsa arcs. "On a lofty eminence." The cave that confines the winds is in the bowels of the mountain; while on the rocky summit of the mountain Æolus sits enthroned, like some potentate in his stronghold (arx). 57. Sceptra tenens. "Holding a firm sceptre." Observe the force of the plural; and see on ver. 78. 58. Ni faciat, &c. "Unless he do this, they assuredly, in rapid course shall bear

Ouippe terant rapidi secum, verrantque per auras. ted pater omnipotens speluncis abdidit atris, 60 Hoc metuens: molemque et montes insuper altos Imposuit; regemque dedit, qui fœdere certo Et premere, et laxas sciret dare jussus habenas. Ad quem tum Juno supplex his vocibus usa est: Eole, namque tibi divûm pater, atque hominum rex, 66 Et mulcere dedit fluctus et tollere vento, Gens inimica mihi Tyrrhenum navigat æquor, Ilium in Italiam portans, victosque Penates: Incute vim ventis, submersasque obrue puppes : Aut age diversos, et disjice corpora ponto. 70 Sunt mihi bis septem præstanti corpore nymphæ,

away with them," &c. The force of quipps in this sentence is very generally mistaken. The common translation is, "For unless he do this," &c.; but the very position of quippe shows this to be incorrect. The word in question is equivalent here to certe. The present subjunctive (faciat, ferant, verrant) is here employed instead of the imperfect, in order to impart animation to the sentence, and bring the action described more immediately under the eyes of the reader. Here again Virgil has imitated his favourite Lucretius (i. 279). 61. Molemque et montes altos. Hendiadys, for molemque montium altorum. So Georg. ii. 192. Pateris libamus et auro, for pateris aureis. 62. Federe certo premere. "How to restrain them by fixed laws."-

 Jussus, "When ordered so to do," i. e. by Jupiter.
 65-70. Namque. Equivalent to the Greek καὶ γάρ. Translate, and (well may address thee), for to thee," &c. Heyne and others make namque here the same as quandoquidem, "since;" its literal meaning, however, as we have given it, is far more spirited. Divúm paler, atque hominum rex. From Homer's πατήρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε. The passage is borrowed from Od. x. 21. 66. Mulcere dedit. A Greek construction for dedit rotestatem mulcendi. 67. Tyrrhenum equor. The Trojan fleet having left Sicily, was now approaching the lower or western coast of Italy. 68. Ilium in Italiam portans, &c. A beautiful image. Carrying with them all that now remained of Troy, m order to found another Troy beneath Italian skies. Compare Ovid. Past. iv. 251. 69. Inoute vim ventis. "Strike (additional) force into thy winds." Ventis is here the dative.—Submersusque obruc puppes. Equivalent to submerge et obrue puppes. The poets when speaking of two continuous actions, as in the present instance, express the carlier action of the two by the participle. Submergere is merely "to sink" or "submerge;" but obruere is to keep down what is sunken, so that it may never emerge again. Hence the explanatory remark of Perizonius (ad Sanct. Minerv. i. 15, 59) on this passage: Perfice captam jam submersionem, et porro obrue prorsus puppes jam captas submergi, ne denuo emergant.—Diversos. Not the ships, but the crew. the gender.

71-75. Sunt miles, &c. Juno is commonly represented as attended by the Hora, or Seasons; here, however, she has the Nymphs us 10 ÆNEIDOS LIB. I.

Quarum, quæ formå pulcherrima Deïopea Connubio jungam stabili, propriamque dicabo, Omnes ut tecum, meritis pro talibus, annos Exigat, et pulchrå faciat te prole parentem.

75

Æolus hæc contra: Tuus, O regina, quid optes, Explorare labor; mihi jussa capessere fas est. Tu mihi, quodcumque hoc regni, tu sceptra Jovemque Concilias; tu das epulis accumbere divûm, Nimborumque facis tempestatumque potentem.

80

Hæc ubi dicta, cavum conversa cuspide montem Impulit in latus; ac venti, velut agmine facto, Qua data porta, ruunt, et terras turbine perflant. Incubuere mari, totumque a sedibus imis

hand-maidens. 72. Quarum, qua formă, &c. The grammatical construction is as follows: quarum (i. e. e quibus) jungam (tibi) stabili connubio propriamqua dicabo, (Deiopeam) qua Deiopea (est) pulcherrima formă. The common reading is Deiopeam, which makes a much simpler construction, but the weight of MSS. authority, as well as elegant Latinity, is in favour of the form given in our text. 73. Connubio. See Metrical Index. 75. Et pulchră faciat, &c. The whole idea of this offer is borowed from Homer (Il. xiv. 267. seqq.), where Juno promises Pasithia, one of the younger Graces to Somnus. Virgil deviates from the Homeric myth, however, in representing Æolus as unmarried.—Pulchrā prole. "With a beauteous offspring." There is no need of making this equivalent to pulchra prolis, as Servius insists, or of re-

garding it, with Thiel, as an ablative absolute.

76-80. Hec contra. "Uttered these words in reply." Supply disit.
—Tuse explorare labor, &c. "It is your task to consider what you wish," i. e. the propriety of your demand. 77. Fas est. Equivalent here to officium meum est a Deis mihi injunctum. 78. Tu mihi, quodcumque, &c. "Thou procurest for me whatever of sovereignty I here enjoy." More literally, "whatever of sovereignty this may be." We have here a legend borrowed from the earliest schools of philosophy Juno typifies the Air; and Æolus owes to her all his power, since the air, when aroused, produces the winds.—Sceptra Jovenque. "My sceptre, and the favour of Jove." Sceptra in the plural seems here to convey the idea of a sceptre requiring a stout hand to wield, cr, in other words, to be wielded over tumultuous subjects. 79. Nimborum, &c. The ruler of storm-clouds and tempests." Potens followed by a genitive, as in Hor. Carm. i. 3. 1. Diva potens Cypri.

81-86. Hee ubi dicta. Understand sunt or dedit.—Conversa cuspide. Supply haste. "His spear-head being inverted." 82. In latus. Said to be for in latere: but the accusative is used to denote the motion of the spear forwards toward the mountain-side. So Stat. Theb i. 119. Impulit Œten in latus. Compare ver. 115, infra.—Velut agmine facto "A column of march, as it were, being formed." Observe the force of agmen. 83. Porta. "An outlet." 84. Incubuere mari. "They descended with violence upon the sea." The verb is incumbers, not incumbers, the former denoting more of action, the latter of rest. Com-

Una Eurusque Notusque ruunt, creberque procellis
Africus, et vastos volvunt ad litora fluctus.
Insequitur clamorque virûm, stridorque rudentum.
Eripiunt subito nubes cœlumque diemque
Teucrorum ex oculis; ponto nox incubat atra.
Intonuere poli, et crebris micat ignibus æther;
Præsentemque viris intentant omnia mortem.
Extemplo Æneæ solvuntur frigore membra;
Ingemit, et, duplices tendens ad sidera palmas,
Talia voce refert: O terque quaterque beati,
Quis ante ora patrum, Trojæ sub mænibus altis,
Contigit oppetere! O Danaûm fortissime gentis,

pare ver. 89. The image in the text is derived from the downward and constantly-acting pressure of some heavy body upon another. 85. Runnt. "Upturn." Observe the active usage of ruo in this passage, and the employment of the same verb as a neuter in v. 83.—Creber procellis. "Frequent," or "abounding in rain-squalls." Procella, says Servius, in his comments on this passage, est vis venti cum pluviá. Milton has imitated this passage in P. R. v. 4. Nor slept the winds W.thin their stony cave, but rushed abroad From the four hinges of the world. Though only three of the cardinal points are here mentioned, the north wind, which was that required to drive the fleet on the shores of Africa, is introduced at ver. 102. A storm seems to have been so common a subject for poetical description, that Juvenal ridiculed the exaggerations of his fellow-bards in Sat. xii. 22. Omnia fiunt Talia,

tam graviter, si quando Poetica surgit tempestas.

87-93. Strider rudentum. "The whistling of the cordage." It is the rudentum sibilus of Pacuvius, as cited by Servius. 89. Incubat. "Sits brooding." Incubare is here employed, not incumbere, since less of action is indicated. 90. Poli. "The whole heavens." Properly, the two poles. Observe the force of the single term poli in the plurat number, as referring to the heavens on all sides.—Ignibus. "Light-langs;" as in ver. 42. 91. Viris. Æneas and his followers. 92. Sol vuntur frigore. " Are relaxed with chiling terror." - Duplices palmas. "Both his hands." Generally considered as equivalent to ambas manus. The reference is to what the Latins termed the supina manus (En. iii. 177), and the Greeks, ὑπτιάσματα χερῶν. (Æsch. P. V. 1041.)— Virgil here represents his hero as influenced by fear, but it was the fear of perishing by shipwreck, and, what was still more dreadful, of being thus deprived of the rites of sepulture. See on ver. 353. Sighs and tears were not deemed unworthy of an ancient hero. Compare Hom. 11. xx. 27. Od. v. 297. Moreover the tears of Æneas were always, as Dryden observes, on laudable occasions.

94-101. Refert. "He utters." 95. Quis contigit. "Unto whom it happened." Contingit generally carries with it the idea of good fortune. Quis is for quibus. 96. Oppetere is here put for mortem eppetere. Compare, as regards this commencement of the passage, the language of the Odyssey (v. 306), τρισμάκαρες Δαναοί και τετράκις οξ τόν δλονγο Τροίμ ἐν εύρείμ.—Ο Danaum fortissime, &c. Ænewa

Tydide, mene Iliacis occumbere campis
Non potuisse, tuâque animam hanc effundere dextra?
Sævus ubi Æacidæ telo jacet Hector, ubi ingens
Sarpedon; ubi tot Simoïs correpta sub undis
Scuta virûm galeasque et fortia corpora volvit.

Talia jactanti stridens Aquilone procella

Velum adversa ferit, fluctusque ad sidera tollit:

Franguntur remi; tum prora avertit, et undis

Dat latus: insequitur cumulo præruptus aquæ mons.

Hi summo in fluctu pendent; his unda dehiscens

Terram inter fluctus aperit; furit æstus arenis.

styles Diomed here the bravest of the Greeks, since, having engaged with him in conflict, he was only saved from death by the intervention of his mother Venus. (II. v. 239. seqq.)—Mens occumbers non potuisse! "That I could not have fallen!" The accusative with the infinitive is here employed absolutely, to denote strong emotion. There is no need whatever, therefore, of supplying oportuit, as some do, or any thing equivalent. Compare note on ver. 37. 99. Savus. This epithet frequently signifies no more than brave, valiant, a δεινός or $\alpha\pi\eta\nu\dot{\eta}c$, in Homer.—Jacct. "Lies slain." The mind of the hero is occupied merely with the idea of Hector's death, and his thoughts carry him back to the moment when the latter still remained on the battlefield, and had not as yet received the rites of sepulture. Achilles is called Eacides, as having been the grandson of Eacus.—Ingens, "vast of size," is here a translation of $\pi\lambda\omega\rho_{LOG}$. 100. Correpta sub undis. "Carried away beneath the waters."

102-107. Talia jactanti. "To him," or, "while he was earnestly uttering such things." Heyne makes jactanti the same here as the simple dicenti, while Wunderlich considers it equivalent, rather, to vociferanti. Neither opinion seems correct. The term in question would appear to carry with it the idea of an impassioned manner and of bitter complaint. Stridens Aquilone procella, &c. "A blast roaring from the north, coming full in front, strikes the sail." The blast came in the direction of the prow, or right a-head. Heyne renders adversa by a prora irruens. 104. Franguntur remi. The oars on both sides are carried away by the vast billows which now come against the head of the vessel in the direction of the wind .- Tum prora avertet. Supply sess.—Et undis dat lutus. The vessel is now broadside to the wind, the prow having swung around. 105. Insequitur-sumulo, &c. A mountain of water burst asunder in its progress, follows thereupon in one heap." Hom. Od. iii. 290. κύματα Ισα δρέσσι. 106. Hi. "These."—His. "Unto those." Heyne makes this passage refer merely to the ship of Æneas, which, while pitching amid the waves, would have one part, the prow, for example, raised on high along with those of the mariness who kept clinging to it, while the other portion, or the stern, would be in a downward direction. Wunderlich, Wagner, and other commentators, however, apply the words to the crews of different vessels of the fleet, some elevated on high, others far down with the waves towering above them. This latter is the more correct opinion. 107. Terram aperit. "Discloses the bottom." Poetically

In Notus abreptas in saxa latentia torquet: ax, vocant Itali mediis quæ in fluctibus Aras. beam immane mari summo. Tres Eurus ab altr la previa et syrtes urguet, miserabile visu Illitique vadis, atque aggere cingit arenæ. Than, quæ Lycios fidumque vehebat Oronten, lisius ante oculos ingens a vertice pontus le papping ferit : excutitur pronusque magister 115 Volvitur in caput: ast illam ter fluctus ibidem Icrquet agens circum, et rapidus vorat æquore vertex. Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto; Arma virúm, tabulæque, et Troïa gaza per undas.

■ i. of course. The meaning is, that they could fancy they aim so saw The mostom amid the yawning billows .- Furit estus arenis. " The realing waters rage with intermingled sand," i. c. are mixed with sand was ed up from the bottom. Wunderlich, however, makes arente equivalent new to in fundo maris, and refers to Ovid, Met. xi. 495. But the

rectary interpretation is decidedly preferable.
104-117. Tres. "Three ships." Supply n 10st-117. Tres. "Three ships." Supply naves.—Abreptas torquet. For abrigat et torquet, "Forces away and white." Torquet is equivasent to torquens impellit. 109. Saxa vocant, Itali, &c. To be taken z. the following order: Saxa, in mediis fluctious, que Itali v. a.: The reference is supposed to be to two small ricky is at its called Ægimuri, lying in the sea over against Carthage, and at no age of discance from it. The origin of the name ara, given to then, to the Ita ians, is not easy to ascertain. It arose, probably, from their reseminiance to the top of an altar, as they appeared just above the waters I summo mari). Servius, however, says that they were so terme! because the Romans and Carthaginians made a treaty there. It's Hevne thinks that he confounds the Egimuri with the Egutes Insu.a. off Lilybraum in Sicily. The same critic also regards the entire line as spurious. 110. Dorsum immane. "A vast ridge." 111. In bre-in et syrtes. "Upon shoals and quicksands." Servius regards this as a Systes of ancient geography; the reference is a general one. 113. Lucius. The Lycians were among the allies of the Trojans, coming rat, lowever, from Lycia properly so called, but from a part of Troas, around Zelea, inhabited by Lycian colonists. After their leader, Pandarus, had been slain by Diomede, they followed the fortunes of Aneas, 14. Ipins ante oculos. "Before the eyes of Eneas himselt."—
Impens a vertice punitus. "A vast ocean-wave from above." A vertical is note equivalent to desuper. 115. Magister. "The helmsman." 116. Ast ilium, &c. The order is, Ast fluctus circum agens was berguet ter ibidem.

116-123. Rars. "A few here and there."-Gurgite vasto. cording to etymologists, gurges, in its primitive meaning, has always reference to the roar of waters. 119. Arma. Shields, for example, as Heyne remarks, made of osiers and covered over with skins, and neces capable of floating on the waters. Tabula. "Planks."-traza. A . rd o. Person origin, signifying treasures.—Per undas. Supp.y 14

120 Jam validam Ilionei navem, jam fortis Achatæ, Et quâ vectus Abas, et quâ grandævus Aletes, Vicit hiems; laxis laterum compagibus omnes Accipiunt inimicum imbrem, rimisque fatiscunt. Interea, magno misceri murmure pontum, Emissamque hiemem sensit Neptunus, et imis 125 Stagna refusa vadis. Graviter commotus, et alto Prospiciens, summâ placidum caput extulit undâ. Disjectam Æneæ toto videt æquore classem, Fluctibus oppressos Troas cœlique ruina: 130 Nec latuere doli fratrem Junonis et iræ. Eurum ad se Zephyrumque vocat; dehinc talia fatur: Tantane vos generis tenuit fiducia vestri? Jam cœlum terramque meo sine numine, Venti, Miscere, et tantas audetis tollere moles?

apparent, from the previous clause. Compare An. viii. 339. Liv. is 34, 120. Jam validam, &c. "Now the storm has conquered the stout ship of Ilioneus," &c. The nature of this conquest is explained immediately after by laxis laterum compagibus, &c. 121. Et. quá. That is, navem quá. 123. Imbrem. Put for aquam maris, in which usage Virgil follows Ennius and Lucretius, and in which succeeding poets, Statius for example, imitate Virgil. See Lucret. i. 716. Stat. Theb. iii. 250.—Inimicum. For exitiosum, "fatal."

Theb. iii. 250.—Inimicum. For exitiosum, "fatal."

125-130. Emissam. Supply esse; and also with ~fusa.—Et imis stagna refusa vadis. "And the deep calm waters to have been thrown upward from the lowest depths." By stagna (literally, "standing waters") are here meant the depths of ocean, that remain undisturbed except in the most violent storms. 126. Alto prospiciens. "Looking forth from the deep." Prospicio conveys the idea of looking far into the distanca. 127. Placidum caput. "His placid head." There is no contradiction between this and the gravitur commotus, since Neptune, though incensed against the winds, was peaceful and benignant towards the Trojans. Besides this, the placidum caput was an habitual characteristic of the sea-god. Compare Sil. Ital. vii. 254, seqq. 129. Cali ruinā. A strong, but singular expression. The reference appears to be to the rushing down of the rain and wind, or, in other words, to the violent warfare of the elements, as if the heavens of all this immediately suggested itself to the god of the sea, namely, the wish of Juno to satiate her hatred against the Trojans, an opinion in which he was fully confirmed by the knowledge of her artful character.—Fratrem. Neptune and Juno were both children of Saturn.

132-136. Tantane vos generis, &c. "Has so presumptuous a reliance on your race possessed you?" i. e. do you dare to act so presumptuous a part through reliance on your origin! The Winds, according to Hesiod (Theog. 378), were the offspring of Astræus, one of the Titans, and Aurora. 133. Meo sine numine. "Without my authority." 134. Miscere. "To throw into confusion."—Tantas toller:

Quos ego—sed motos præstat componere fluctus.

Post mihi non simili pænå commissa luetis.

Maturate fugam, regique hæc dicite vestro:

Non illi imperium pelagi, sævumque tridentem,

Sed mihi sorte datum. Tenet ille immania saxa,

Vestras, Eure, domos: illå se jactet in aulå

Æolus, et clauso ventorum carcere regnet.

140

Sic ait, et dicto citius tumida æquora placat; Collectasque fugat nubes, solemque reducit. Cymothoë simul et Triton adnixus acuto

moles. "To raise such mountain-waves." Heyne makes tantas moles equivalent merely to tantum rerum perturbationem, "so great confusion." Wunderlich, however, with whom Wagner agrees, understands with moles the genitive aquarum, which is certainly more spirited. 135. Quos ego—1 "Whom I—!" The sentence is abruptly broken off, and the sea god checks his wrath. Grammarians term this an aposiopēsis, and make ulciscar to be understood. Nothing, however, is in fact understood. The god was going to say, "Whom I will severely punish," but stops short, and leaves the sentence unfinished, deeming it better to turn his attention to the checking of the tempest. 136. Post mihi non simili, &c. "Ye shall on the next occasion expiate your offences to me by a different punishment." More literally, "Ye shall after (this)," &c. Post is used here adverbially. The god means that a repetition of the offence will be noticed by him in a very different manner. Heyne connects post with commissa, "your offences hereafter committed."

137-140. Regi vestro. "Unto that king of yours." i, e. Æolus. 138. Non illi imperium pelagi, &c. Neptune was a god of the first class, and possessed absolute authority over his watery realms, being as independent there as Jove was in his own dominions of the sky. This empire of Ocean had fallen to his share, the world having been divided in this way between the three brothers, Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto. Æolus, therefore, an inferior deity, was wrong in acting as he had done. His control over the winds was regulated by fixed laws (certo fædere), and he was to let loose the winds only when ordered (jussus) so to do. See vv. 62, 63. 139. Sorte datum. Supply esse. The division above mentioned was by lot. See Hom. Il. xv. 190.—Immania saxa. Referring to the rocky island of Æolia. 140. Vestras. "Of you and your fellow-winds." Observe the use of vestras, the plural possessive; not tuss, which would have meant the abode of Eurus alone.

142-147. Dicto citius. "More quickly than what was said," i. e. before he had finished speaking. Not, as Servius says, equivalent to citius quam dici potest. but to antequam orationem finiisset. 144. Cymothož. One of the Nereides.—Triton. A sea deity, son of Neptune and Amphitrite. His lower extremities were those of a fish.—Adnixus. "Having exerted each their powerful endeavours." Under the masuline form, this term applies to both Cymothoë and Triton. According to the old punctuation, namely a comma after Cymothoë, and another admirus, this latter term referred merely to Triton. Observe the

Detrudunt naves scopulo: levat ipse tridenti. Et vastas aperit syrtes, et temperat æquor; Atque rotis summas levibus perlabitur undas. Ac veluti magno in populo quum sæpe coorta est Seditio, sævitque animis ignobile vulgus, Jamque faces et saxa volant; furor arma ministrat: 150 Tum, pietate gravem ac meritis si forte virum quem Conspexere, silent, arrectisque auribus adstant : Ille regit dictis animos, et pectora mulcet: Sic cunctus pelagi cecidit fragor, æquora postquam 155 Prospiciens genitor, coloque invectus aperto, Flectit equos, curruque volans dat lora secundo. Defessi Æneadæ, quæ proxima, litora cursu Contendunt petere, et Libyæ vertuntur ad oras. Est in secessu longo locus: insula portum 160 Efficit objectu laterum, quibus omnis ab alto

force of ad in adnixus. 145. Ipse. Referring to Neptune. 146. Vastas aperit syrtes. "Opens the vast sand-banks," i. e. makes a passage for the ships through the banks of sand in which they had been imbedded by the fury of the waves. See above, vv. 108, 112.

148-156. As veluti, &c. A much-admired simile, in which Neptune, stilling the waves, is compared to a man of piety and worth, calming, by the respect which his presence involuntarily causes, the angry billows of an excited multitude. 149. Savit animis. Some supply ird, but without necessity. 150. Faces. "Firebrands."—Furor arma ministrat. Virgil has here under his eyes a Roman mob. No citizen was allowed to appear at the Comitia, or even in the city itself, with arms of any kind. Hence the poet in describing such a tumult, says, "Their fury supplies them with arms." The faces and saxa take the place of hasta and gladii. 151. Pietate gravem as meritis. "Of great influence by his piety and merits;" i.e. by his piety towards the gods and his services to the state. More literally, "of great weight (of character)." 153. Ille. The common reading is iste, which Wagner very properly rejects, and substitutes ille. Iste is the pronoun of the second person; i.e. of the person to whom one is speaking, as iste liber, "that book of yours." 155. Caloque invectus aperto. "And borne over the deep beneath a serene sky." 156. Curru. The old dative for eurrui.

157-158. Quæ proxima, &c. "Strive to reach in their course the shores that are nearest." 158. Vertuntur. "Turn themselves." Taken with a middle meaning, and equivalent to se vertunt.

159-161. Insula portum, &c. "An island forms a secure harbour by the opposition of its sides (to the outer waters)." This island, according to the description of the poet, faced the inlet, thus making the latter a secure station for ships, by keeping off the waters of the outer sea. 160. Quibus omnis ab allo, &c. "Against which every wave from the deep is broken, and divides itself into receding curves. The reference is to the curvature of the broken waves after they have

Frangitur, inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos: nine atque hine vastæ rupes, geminique minantur In coelum scopuli, quorum sub vertice late Fouora tuta silent: tum silvis scena coruscis Desuper, horrentique atrum nemus imminet umbra: 165 Fronte sub adversa scopulis pendentibus antrum; Intus aquæ dulces, vivoque sedilia saxo: Nympharum domus. Hic fessas non vincula naves Ulla tenent; unco non alligat ancora morsu. Huc septem Æneas collectis navibus omni 170

ben dashed back by some intervening obstacle. Thus Heyne remarks, * Sinuoso flesu fluctus recedunt; solent enim fluctus allisi longo tractu retrorsum acti dissolvi." The common interpretation of this passage makes the water, after the wave has been broken, wash around into the cove. This, however, would hardly form a very secure harbour.

162-165. Hinc atque hinc, &c. "On this side and on that are vast rocks, and twin-like cliffs threaten towards the sky," i.e. raise their threatening heads towards the sky. The poet is now describing the mouth of the inlet, on either side of which are vast beds of rock termiauting in lofty cliffs. 163. Quorum sub vertice, &c. " At the base of which the waters far and wide lie safe and silent." Literally, "beneath the summit of (each of) which." The high cliffs keep off the wind. 164. Tum silvis seens coruscis, &c. "Then again, crowning the high grounds, is a wall of foliage, formed of waving (light-admitting) forests, while a grove, dark with gloomy shade, hangs threatening over. Desuper has here the force of supra, "above," "on the high grounds." With scena supply est: and so with antrum in ver. 166. The term areaa, as here emp'oved, forms a theatrical image. In the ancient theatres, the scena was the wall which closed the stage from behind, and which represented a suitable background. Before theatres were rected, the place of this wall was supplied by trees and foliage. Now in Virgil's picture, the background on high is formed of forests, which, as they wave in the wind, allow glimpses of sunlight to penetrate through their branches, for such is the true meaning of corusca here. This line of woods the poet terms scena, comparing it thus with the wall, either of foliage or of stone, that closed the ancient stage. Hence we have ventured to render, or rather paraphrase, scena by "a wall of foliage." The passage, however, is a difficult one, and hardly any two commentators agree about the meaning of it.

166-169. Fronte sub adversa. "Beneath the brow (of the heights) as it faces on the view." We are now supposed to be looking towards the bottom or innermost part of the inlet. Here, beneath the brow of the heights, over which the atrum nemus impends, a cave is seen, facing the view, or full in front. 167. Vivoque sedilia saro. " And seats of aving rock," i.e. natural rock, formed, not by art, but by the hand of mture. 168. Nympharum domus. Compare Hom. Od. xii. 318 .-Fincula. " Cables." 169. Unco morsu. " With its crooked fluke." The anchor used by the ancients was for the most part made of iron,

wd its form resembled that of the modern anchor. 170-179. Septem. The fleet originally consisted of twenty. (CornEx numero subit; ac, magno telluris amore
Egressi, optatâ potiuntur Troës arenâ,
Et sale tabentes artus in litore ponunt.
Ac primum silici scintillam excudit Achates,
Suscepitque ignem foliis, atque arida circum
Nutrimenta dedit, rapuitque in fomite flammam.
Tum Cererem corruptam undis, Cerealiaque arma,
Expediunt fessi rerum; frugesque receptas
Et torrere parant flammis, et frangere saxo.

Ænsas scopulum interia conscendit, et omnem Prospectum late pelago petit; Anthea si quem Jactatum vento videat, Phrygiasque biremes, Aut Capyn, aut celsis in puppibus arma Caïci. Navem in conspectu nullam; tres litore cervos Prospicit errantes; hos tota armenta sequuntur

185

175

180

pare ver. 381.) Of these, three preserved from the rocks, three from the quicksands, and this one in which Æneas himself was embarked, make up the number in the text. Of the others, one had sunk (ver. 117). The arrival of the remaining twelve is announced by Venus (ver. 399) 173. Sale tabentes artus. "Their limbs drenched with brine." Tabentes, literally, carries with it the additional idea of limbs more or less enfeebled by long exposure to the action of the water. Compare Liv. xxi. 36. 176. Rapuitque in fomite Sammam. "And by a rapid motion kindled a flame amid the fostering fuel." Wagner thinks that the poet alludes here to the mode practised among shepherds at the present day, who, after receiving the fire in the pith of a dry fungous stalk, kindle this into a flame by a rapid vibratory motion. 177. Tum Corerem corruptam undis, &c. "Then, exhausted by their hardships, they bring out the grain damaged by the waters," &c. Ceres here used for corn, as Bacchus in ver. 215, for wine. Arma is a general term for the implements of any art. Georg. i. 160. Agrestibus arma. By Cerealia arma are here denoted those that were necessary for converting grain into meal, and then into bread. 178. Fessi rerum. Supply adversarum. As in ver. 204. 462. and elsewhere.—Receptas. "Recovered from the waves." 179. Torrere. Previous to grinding corn, observes Valpy, it was commonly scorched by our own ancestors: hence the term bran, from brennen, to burn; i.e. the burned part. Before the invention of mills, when reducing the grain to meal was a domestic manufacture, this operation was facilitated by scorching slightly the grain, as in semi-barbarous countries is still the practice; it is afterwards Hence frangere same. See also Georg. i. 267.
181-197. Anthea si quem, &c. "If he may see any Antheus," &c.

181-197. Anthea si quem, &c. "If he may see any Antheus," &c. i. e any one answering the description of Antheus; any ship like that of Antheus. 183. Celsis in puppibus, &c. The shields and other armour were commonly placed in the stern. See Æn. x. 80. 184. Novem in conspectu nullam. Supply aspicit, or videt. 185. Tota armenta. "Whole herds." There were three leaders, each followed

A tergo, et longum per valles pascitur agmen. Constitut hic, arcumque manu celeresque sagittas Corripuit, fidus quæ tela gerebat Achates; Ductoresque ipsos primum, capita alta ferentes 190 Cornibus arboreis, sternit, tum vulgus: et omnem Miscet agens telis nemora inter frondea turbam. Nec prius absistit, quam septem ingentia victor Corpora fundat humi, et numerum cum navibus æquet. Hinc portum petit, et socios partitur in omnes. Vina bonus que deinde cadis onerârat Acestes 195 Litore Trinacrio, dederatque abeuntibus heros, Dividit, et dictis mœrentia pectora mulcet: O socii (neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum), O passi graviora, dabit Deus his quoque finem. Vos et Scyllseam rabiem penitusque sonantes 200 Accêstis scopulos; vos et Cyclopia saxa Experti. Revocate animos, mœstumque timorem Mittite: forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit. Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum,

by a herd. 190. Vulgus. "The common herd."—Et omnem muscet, &c. "And pursuing with his shafts, scatters the whole crowd in confusion throughout the leafy groves." 193. Et numerum cum navibus, &c. He slays seven, one for each ship. 196. Trinacrio. The Trojan fleet had been driven into Drepanum, in Sicily. (Compare Æn. iii. 707.) A tradition existed, that in this neighbourhood, Ægestus, a Trojan, whom Virgil names Acestes, had established himself. Æneas was received by him a second time. (Compare Æn. ver. 36. seqq.) The order is, Deinde dividit vina ques bonus, &c. Observe, too, that vina sucrease cadis is an inverted construction for vinis onerare cados.

198-207. O socii, &c. It has been observed, that, although it may be difficult to determine which of the two poets copied the other, there are no less than ten particulars in which this address of Æneas closely resembles that of Teucer in Hor. Carm. i. 7. 30. seqq.—The passage bowever, is in imitation of Hom. Od. xii. 208. seqq.—Ante malorum. A Greek construction, τῶν πρίν κακῶν. 200. Penitus sonantes scopulos. "The rocks resounding far within," i. e. the rocks within whose deep caverns is heard the roaring of the waters. (Consult notes on Æn. iii. 424. seqq. and Index.) 201. Accéstis. Contracted from accessistis. So Æn. iv. 606. estinsem for estinsissem; vi. 57. directi for direction. 202. Experti. Supply estis.— Vos et Cyclopia saxa, &c. "You have also made trial of the rocks of the Cyclopes," i. e you, too, know the rocky shore where dwell the cruel Cyclopes. (Compare Æn. iii. 569. 617. Ac.) 203. Hæc. "The present things." Hæc refers, not to the "Scylleaum rebiem" nor the "Cyclopia saxa," but to their present anappy condition. Compare the lines of Euripides, Alc. ἡδύ τοι επαβέντα μνησθήναι πόνων, κ.τ.λ., translated in Cic. Fin. ii. 32. 204. Per test discrimina rerum. "Through so many hazardous con-

Tendimus in Latium; sedes ubi fata quietas 906 Ostendunt. Illic fas regna resurgere Trojæ. Durate, et vosmet rebus servate secundis. Talia voce refert: curisque ingentibus æger Spem vultu simulat, premit altum corde dolorem. Illi se prædæ accingunt dapibusque futuris: 210 Tergora deripiunt costis, et viscera nudant: Pars in frustra secant, verubusque trementia figunt; Litore aëna locant alii, flammasque ministrant. Tum victu revocant vires; fusique per herbam Implentur veteris Bacchi pinguisque ferinæ. 215 Postquam exemta fames epulis, mensæque remotæ,

junctures." Literally, through so many hazards of affairs." 205. Tendimus in Latium. "We stretch our course towards Latium." With tendimus suppi; cursum. 206. Ostendunt. "Point out to us," i. e. through the medium of oracles and auguries.—Fas. "It is the decree of heaven." 207. Durate. "Endure." "persevere." Æn. viii. 577. Quenvis durare laborem.

208-209. Curisque ingentibus æger, &c. "And, sick at heart with nighty cares, assumes an appearance of hope in his look, keeps down deep sorrow in his breast." More literally, "feigns hope in his look." Aneas is afraid of discouraging his followers if he show any signs of despondency. 209. Altum corde dolorem. For alto corde, "deep in his heart;" the epithet being poetically transposed to dolorem.

210-215. Illi. "They, on the other hand." Referring to his followers.—Accingunt se. "Prepare themselves." Literally, "they gird themselves." The poet speaks here according to the customs of his own countrymen. When the Romans wished to engage in any active work, they girded the toga more closely around them, and by this means drew it up more, so as to prevent its interfering with the feet. The same practice of girding up the loins prevailed among the Jews, and is frequently mentioned in scripture: 211. Tergora deripiunt, &c. "They tear away the hide from the ribs, and lay bare the flesh beneath." Servius rightly explains viscera in this passage by "Quicquid sub coringst." In other words, it is equivalent to carnes. So .En. v. 103. vii. 253. viii. 180. 212. Pars in frusta secant, &c. An initiation of the Homeric Mieruhλόν τ' ἀρα τ' ἀλλα, καὶ ἀμφ' ὁβελοῖσιν ἐπειφαν (II. i. 465.)—Trementia. "Still quivering." 213. λέπα. "Brasen caldrons." In the heroic times flesh was not prepared for food by boiling; these caldrons were merely intended to contain warm water for ablution before partaking of the banquet. This would be in accordance with regular custom. Compare Æn. vi. 218. seq. 215. Implentur veteris Bacchi, &c. "They satisfy themselves with old wine and fat venison." Implentur is here joined with the genitive by a Greek construction. Verbs of filling, &c., in Greek take a genitive case. See Matt. Gr. Gr. § 330.—Ferinæ. Literally, "the flesh of wild animals." Supply carnis.

216-222. Postquam exemta fames, &c. Another imitation of Homer:

igo socios sermone requirunt,
etumque inter dubii, seu vivere credant,
a pati, nec jam exaudire vocatos.
ius Æneas, nunc acris Oronti,
ci casum gemit et crudelia secum
fortemque Gyan, fortemque Cloanthum.
nis erat: quum Jupiter, æthere summemare velivolum, terrasque jacentes,
et latos populos, sic vertice cœli
225
t Libyæ defixit lumina regnis.
n, tales jactantem pectore curas,
acrimis oculos suffusa nitentes,

" mense remote," consult note on ver. 723. 217. Requi-y inquire after." The verb require is here applied, with to regret for the absent. 219. Extrema pati. "Are g their final lot." A cuphemism, for "now are dead." speaking was adopted by the ancients in order to avoid that might accompany too plain an expression. So, in my decease, demise, &c., instead of death.—Nec jam ex-us. "Nor any longer hear when called." An allusion to f calling upon the dead, which was done at the close of the quies. The relatives and friends of the deceased called ice by name, and thrice repeated the word Vale, " Fare-En. iii. 67. vi. 505. Hom. Od. ix. 65. Hence the cont, implying that a thing is past hope of acquisition or 10. Oronti. An old form of the genitive for Orontis. r. 30. 221. Gemit secum. "Deplores with himself." It jam finis erat. Scilicet, of the longi sermonis, or, in of their inquiries and laments for their absent friends. ess. Properly, "flying with sails," i. e. moving rapidly: r, it is used to signify "sailed upon," or "navigable;" being e sea, not, as commonly, to the ships. Heyne explains it, volant.—Jacentes. "Lying spread beneath his view." populos. "The out-stretched nations." An expression is thought, from Ennius. - Sic vertice coli constitit. le thus intent, on the very pinnacle of the sky." Sie is i imitation of the Greek construction with se or ourse, to be equivalent to sieut erat. See ver. 227. 226. Constopped," but "stood." The former would have been substitit. Jupiter is represented as abiding in his dwellthe highest heavens, and not as moving therefrom, but thence upon the earth. 227. Jactantem pectore curas. hage and Rome in the distant future, and thought of the are that was destined to take place between the rival cities, cruel overthrow of the former. 228. Tristior. "Plunged ordinary sadness." She had been tristis since the period all of Troy; she was now tristior at the idea of the perils passed her son. Heyne observes, that in order to give athos to the description, Venus is represented as see

Alloquitur Venus: O qui res hominumque desimque Æternis regis imperiis, et fulmine terres.

Quid meus Æneas in te committere tantum,
Quid Troës potuere? quibus, tot funera passis,
Cunctus ob Italiam terrarum clauditur orbis.
Certe hinc Romanos olim, volventibus annis,
Hinc fore duetores, revocato a sanguine Teucri,
Qui mare, qui terras omni ditione tenerent,
Pollicitus. Quæ te, Genitor, sententia vertit?
Hoc equidem occasum Trojæ, tristesque ruinas
Solabar, fatis contraria fata rependens.
Nunc eadem fortuna viros tot casibus actos
Insequitur. Quem das finem, Rex magne, laborum?
Antenor potuit, mediis elapsus Achivis,

weeping, and beautiful. Mark the Greek construction in osa

suffusa. Matt. Gr. Gr. § 424, 4.

230-237. Et fulmine terres. The fulmen is here the badge empire, and the whole expression is much stronger than the ordin fulmen geris or jacis would have been. So Hor. Carm. i. 2. 2. Pa et rubente Dexterà sacras jaculatus arces Terruit urbem. 231. Q tantum. "What so great offence." 232. Quibus clauditur ori "Against whom the whole world is closed." This would be express in prose by ut its claudatur. This is imitated from a Greek idiom frequent occurrence in the tragic, and sometimes met with even in 1 prose writers. 233. Ob Italiam. "On account of Italy." In ordes prevent their settling there, and overthrowing, in the course of time, favourite city of Juno, Carthage. 234. Hinc. "Hence," i. e. fa these Trojans. 235. Ductores. "Rulers over the nations." See ver.—Revocato a sanguine Teucri. "From Teucer's blood renewed," i from the re-established line of Teucer. The allusion is to Teur father-in-law of Dardanus, and king over part of Phrygia. He 1 regarded as one of the rounders of the Trojan race. 237. Pollicit Supply es.—Quas te, Genitor, &c. "What (new) resolve has chang these, O father!" i. e. "Why, O father, hast thou changed thy fors resolve!"

238-241. Hos equidem occasum, &c. "With this, indeed, was wont to console the downfall," &c. We have here a poetical constrtion, by which, instead of the accusative of the person (solabar me), have the accusative of the evil itself on account of which consolation needed. Compare Claudian (Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 46), Tali solar vulnera questu. 239. Fatis contraria fata rependens. "Balanc adverse fates with (happier) fates (to come)." She hoped that gloomier the present destinies of the Trojans were, the brighter we those that awaited them in the future. 240. Eadem fortuna. "I same evil fortune."

242-246. Antenor potuit, &c. Antenor, a son of the sister of Pris led a colony of the Heneti from Asia Minor after the fall of Troy, s reached the head waters of the Adriatic. According to some, founded Patavium, now Padus; a legend which Virgil here adop

Illyricos penetrare sinus atque intima tutus Regna Liburnorum, et fontem superare Timavi, Unde per ora novem vasto cum murmure montis? It mare proruptum, et pelago premit arva sonanti. Hic tamen ille urbem Patavî, sedesque locavit Teucrorum, et genti nomen dedit, armaque fixit

245

243. Illuricos penetrare sinus, &c. The voyage of Antenor up the Adriatic would, of course, be along the coast of Illyricum on the right, and hence he is said to have penetrated the numerous bays or indentations with which that coast abounds. The same verb penetrare, however, takes a different meaning with regna (grammarians call this construction a seugma), and signifies, not to enter, but to reach. The territories of the Liburni, an Illyrian race, were far within the Adriatic. and near its head waters. Of Antenor's settlement in these regions, see Liv. i. 1.—Tutus. Referring to the absence of all dangers while he was pursuing his route. 244. Et fontem superare Timavi. The vovage of Antenor is still continued. He leaves the shores of the Liburni, passes around Histria, and then comes to the river Timavus, beyond which he sails. The Timavus was a small stream rising not far from the sea. It was said to burst forth from caverns amid the rocks, having in this way nine different fountain-heads or sources, forming, soon after, one stream. As the river rose so near the sea, the poet figuratively blands its source with its mouth, making Antenor pass (superare) the former in his course. "It has been well ascertained," says Cramer, " that the name of Times is still preserved by some springs which rise near S. Giovanni di Carso and the castle of Duino, and form a river, which, after a course of little more than a mile, falls into the Adriatic. The number of these sources seems to vary according to the difference of seasons, which circumstance will account for the various statements which ancient writers have made respecting them." 245. Unde. That is, e quo fonte.—Ora. The openings or mouths at the sources of the river.—Montis. The mountain or hill containing the caverns whence the stream issues. 246. It mare proruptum, &c. " A bursting sea goes forth, and overwhelms the fields with a roaring ocean." Some, with less spirit, translate this, " it goes forth as a rushing sea," &c. Others, again, make proruptum the supine, governing mare in the accusative, " it goes forth to break (and drive onward before it) the sea," i. e. to force back the waves of the Adriatic by the impetuosity of its own current. This is Voss's idea; but it does not harmonize with the " pelago premit arva sonanti."

247-249. His tamen. "Here, however." His refers, not to the vicinity of the Timavus, but to the coast generally, at the head of the Adriatic. Tamen, in this passage, has a meaning very nearly allied to our "at least," or the Latin saltem. Antenor, at least, founded a city in these regions, remote and barbarous though they were. Æneas, however, after all the splendid promises made to him from oracles and ather sources, has not yet been able even to set foot in Italy. 248 Nomen dedit. The Heneti who accompanied him from Paphlagonia, became in Italy, by a slight change of name, the Veneti.—Armaque fasit Troïs. "And affixed the Trojan arms (to the temple walls)," i. e.

Troïa: nunc placidâ compôstus pace quiescit.
Nos, tua progenies, cœli quibus annuis arcem,
Navibus, infandum! amissis, unius ob iram
Prodimur, atque Italis longe disjungimur oris.
Hic pietatis honos? sic nos in sceptra reponis?
Olli subridens hominum sator atque deorum
Vultu, quo cœlum tempestatesque serenat,
Oscula libavit natæ; dehinc talia fatur:

Parce metu. Cytherea: manent immota tuorum

250

255

all warfare being now ended, he hung up or consecrated the Trojan arms in the temples as a badge of peace. It was customary with the ancients, when they discontinued any art or calling, to consecrate the instruments connected with it to the deity under whose auspices that art or calling had been pursued. Compare Hor. Ep. i. 1. 4. 249. Nunc placidd, &c. "Now, laid at rest, he sleeps in placid peace."—Compôstus is, by contraction, for compositus. The verb compono is the technical term employed by the Latin writers in cases like the present. It comprises the laying out of the corpse, the decking of the couch with funereal garlands, and more particularly the gathering of the ashes into the urn. So in Hor. Serm. i. 9. 28. Hence it is equivalent, in some respects, to the Greek περιστίλλειν.—Some commentators make this passage refer, not to the death of Antenor, but to his enjoying a peaceful and happy reign at the time that Venus was speaking. This, however, would make a disagreeable tautology with "armaque fixii," and would destroy, besides, all the force of nunc. The ancients regarded a happy and peaceful death (εὐθανασία) as the true goal of human felicity. Homer speaks of Antenor as an old man in II. iii. 148. Compare also Æn. ix. 445.

250-253. Nos, tua progenies. The goddess here, through a mother's eagerness for his welfare, speaks of herself and her son as having their interests identified.—Call quibus annuis arcem. Æneas was to be defided after death. See ver. 259. 251. Infandum. "Oh! wo unutterable!" Infandum here and elsowhere alludes to that, the full extent or measure of which cannot be expressed in words.—Unius. Juno.—Navibus amissis. An intentional exaggeration, in order to add orce to her complaints. The same idea lurks in "unius ob iram." 253. Honos. "The recompence."—Sic nas in sceptra, &c. "Is it thus that thou restorest us to empire!" Sceptra is here put, by

synecdoche, for regnum.

254-256. Olli. Old form for Illi. 255. Serenat. There is a zeugma lurking here: "calms the sky, and hushes to repose the tempests." See on v. 243. 256. Oscula libavit nate. "Gently pressed his daughter's lips." A beautiful usage of the verb libo, which, acquiring from its ordinary meaning, "to make a libation," the reference to a part, gets subsequently the signification of "to taste" or "sip."—Dehine. To be pronounced as a monosyllable, d'hinc.
257-260. Parcs metu. Cytherea. "Spare thy fear, goddess of Cy-

257-260. Parce metu. Cytherea. "Spare thy fear, goddess of Cytherea." Metu is an old form of the dative, for metui, as curru for curruin ver. 156. Eol. v. 29. Venus was called Cytherea from the island of Crthein, near which she is fabled to have arisen from the sea. Here,

Fata tibi; cernes urbem et promissa

Mœnia, sublimemque feres ad sidera cœli

Magnanimum Ænean: neque me sententia vertit. 260

Hic (tibi fabor enim, quando hæc te cura remordet,

Longius et volvens fatorum arcana movebo)

however, as elsewhere, there is a blending of legends, the poet styling her the daughter of Jove.—Manent immota, &c. "The destinies of thy people remain unshaken for thee." 258. Tibi is here what the grainmarians call "dativus ethicus," and is employed in such cases as the present to give to the discourse a touch of feeling or sentiment. It is somewhat analogous in this passage to our expression, let me assure thee. 258. Cernes. Emphatic here. "Thou shalt behold."—Lavini. For Laviniii. Lavinium was the city which Æneas was destined to found in Italy, and call after the name of his wife Lavinia, the daughter of King Latinus. 259. Sublimemque feres, &c. "And thou shalt bear on high." By a beautiful image, the mother herself, who is so deeply interested in the fortunes of her son, is to be the immediate agent in effecting his deification after death. The enrolment of a mortal among the gods was termed his apotheosis. 260. Neque me sententia vertit.

Compare ver. 237.

261-262. Tibi. "Unto thee alone." Tibi, as Servius remarks, is here equivalent to tibi soli. Some join tibi in construction with bellum geret, but with much less propriety. - Quando hac te cura, &c. "Since this care continually distresses thee." Quando is here for quandoquidem. Observe, also, the force of rs in remordet. Literally, "gnaws thee again and again." 262. Longius et volvens, &c. "And, causing them to revolve, will set in motion for thee, far in the future, the secrets of the fates." The ancients assigned to periods of time, and the events connected with them, a revolving course, just as we still speak of the revolution of events, of revolving years, &c. This idea lies at the basis of the present passage, the peculiar force of which has been generally misunderstood. The events of age after age form so many grand cycles, or concentric circles, as it were, each spreading out more widely than the previous one into the vast field of the future. Of these circles Deity is the common centre, and around him, that is, in accordance with his decree, each in its turn revolves. The cycles of the past have performed their allotted motion. The cycle of present events is now revolving; but Jove, directing the eye of his daughter into the distant future, removes the veil that conceals it from all save himself, and causes one of the quiescent circles of after ages, comprising all the grand events of Roman history from Romulus to Augustus, to move for a time, for her instruction, upon its destined round. The delicacy of the compliment, which this supposed prophecy is intended to convey to Augustus, will be appreciated before it concludes.—Longius. More literally, "from a farther distance," i. e. than thy unaided vision can extend. The ordinary translation is, "and unrolling farther the secrets of the fates, will declare them unto thee." The idea being supposed to be taken from the unrolling and reading of a scroll or manuscript. This, however, is far inferior .- Volvens movebo. Equivalent, in fact, to velvende movebo; and movere here signifies to recount, as movere historias, in Hor. Carm. iii. 7, 20.

Bellum ingens geret Italia, populosque feroces Contundet; moresque viris et mœnia ponet, Tertia dum Latio regnantem viderit æstas, Ternaque transierint Rutulis hiberna subactis. At puer Ascanius, cui nunc cognomen Iulo Additur (Ilus erat, dum res stetit Illia regno), Triginta magnos volvendis mensibus orbes Imperio explebit, regnumque ab sede Lavinî Transferet, et Longam multa vi muniet Albam.

270

263-266. Italia. For in Italia. 264. Contundet. "He shall subdue." More literally, "shall bruise," or "shall break the power of." Compare Gen. iii. 15.—Mores. "Civilization;" or rather, the civilized habits consequent on the introduction of laws; so that Romules appears now in the light of a lawgiver .- Viris. Alluding to the "feroces populi," whom he shall have subdued. 265. Tertia dum Latio, &c. Æneas was to reign three years after settling in Italy .-Dum is equivalent here to donec. 266. Ternaque transierint, &c. "And three winters shall have passed after the Rutuli have been subdued." Literally, "the Rutuli having been subdued." These were the subjects of Turnus, the rival claimant of the hand of Lavinia.-

Hiberna. For hiemes. Supply tempora.
267-271. Ascanius. He was the son of Æneas by Creüss, one of the daughters of Priam. Iulo is put here in the dative by attraction to out, in imitation of the Greek, instead of the nominative. So Liv. i. 49, Tarquinius cui Superbo cognomen facta indiderunt. Compare Luke i. 26, 27. See, however, Matt. Gr. Gr. § 308. We have in Liv. i. 1, Cui Ascanium parentes divere nomen. 263. Ilus erat dum, &c. "He was Ilus, as long as the Trojan state stood (erect) in a kingdom," i. e. he was called lius in Troy, before the downfall of that city, having been thus named after one of the old progenitors of the Trojan line. This, of course, is mere poetic fiction, in order to trace, with courtly adulation, a Trojan origin for the Julian line, through the names Iulus and Ilus. Heyne considers the passage in question a spurious one, but it is well defended by Wagner. If, however, the line is genuine, the words cannot be those of Jupiter to Venus, who could not be ignorant of any of her son's names; and even if a parenthetical notice by the poet, they are inelegantly introduced. It was necessary to the compliment to introduce the name of Iulus, but more than this is superfluous. Compa e ver. 288. 269. Triginta magnos, &c. " Shall fill up with his reign thirty great circles as the months revolve," i. e. shall complete thirty years. Volvendis is equivalent here to sees volventibus, " rolling themselves onward." It is now pretty generally agreed among grammarians, that the participle in dus is, in reality, a present participle of the passive, or, as in the instance before us, of the middle voice. Compared with the revolutions of the moon, those of the sun are long; so that magni ordes are a synonym for years. In Ecl. iv. 12, the sense is different. According to mythic history, Ascanius, in the thirtieth year of his reign, removed the seat of government from Lavinium to Alba Longa, having founded the latter city. 271. Multa vi. Referring to both strength of situation and the numbers of the inhabitants

Hic jam ter centum totos regnabitur annos Gente sub Hectorea: donec regina sacerdos, Marte gravis, geminam partu dabit Ilia prolem. 275 Inde, lupæ fulvo nutricis tegmine lætus, Romulus excipiet gentem, et Mavortia condet Mœnia, Romanosque suo de nomine dicet. His ego nec metas rerum nec tempora pono; Imperium sine fine dedi. Quin aspera Juno, Que mare nunc terrasque metu cœlumque fatigat, 280 Consilia in melius referet, mecumque fovebit

-Muniet. Observe the zeugma, or double signification in this verb. It is equivalent here to exstruct ac muniet.

272-274. Hic. Referring to Alba.—Regnabitur gente sub Hectorea. There shall be a line of kings of Trojan race." Literally, "it shall be reigned beneath an Hectorean race." The Trojan race is here called Hectorean, in compliment to Hector, the great champion of Troy. Compare Æn. v. 190. 273. Donec regina sacerdos, &c. llia, otherwise called Rhea Silvia, was daughter of Numitor, and mother, by Mara, of Romulus and Remus. She is called sacerdos here, as having been a vestal virgin. The name Ilia is given her by the poet as an indication of her descent, through Eneas, from a Trojan stem. Regina

in for regia, "of royal parentage."

275-279. Lupa fulvo nutricis, &c. "Exulting in the tawny covering of a she-wolf, such as his foster-parent was;" in allusion to the custom on the part of the ancient heroes of arraying themselves in the kins of wild animals, in order to strike more terror into the foe, and of either making a part of the hide answer the purposes of a helmet, or of decking the helmet with it. Compare Propert. El. iv. 10.20. In adverting to the story of the wolf that suckled Romulus and Remus, Virgil does not mean that this was the hide of that same animal; on the contrary, nutrix is here merely equivalent to "qualis ejus nutrix fueral."

276. Excipiet gentem. "Shall receive the nation beneath his sway," "The city of Le. shall succeed to the throne. - Mavortia mænia. Mars," i. e. a warlike city, Rome, sucred to Mars his sire. 279, Dedi. Observe the change of tenses in pono and dedi, equivalent, in fact, to "I set no limits of power, because I have given," &c. Hence Rome becomes the eternal city, a title appearing often on her coins. 279-282. Quin. "Nay." 280. Metu. Here equivalent to metu inji-

ciendo. Juno, in her bitter persecution of the Trojans, fills the whole universe with objects of alarm; so alarming, in fact, that even the sea, and earth, and sky, participate in the terror which they excite, and become, at length, quite wearied out with fear. The common interpretation is as follows: "Wearies out, &c. through fear," i. e. through fear lest her favourite Carthage fall in after ages, she wearies out heaven, earth, and sea, with her importunities and complaints. Compare ver. 23. This, however, is somewhat tame; and the above interpretation seems to accord with An. vii. 301. 281. Consilia in melius referet. "Shall change her counsels for the better," i. e. shall cease to persecute the

Romanos, rerum dominos, gentemque togatam. Sic placitum. Veniet lustris labentibus ætas, Quum domus Assaraci Phthiam clarasque Mycenas Servitio premet, ac victis dominabitur Argis. Nascetur pulchrā Trojanus origine Cæsar, Imperium Oceano, famam qui terminet astris, Julius, a magno demissum nomen Iulo. Hunc tu olim cœlo, spoliis Orientis onustum, Accipies secura; vocabitur hic quoque votis.

285

290

descendants of Æneas. On this point, see Hor. Carm. iii. 3. 18. seqq. The preposition in prefixed to adjectives, as in the present instance, gives the phrase a kind of adverbial force. Compare Æn. xi. 426. 282. Gentemque togatam. The toga was the peculiar badge of a Roman, as the pallium was of a Greek. Heyne thinks that the rerum dominos refers to warlike, and the gentem togatam to civic virtues, or the arts of peace. It is much better, however, to suppose that the poet meant, by this latter clause, to designate the Romans in a more special manner by their national costume. Indeed, from the anecdote related in Suetonius (Octav. 40), Augustus himself would appear to have understood it in this same sense.

have understood it in this same sense.

283-285. Sie placitum. "Such is my pleasure." The full form is sie placitum est mini-Lustris labentibus, properly lustrum denotes a space of five years. Here, however, lustris is used poetically for annis, as taking in a wide range of the future. 284. Domus Assaraci. "The line of Assaracus." Alluding to the Romans, as the descendants of the Trojans; Assaracus, son of Tros, having been one of the forefathers of Æneas.—Phiniam clarasque Mycenas, &c. The conquest of Greece by the Romans is here predicted unto Venus: Phinia, Mycenæ, and Argos, being put collectively for Greece itself. These three names recall the recollection of three of the most powerful enemies of Troy, and are therefore selected for this purpose. Phthia, in Thessaly, was the native region of Achilles; Mycenæ, in Argolis, was the capital of Agamemnon; and the city of Argos was under the sway of Diomede when the Trojan war broke out. Compare Æn. vi. 839.

286-291. Nascetur pulchrā, &c. "Cæsar shall be born a Trojan by his illustrious origin." The reference is to Augustus, not Julius Cæsar. 288. Julius. Augustus obtained the name of Julius from his adopted father, Julius Cæsar, who was his uncle by blood. Hence he is called Trojanus in the text, as deducing his origin, through the latter, from Æness and Troy. Liv. i. 1. Iulum eundem Julia gens auctorem nominis sui nuncupat. 289. Hunc. Still referring to Augustus.—Spoliis Orientis onustum. Alluding to the overthrow of Antony and his Eastern forces (Æn. viii. 678. seqq.), but more especially to the acknowledgment by the Parthians of the power of Augustus. 290. Secura. "Safe from farther opposition." No power shall then any longer oppose, and even the wrath of Juno shall be appeased. Vecabitur kie quoque votis. "He too shall be invoked in vows." i. a

Aspera tum positis mitescent sæcula belli:; Cana Fides, et Vesta, Remo cum fratre Quirinus, Jura dabunt; diræ ferro et compagibus arctis Claudentur Belli portæ; Furor impius intus, Sæva sedens super arma, et centum vinctus aënis Post tergum nodis, fremet horridus ore cruento.

295

Heec ait: et Maiâ genitum demittit ab alto, Ut terræ, utque novæ pateant Carthaginis arces Hospitio Teucris; ne fati nescia Dido Finibus arceret. Volat ille per aëra magnum

300

he too shall receive the honours of divinity, as well as Eneas. Compare Georg. i. 42, 291. Positis bellis. Alluding to the universal peace that shall mark the greater part of the reign of Augustus. See on ver. 294.

292-296. Cana Fides. "Hoary Faith," i. e. the Faith of early daya, or of the good old times that marked the earlier history of Rome. To the goddess of Faith are here figuratively assigned grav or heary locks, on account of the reputation for good faith which the Romans attributed to their forefathers.—Vesta. The worship of Vesta was the oldest among the Romans, and therefore peculiarly national (patria religio). Hence Vesta is here put for Religion itself .-- Remo cum fratre Quirinus. A type of fraternal harmony restored. The whole pessage means that good faith shall once more prevail, the national religion be re established, and concord and brotherly love be the order of the day. All this is to mark the happy reign of Augustus. The name Quirinus was bestowed by the Roman senate on Romulus, after his disappearance from among men. It was derived from the Sabine curis, "a spear," and meant "defender," and was particularly applied to the god Janus, as the defender, or combatant, by excellence. Hence the glorious nature of the title when bestowed on Romulus, indicating, as it were, the perpetual defender of the Roman city. 294. Belli ports. There is a personification in Belli, the term properly meaning here the divinity who presides over war. The allusion in the text is to the closing of the Temple of Janus, which was open in war, but shut in peace. See En. vii. 607. seqq. During the whole period of Roman history down to the time of Augustus, this temple had been closed only twice: once, during the reign of Numa, and a second time, at the end of the First Punic War. Augustus had the high honour of shutting it the third time, A.U.C. 727, when universal tranquillity had been restored by his sway. It was during this period that Jesus Christ was born. See Luke ii. 1 .- Furor impius. "Impious Fury." Another personification. 296. Nodis. Put for catenis. The door in front of a temple, as it reached nearly to the ceiling, allowed the worshippers to view from without the entire statue of the divinity, and to observe the rites performed before it. The whole light of the building, moreover, was commonly admitted through the same aperture.

297-303. Maid genitum. "Mercury." 299. Fati nescia. "Ignorant of Fate." i. e. of their destiny. Dido, not aware that the Trojans were seeking, in accordance with the decree of fate, a resting-place in Italy,

Remigio alarum, ac Libyæ citus adstitit oris Et jam jussa facit; ponuntque ferocia Pæni Corda, volente deo. In primis regina quietum Accipit in Teucros animum, mentemque benignam.

At pius Æneas, per noctem plurima volvens, Ut primum lux alma data est, exire, locosque Explorare novos, quas vento accesserit oras, Qui teneant, nam inculta videt, hominesne feræne, Quærere convexio nemorum, sub rupe cavatâ, Arboribus clausam circum atque horrentibus umbris, Occunt: 19se uno grantur comitatus Acnate,

310

and fearful lest, after landing, they might seize upon her newly-erected city, might have given orders to her subjects to burn the ships of Eneas, and drive the strangers from her territories. Hence the entreaty of Ilioneus (ver. 525), "prohibe infandos a navibus ignes." 301. Remigio alarum. The waving movement of Mercury's pinions is here beautifully compared to the upward and downward motion of the oar, especially when seen in the distance. The simile is a frequent one. Eur. Iph. T. 289. **\pi\text{spisoss}. See also Lucret.** vi. 743.—Adstitit. Observe the beautiful force of the perfect to indicate rapidity of movement: "has taken his stand." 302. *Pani. "The Carthaginians." The name indicates their Phaenician origin. Indeed, the term Panus, is nothing more than *\Pho\tilde{visit}\$ itself, adapted to the analogy of the Latin tongue; just as from the Greek *\Pho\tilde{visit}\$ comes the Latin form *Panious,* found in Cato and Varro, and from this the more usual *Punious.** 303. *Volente deo.** It is a fine idea on the part of the poet to make Mercury, the god of civilization and human culture, bring about the change of feeling here referred to. See *Hor. Carm.* i. 10.

305-313. Volvens. "Revolving." Wunderlich takes this in the sense of "after having revolved," in which opinion Thiel agrees; but Wagner opposes this view of the matter, and considers volvens here equivalent to qui volvebat, not qui volverat. 306. Exire. This and the other infinitives after it, are governed by constituit, and in the following construction, quarrers is to precede quas oras, &c. 308. Qui teneant, &c. "Who may occupy them, whether men or wild beasts, for he sees them to be uncultivated." 309. Exacta. "The results of his search." Equivalent to exquisita. 310. In convexo nemorum, &c. "Beneath a hollow rock, with jutting woods (projecting over), shui in all around by trees and gloomy shades." The fleet was concealed beneath an overarching rock, covered above with thick woods, which, projecting forth, formed a kind of outward curve, and cast a deep shade upon the waters below. They who make convexo here equivalent to concavo, and signifying merely "a recess within the grove," mistake entirely the sense of the passage. 312. Comitatus. Used here in a passive sense.—Achate. Achates, in the Eneld, is the faithful companion of the horo of the poem, just as in Homer, Mericues is the companion of Idomeneus, Sthenelus of Diomede, and

Sin manu lato crispans hastilia ferro. Cui mater medià acce tulit obvia silvà, Viginis on habitumque gerens, et virginis arma, Surtana, vel qualis equos Threissa fatigat Harpalyce, volucremque fugà prevertitur Hebrum. Hanque humeris de more habilem suspenderat arcum Ventrix, dederatque coman diffundere ventis.

315

Patueins of Achilles. 313. Bins. By postic usage, for one.—Crispus. Referring properly to the rapid and swinging motion of the wayses, as Æness proceeds.

314-316. Out mater medie, &c. "Unto him his mother, meeting his fell in front, presented herself in the middle of a wood," The causes prose form would be tulit see cloim, which the metre here fathin. 315. On habitumque person. "Wearing the mien and attire." Geome is not put here for habons, as some think, but carries with it Genue is not put here for Assens, as some think, but carries with it the idea of something assumed for a particular occasion, which is not such own. Hence Servius well remarks. "at hence gerous, son habens, and geri pusentur assens."—Et virginis arms, &c. The common test has a semicolon after Spartense, and no stop after orns, which will give the following meaning, "and the arms of a Spartan virgin, ar useh as," &c. This, however, is extremely awkward. We have abusted in its place the punctuation of Wagner, which merely require not to be supplied before Spartense. The full expression then will be, "(vel) Spartense (virginis) vel (talis virginis) qualis (est) There are the supplied to the supplied of the supplied to the supplied to the supplied before Spartense. The full expression then will be, "(vel) Spartense (virginis) earns (the Struckers (virginis) factors are the supplied to Thresses Harpalyoe (quum) fatigat equee," &c. By oirginis erma we meant such as were light and easy to manage; as for example, the re meant such as were light and easy to manage; as for example, the reference merely to her hunting equipments, for the Spartan virgins were trained by the institutions of Lyeurgus to all kinds of manly exercises, but more particularly to hunting and riding. 316. Equos. The various steeds on which she rides from time to time, in accordance with her Amesonian habits. 317. Harpalyos. The daughter of Harpalyoss, king of Thrace. Her mother having died when she was but a child, her father fed her with the milk of cows and mares, and inured her to martial exercises and Amazonian habits.—Propertitur. Used here as a deponent verb .- Hebrum. The Hebrus was a river of Thrace, and is now called the Maritus.—We have retained the common reading Hebrum, which rests on MSS. authority, instead of adopting Eurum, the emendation of Rutgersius. The principal objection to Hebrum is, that this river is by no means a rapid stream. The ancient poets, however, indulged in great license frequently as regarded streams in far-distant lands, and Virgil might easily assign to the remote Hebrus, of which and its wild country so little was known by the Romans, the character of a rapid stream. Hebrum is also retained and defended by Wagner.

318-324. De mere. "According to custom," i. e. the custom of a huntress.—Habilem arcum. "A light, convenient bow," i. e. light to carry, and easy to bend. 319. Dederatque comam diffunders ventis. "And had given her locks to the winds to scatter." The more usual construction would have been dederatque comam diffundendem ventis,

Nuda genu, nodoque sinus collecta fluentes.

Ac prior, Heus! inquit, juvenes, monstrate mearum
Vidistis si quam hic errantem forte sororum,
Succinctam pharetra et muculosæ tegmine lyncis,
Aut spumantis apri cursum elamore prementem.
Sic Venus; et Veneris contra sic filius orsus:
Nulla tuarum audita mihi meque visa sororum,
Ol quam te memorem, vigo è namque haud tihi vultus.

O! quam te memorem, virgo? namque haud tibi vultus Mortalis, nec vox hominem sonat; O! Dea certe (An Phœbi soror? an Nympharum sanguinis una?), Sis felix, nostrumque leves, quæcumque, laborem; Et, quo sub cœlo tandem, quibus orbis in oris Jactemur, doceas. Ignari hominumque locorumque Erramus, vento huc et vastis fluctibus acti.

330

"and had given her locks to be scattered by the winds." The infinitive, however, is employed instead of diffundendam, by a Greek idnom, \$\beta \text{harmonic v} \text{ virjus; pipeiv, i. e. \text{ ware pipeiv.} Compare Eur. Phan. 25, and see Matt. Gr. G. \beta 535. There is the same construction in Hor. Carm. i. 26. 2. 320. Nuda genu. "Naked to the knee." Genu is the accusative by a Greek idiom. Literally "naked as to the knee." The allusion is to the short tunic, that was drawn up above the knee, leaving this bare, by means of the girdle. Dians is so represented on ancient coins, and such, too, was the attire of the Spartan virgins.—Nodoque sinus collecta fluentes. The same idiom as before. The term sinus commonly means the bosom formed by a part of the togat thrown over the left arm across the breast; here, however, it refers to the folds or gatherings of the tunic, lying loosely upon the breast, and secured in their places by a knot in the girdle. 321. Ac prior, &c. "And, 'Ho! warriors,' she is the first to exclaim." The term juvenis, among the Romans, was applied to a person up to forty-five, and even fifty years of age. It is commonly rendered here, young men, or youths, with very little good taste. 322. Quam. For aliquam. 323. Suocinctam pharetrá, &c. "Girt with a quiver and with the hide of a spotted lynx," i. e. and wearing a lynx's skin secured around the waist by a belt.

the waist by a belt.

325-334. Contra sic orsus. "Thus began in reply." Compare the Greek expression, dyriov \$\psi\data\alpha\

Multa tibi ante aras nostra cadet hostia dextra.

Tum Venus: Haud equidem tali me dignor honore: 335
Virginibus Tyriis mos est gestare pharetram,
Purpureoque alte suras vincire cothurno.
Punica regna vides, Tyrios, et Agenoris urbem:
Sed fines Libyci, genus intractabile bello.
Imperium Dido Tyria regit urbe profecta,
Germanum fugiens. Longa est injuria, longæ
Ambages; sed summa sequar fastigia rerum.
Huic conjux Sychæus erat, ditissimus agri

rumque. See Metrical Index. 334. Multa tibi, &c. Construe multa hostia cadet tibi nostrá destrá ante (tuas) aras.

335-339. Tuli honore. Referring to the offer of sacrifice. 337. Cothurno. The cothurnus, or buskin, rose above the middle of the leg so as to surround the calf (sura), and sometimes reached as high as the knees. It was laced in front, and the object in so doing was to make it fit the leg as closely as possible. The skin or leather of which it was made was dyed purple, or of other splendid colours. The cothurnus was worn principally by horsemen, hunters, and men of rank and authority. 338. Tyrios, et Agenoris urbem. "Tyrians and the city of Agenor, i. e. colonists from Tyre, and the city founded by them. Agenor was an early king of Phonicia (according to the Greek legends), father of Cadmus, and an ancestor of Dido's. Hence Carthage, founded by one of his descendants, is figuratively called after his name, as if the poet had styled it the city of the Agenorida. As Æneas was still in the midst of the forest, and could, of course, see neither people nor city, the words of the text are equivalent, in fact, to "ubi sunt Tyrii et Agenoris urbs." 339. Sed fines Libyci, &c. "But the region itself 18 Libyan," i. c. the country of which those realms form part is Libya. Sunt is understood. The term Libya is here used, according to Greek and poetic usage, to signify Africa generally. Genus here refers to Libyes, as implied in Libyci. Wagner, however, places a semicolon after Libyci, and refers genus to the Carthaginians, in prospective alluminations of the carthaginians in prospective alluminations. sion to their conflicts with the Romans. The emendation is far from being a happy one.

249-345. Imperium regit. Equivalent here to imperium regends exercet. 341. Germanum. "Her brother." See on En. v. 412.—Longa est injuria, &c. "Long is (the narrative of) her injuries; the details are long and intricate. I will, therefore, merely enumerate the most important particulars." More literally, "the main heads of events." The prose paraphrase, in which the literal force of sed is more apparent, would be "Longa esset narratio, sed rem summatime arponam." 343. Sychæus. The more correct form of the name. The common text has Sichæus. Observe the first syllable long here, but short in verse 348, and everywhere else. The ancient poets allowed themselves great license in the prosodiacal use of foreign words, especially proper names, thus: Sichnäs, Sicānās, Sicānās, Sicānās, Sicānās, Apūlias, Apūlias, &c.—Ditissimus agri. As the wealth of the Phomicians did not consist in lands, but arose from commerce,

Phænicum, et magno miseræ dilectus amore; Cui pater intactam dederat, primisque jugârat Ominibus. Sed regna Tyri germanus habebat Pygmalion, scelere ante alios immanior omnes. Quos inter medius venit furor. Ille Sychæum Impius ante aras, atque auri cæcus amore, Clam ferro incautum superat, securus amorum Germanæ; factumque diu celavit, et ægram, Multa malus simulans, vanâ spe lusit amantem. Ipsa sed in somnis inhumati venit imago Conjugis, ora modis attollens pallida miris,

345

350

Huet suggests auri for agri. But Virgil was thinking of his own times and country, and therefore applies what suited those to another land and earlier age. 344. Misers: "On the part of his unhappy spouse." Misers is here the genitive. There is no need whatever of making it the dative, by a Hellenism, for a miserd. The fact is, that misers depends upon amore, not upon dileosis. 345. Intactam. "Previously unwedded." Equivalent to virginem.—Primis ominibus. "With the first omens," i. e. auspices. A part for the whole, the auspices forming so important a feature in the nuptial rites. See Juv. Sat. x. 336.

Regna. "The sovereignty." 347. Scelere ante alios 346-352 &c. Instead of the ablative, aliis omnibus, we have the accusative with ante by a Greek construction. This is done when a much wider range than ordinary is intended to be expressed. 348. Quos inter medius, &c. " Between these two there arose fierce enmity."-Ille Sychaum impius, &c. Construe, Ille impius, atque cecus amore auri, securus amorum germana, clam superat ferro Sychaum incautum ante aras. He was impines, because he slew Sycheus before the very altars. 349. Aras. Altars were either square or round. 350. Securus amorum germans. "Regardless of the deep love of his sister (for her husband)," i. e. regardless of any violent manifestations of grief which her love for Sychæus might prompt her to exhibit. So En. vii. 304. Securi pelagi atque mei. Observe the force of the plural amorum. 351. Et agram, multa, &c. The meaning is, that with deliberate wickedness, he invented many tales by which to account for the absence of Sychæus, and thus inspired Dido with the vain hope of again beholding her

\$53-356. Ipsa sed, &c. Construe, sed ipsa imago inhumati conjugis venit (illi, sc. Didoni) in somnis, &c.—Inhumati. "Unburied," i. a lying deprived of the rites of burial. The corpse of Sychæus had been conveyed away by the assassin immediately after the deed, and left unburied in some secret spot. This denial of the rites of sepulture increased, according to the ideas of the ancients, the atrocity of the affair. Hence, too, the appearance of the ghost of Sychæus to Dido, it being the common belief that the spirits of the departed were unquiet, and wandered about, until they obtained the rites of interment. See Hor. Carm. i. 29. 23 seqq. 354. Ora modis attollens, &c. "Lifting up s visage wondrows pale." Literally, "lifting up features pale in

Crudeles aras, trajectaque pectora ferro Nudavit, cæcumque domus scelus omne retexit. Tum celerare fugam patriaque excedere suadet,	•	35 5
Auxiliumque viæ, veteres tellure recludit Thesauros, ignotum argenti pondus et auri.		
Thesauros, ignotum argenti pondus et auri.		360
His commota, fugam Dido sociosque parabat		300
Conveniunt, quibus aut odium crudele tyranni,		
Aut metus acer erat: naves, que forte parates,		
Corripiunt, onerantque auro. Portantur avari		
Pygmalionis opes pelago: dux fœmina facti.		
Devenere locos, ubi nunc ingentia cernes		365
Mœnia, surgentemque novæ Carthaginis arcem;		

wonderful ways." Attollens, as here employed, denotes the apparition's slowly rising up on the view of the dreaming Dido. 355. Crudeles aras, &c. "Disclosed to her the cruel altars, and his bosom pierced by the sword," i. e. showed her in her dreams the altars before which he had been cruelly murdered. 356. Casumque domus, &c. "And unfolded to her view all the secret guilt of her relative." Literally, "all the hidden wickedness of the family." Domus here stands for

cognati, i. e. fratris.

358-364. Auxiliumque viæ, &c. "And, as aid for her journey, discovers to her ancient treasures in the earth." More freely, "and to aid her on her way," &c. 359. Ignotum argenti, &c. "An unknown sum of silver and gold." Literally, "an unknown weight," according to the early way of speaking, when the precious metals were weighed, and a regular coinage had not as yet been introduced. The term ignotum means that Dido knew nothing of these treasures until they were revealed to her. Sychæus had concealed them, not through avarice, but in order to keep them from the rapacity of Pygmalion. 361. Conveniunt, quibus, &c. Supply omnes before quibus. The expression odium crudele, like the Greek µloog annuic, properly means the hatred felt by a cruel mind. Here, however, crudele, like sevus, atrox, and similar terms elsewhere, is poetically used for magnus or ingens. So, again, metus acer is here the same as metus vehemens, and refers to a spirit not only influenced by fear, but also in some degree examperated by harsh treatment. So Heyne. Others, but less properly, understand odium crudele tyranni to be an hypallage for crudelis tyranni. 362. Naves, que forte paratæ, corripiunt. "They seize on some ships that happened to be ready." 364. Observe the force of the expression in *Pygmalionis opes*, not treasures belonging to him, but which he had so deeply and wickedly coveted. It has been suggested, however, and the face that the famed cup was among them (ver. 729) seems to confirm the suggestion, that the treasures which Dido carried off actually belonged to Pygmalion. Tacitus (Ann. xvi. 1.) relates a curious story respecting a pretended discovery of these treasures in the reign of Nero. Dux fæmina facti. Supply est.

365-371. Ubi nunc cernes. Burmann defends cernes in this passage, and is followed by Heyne. Wagner, on the other hand, gives cernis, the reading of the Medicean MS., and of many editions, which he

Mercatique solum, facti de nomine Byrsam, Taurino quantum possent circumdare tergo. Sed vos qui tandem, quibus aut venistis ab oris, Quove tenetis iter? Quærenti talibus ille 370 Suspirans, imoque trahens a pectore vocem: O Dea! si prima repetens ab origine pergam, Et vacet annales nostrorum audire laborum. Ante diem clauso componet vesper Olympo. Nos Troja antiqua, si vestras forte per aures 375 Trojæ nomen iit, diversa per æquora vectos, Forte sua Libycis tempestas appulit oris. Sum pius Æneas, raptos qui ex hoste Penates Classe veho mecum, famâ super æthera notus. 380 Italiam quæro patriam et genus ab Jove summo.

makes equivalent here to cernere licet, or cernere potes. We have preferred, however, the ordinary reading, cernes, although Wagner insists that nunc cernes is not correct Latinity for "thou wilt presently perceive." See on ver. 338. 367. Mercatique solum. Supply sunt. According to the common story, Dido, when she came to Africa, purchased of the natives as much ground as could be encompassed by a bull's hide. After making this agreement, she cut the hide into small strips, and enclosed in this way a large extent of territory. Here she built a citadel, which she called Byrsa, from $\beta \dot{\nu} \rho \sigma a$, "a hide," in allusion to the nature of the transaction. This whole story, however, is a mere fable of the Greeks. The name of the Carthaginian citadel was derived from, or, rather, was the same with, the Punic term Basra, meaning "a fortification," or "a citadel." The Greeks would seem to have softened down Basra or Bosra into B $\dot{\nu} \rho \sigma a$. 368. Tergo. Put for tergore. So Taoit. Ann. xv. 44, Ferarum tergis contecti. On the other hand, we have tergus for tergum in En. ix. 764. 369. Sed vos qui tandem? "But who, pray, are ye?" 370. Talibus. Supply verbis.—Ille. Agreeing with respondit understood.

372-379. Pergam. Supply exponere, or narrare. 373. Vacet. Supply libi. 374. Ante diem clauso, &c. A beautiful image. According to the popular belief, the sun-god, when his daily course was ended, retired to repose. In the language of poetry, Vesper leads him to his rest, and the gates of heaven are closed until the return of another day. Ante is equivalent to antequam narrationem meam finiam. For a literal translation, however, it may be rendered by "sooner," or "first." 375. Nos Trajá antiquá, &c. Construe, tempestas, forte suá, appulit nos, vectos antiquá Trojá (si forte nomen Troja iit per vestras aures), per diversa aquora Libyois oris.—Vestras per aures iit. Equivalent to vestras pervenit ad aures. 377. Forte suá. "By its own chance," i. e. the chance that usually accompanies a storm. 378. Sum pius Æneas. See above, on ver. 10.—Penates. By the Penates are here meant the secret, tutelary divinities of Troy. 379. Fand super athera notus. So Ulysses in Od. x. 20. μεῦ κλόος οῦς ανον ἰκει. 380-384. Italiam quaro patriam, &c. "I seek Italy, my (true)

Bis denis Phrygium conscendi navibus sequor. Matre deâ monstrante viam, data fata secutus: Vix septem, convulste undis Euroque, supersunt. Ipse ignotus, egens, Libyse deserta peragro, Europa atque Asia pulsus. Nec plura querentem : 85 Passa Venus, medio sic interfata dolore est: - Quisquis es, haud, credo, invisus cœlestibus auras Vitales carpis, Tyriam qui adveneris urbem. Perge modo, atque hinc te reginse ad limina perfer. Namque tibi reduces socios, classemque relatam Nuntio, et in tutum versis aquilonibus actam, Ni frustra augurium vani docuere parentes.

390

native country, and the early home of my race that sprang from supreme Jove." Genus is here equivalent to proasorum sedes, and the whole passage alludes to an early legend, which made Dardanus, who was the son of Jupiter and Electra, and the founder of the Trojan line, to have come originally from Italy. According to the tradition here referred to, Dardanus came first from Corythus in Etruria to Samothrace, and passed thence into Asia Minor, where he settled, and became the stem-father of the Trojan race. The descent of Æneas from this early monarch was as follows: 1. Dardanus (son of Jove); 2 Erichthonius; 3. Tros; 4. Assaracus; 5. Capys; 6. Anchises; 7. Æneas Hence the hero speaks of Italy as his true native land, and of his lineage as sprung from Jove. Compare Æn. ii. 620; vii. 122. We have adopted in the text the punctuation of Wagner, who removes the semicolon which the common editions have after patriam, and inserts et before genus. If we follow the old pointing, the meaning will be "my before genus. If we follow the old pointing, the meaning will be "my lineage is from supreme Jove;" an allusion to his origin, which is brought in very abruptly and awkwardly. 381. Denis. By poetic usage for decem.—Conscendi. "I embarked on." The more usual phrase is conscenders naves.—Phrygium æquor. The sea that washes the immediate ahores of Troas and Phrygia Minor. 382. Data fata secutus. "Having followed the destinies vouchsafed me," i. e. from on high, through the medium of oracles, &c. The proper expression is oraculum dare, or oracula data. Here, however, fata stands, in reality, for oracula. Compare the expression fata Sybillina, "Sibylline oracles" or "predictions." 383. Convulsa. "Shattered." 384. Ignotus. "Unknown in this land where I at present am."

385-392. Nec plura querentem, &c. The more usual construction would be the infinitive queri. 386. Medio dolorc. See ver. 374. 387. Quisquis es, haud credo, &c. "Whoever thou art, thou dost not, I am sure," &c., i. e. thou must certainly be a favourite of heaven, since thou hast been allowed to come to the fair city of Carthage and behold its grandeur and beauty; or rather, to find your companions safe there. Observe the force of the relative with the subjunctive, The phrase is equivalent to cum adveneris.—Auras vitales. Virgil always uses aura in the plural, to denote the atmosphere or air which we breathe. So Lucret. iii. 406, and elsewhere. 392. Vani. The word may here mean "deceiving themselves" into the belief that they were versed in

Aspice bis senos lætantes agmine cycnos. Ætheria quos lapsa plaga Jovis ales aperto Turbabat cœlo : nunc terras ordine longo Aut capere, aut captas jam despectare videntur: Ut reduces illi ludunt stridentibus alis, Et cœtu cinxere solum, cantusque dedere, Haud aliter puppesque tuze, pubesque tuorum Aut portum tenet, aut pleno subit ostia velo. Perge modo, et, qua te ducit via, dirige gressum.

395

400

the art of divination, and could impart it to their child; or it may simply mean "misguiding." Compare An. ii. 80.

393-394. Aspice bis senos, &c. She shows him a flock of twelve swans, from whose movements she foretells unto him that the twelve missing ships have come, or are now coming, in safety to land; and she selects this bird, because it was sacred to her, and was also of good omen for those who traversed the sea, from its never dipping under water. Hence, an old poet, quoted by Servius, says:

"Cycnus in auguriis nautis gratissimus ales. Hunc optant semper, quia nunquam mergitur aque,"

394. Ætherid quos lapsa, &c. "Whom the bird of Jove, having glided from the ethereal regions, was (a moment ago) driving in confusion through the open sky."—Jovis ales. The eagle.—Aperto. Be-

cause extending widely for the flights of the feathered race.

395-400. Nunc terras ordine longo, &c. "Now, in a long train, they seem either to be occupying the ground, or to look down upon it already occupied. Even as they, returning, sport with loud-flapping pinions, and have (now) encompassed the ground with their band, and given forth notes (of joy), so thy vessels, and the youth of thy people," The meaning of this passage has been much contested. make captas equivalent to captendas; others explain reduces by "returning to the skies." All, however, without exception, read polum instead of solum. This last is a conjecture of Burmann's, which we have ventured to adopt on account of its singular neatness. The key to the whole explanation of the omen is to be found in the application that is made of it to the missing ships of Æneas; and attention to this circumstance would have saved many of the commentators muck trouble. The omen, moreover, it must be remembered, does not appear to Æneas under one aspect, but in three different points of view. Venus first points to the twelve swans moving along in a straight line (agmine). A moment after, and while she is still speaking, they begin to sink slowly to earth; and when the goddess utters the words nunc terras ordine longo, &c. a part of them have already alighted (capere serras videntur); the remainder are looking down at those who have alighted (captas jam terras despectare videntur), and are preparing to follow their example. The next moment all are seated on the ground, clustering together (catu cinxers solum), and expressing by their notes the joy they feel at their escape (cantus dedere). So with the twelve ships of Æneas. The storm that scattered them is the eagle from on high; having escaped from this, and shaped their course slowly towards

Dixit, et avertens rose cervice refulsit, Ambrosiæque come divinum vertice odorem Spiravere; pedes vestis defluxit ad imos; Et vera incessu patuit dea. Ille, ubi matrem Agnovit, tali fugientem est voce secutus: Quid ratum toties, crudelis tu quoque, falsis Ludis imaginibus? cur dextræ jungere dextram Non datur, ac veras audire et reddere voces? Talibus incusat, gressumque ad mosnia tendit.

405

410

the land, some of them are, at the very moment that Venus is speaking, already safe in harbour; the others are entering under full sail, looking at their companions now riding at anchor before their view. The next moment all are in, mutual greetings take place, and cries of joy are heard.

402-405. Avertens. Supply sa.-Rosed cervice refulsit. We have here one of the marks of divinity, according to ancient ideas, namely, a bright flashing and reseate hue, the "fusus et candore mixtus rubor" of Cicero. (N. D. i. 27.) 403. Ambrosiaque coma, &c. A second mark of divinity. The term ambresia is here equivalent to ambrosia illitæ "anointed or perfumed with ambrosia," the immortal unguent of the gods. Compare, as regards the "divinum odorem," the Seiov δομής πνεύμα in Euripides, by which Hippolytus recognises the divinity of Diana. So Ovid. Fast. Tenues recessit in auras: Mansit odor; posses scire fusiese deam. Venus and Diana are generally represented with their hair dreased in the simple style of the young Greck girls, whose hair was parted in front, and conducted round to the back of the head so as to conceal the upper part of the ears. It was then tied in a plain knot at the nape of the neck, or, at other times, though less frequently, at the top of the head. 405. Et vera incessu patuit ded. Another proof of divinity appeared in the peculiar gait. The walking of the gods is described by the ancients as a swiit, smooth, gliding motion, somewhat like that of a serpent. Compare Æn. vii. 354. Heliodorus speaks of the wavy motion of the importale action. Heliodorus speaks of the wavy motion of the immortals, not by opening their fect, but with a certain aërial force. Thus Milton, P. L. viii. 350. "As in air smooth sliding, without steps." Hence the gods are called $ri\pi o \delta e c$ in Theorr. Id. xvii. 25. With the whole description compare An. i. 588. seqq. v. 650. seqq.—Dea. Ille. In scanning this line, Dea is not to be pronounced as a monosyllable, an erroneous opinion entertained by some editors; on the contrary, there is an hiatus after it, although the word ends with a short vowel; and the pause at the end of the sentence prevents the operation of the synaloopha (Bentley, ad Horat. Od. iii. 14, 11.)

406-417. Tali fugientem, &c. "Pursued her as she fled with words such as these." To pursue with words is the same as to call after. 407. Quid natum totics, &c. Venus had often appeared to him before, and as often suddenly and mysteriously disappeared. Compare Æn. ii. 589.—Crudelis tu quoque. Implying that Juno was not the only deity cruel to him, since his own mother seemed to court this same charge. 409. Veras voces. "The language of reality," i. e. words spoken in one's proper character, and not under an assumed form.

At Venus obscuro gradientes aëre sepsit, Et multo nebulæ circum dea fudit amictu, Cernere ne quis eos, neu quis contingere posset. Molirive moram, aut veniendi poscere causas. Ipsa Paphum sublimis abit, sedesque revisit Læta suas: ubi templum illi, centumque Sabæo Thure calent aree, sertisque recentibus halant.

415

Corripuere viam interea, qua semita monstrat; Jamque ascendebant collem, qui plurimus urbi Imminet, adversasque aspectat desuper arces. Miratur molem Æneas, magalia quondam, Miratur portas, strepitumque, et strata viarum.

420

411. Obscuro gradientes, &c. "Encompassed them as they moved onward with darkened air," i. e. with a misty cloud, that rendered them invisible. This is in accordance with the usage of Homer, whose deities thus conceal their favourites from mortal view. See Od. vii. 14. 39. seqq. 413. Eos. A negligent expression. The poets generally avoid sequ. 415. 205. A negugent expression. The poets generally avoid the oblique cases of the pronoun is, where they are enclitic, or merely signify "him," "them," &c., and employ them chiefly when orthotone and emphatic.—Contingers. "To injure." More literally, "to lay hands upon them." 414 Molirius moram. "Or to cause any delay," i. e. to interpose any obstacle (moles) that might occasion delay. 416.

Less. Referring to the delight which the goddess took in her favourite Paphos; not, as some think, to the joy which she felt on account of the safety of her son.—Templum. Supply est.—Sabao thure. The altar of the Paphian Venus was never stained with the blood of animal sacrifices. The offerings were flowers and frankincense. The Subæi occupied a region in Arabia Felix, whence the best frankincense was obtained. See Georg. i. 57. ii. 117.

418-422. Corripuere viam interea, &c. "Meanwhile they hastened on their way." So En. v. 144. Corripuere campum currus. 419. Plurimus. "Of lofty height." Compare Georg. iii. 52. It was on this hill that Scipio encamped before Carthage. 420. Adversasque aspectat, &c. "And faces from above its confronting towers." Tacit. Agric. c. 1. Britannia Hiberniam aspicit. 421. Molem, magalia quondam. "The mass of buildings, formerly (mere) portable huts." We have given magalia here the meaning which Gesenius assigns to it, "tuguria Numidarum portatilia, quæ plaustris circum-ferebantur," i. e. portable huts that were carried about on wagons. Servius says that the true firm of the word is magaria, not magalia, because magar signified, in Punic, "a villa," This is also maintained by Isidorus, and in modern times has been advocated by Bochart; but it is justly condemned by Gesenius. (Phan. Mon. p. 392.) These magalia, however, are probably distinct from the mapalia mentioned in Georg. iii. 340. 422. Strata viarum. "Paved ways." A Græcism for stratas vias. Of a portion of the paved street at the entrance of Pompeii, the upper surface consists of large polygonal blocks of the hardest stones, fitted and joined with the utmost nicety, so as to present a perfectly even surface, as free from gaps or irregularities as if the whole

Instant ardentes Tyrii: pars ducere muros,
Molirique arcem, et manibus subvolvere saxa;
Pars optare locum tecto, et concludere sulco;
Jura magistratusque legunt, sanctumque senatum
Hic portus alii effodiunt; hic alta theatri
Fundamenta locant alii, immanesque columnas
Rupibus excidunt, scenis decora alta futuris.
Qualis apes æstate novâ per florea rura
Exercet sub sole labor, quum gentis adultos
Educunt fœtus, aut quum liquentia mella
Stipant, et dulci distendunt nectare cellas;
Aut onera accipiunt venientum, aut, agmine facto,

had been one solid mass. It may be observed that this visit of Æncus to Carthage seems to be an imitation of Hom. Od. vii. 43. seqq.

423-429. Instant. "Ply the work." Supply operi, as in v. 504. Cf. Sil. Ital. ii. 407. More literally, "press on."—Pars ducere muros. "Some are extending the walla." We have followed the punctuation of Wagner, who places a colon after Tyrii. This will convert ducere, moliri, &c., into historical infinitives, with the meaning of the indicative present. 424. Subvolvere. "Are rolling up," i. e. to the heights where the citadel is to stand. Literally, "are rolling from beneath, or under." 425. Pars optare locum, &c. "Some are selecting a spot for a dwelling, and enclosing it with a furrow." The furrow is the space dug all round to receive the foundation-stones, and serves, at the same time, to mark out the limits of the new dwelling. Optare is used in the sense of eligere, as again in An. iii. 109. 426. Jura magistratusque, &c. "They are appointing modes of judicial procedure, and magistrates, and a revered senate." This line comes in very awkwardly between the preceding and subsequent ones, in both of which mention is made of building, &c. To obviate this difficulty, some translate the present verse as follows: "They are choosing places for courts of justice, and for magistrates and the revered senate." Such a translation, however, can never be fairly obtained from the words in question, and it is therefore best to regard the line as a spurious one, an opinion in which most commentators agree.—Hic. "In one place."

—Hic. "In another place." 427. Alta theatri fundamenta, &c. Mention of a theatre at Carthage has given rise to objections on the part of some critics. The poet, however, is perfectly excusable. In endeavouring to depict the greatness and splendour of Carthage, he calls in to his aid certain features which belonged more properly to imperial Rome. 429. Scenis decora alta futuris. "The lofty decorations for future scenes."

430-436. Qualis apes, &c. The grammatical construction is, talis labor est illis, qualis labor exercet apes, &c. The best comment on this simile will be found in Georg. iv. 163. seqq. Compare also En. vi. 707. seqq. Hom. II. ii. 87. seqq. 431. Sub sole. Perhaps, simply, "in the sun-shine;" but Burmann says, "at sun-rise." Compare Georg. iv. 185. 433. Stipant. "They press close," i. e. stow closely away, or compress into a narrow compass. 435. Fuces.

435 Ignavum fucos pecus a præsepibus arcent, Fervet opus, redolentque thymo fragrantia mella. O fortunati! quorum jam mœnia surgunt, Eneas ait, et fastigia suspicit urbis. Infert se septus nebula, mirabile dictu! Per medios, miscetque viris; neque cernitur ulli. 440 . Lucus in urbe fuit mediâ, lætissimus umbræ, Quo primum, jactati undis et turbine. Pœni Effodere loco signum, quod regia Juno Monstrârat, caput acris equi; sic nam fore bello Egregiam, et facilem victu per sæcula gentem. "The drones." These are the male bees, which, after subserving the purposes of fecundation, are driven out by the working bees.—A presepibus. "From the hives." 436. Mella. Observe the employment of the plural number to denote great abundance. 427-440. O fortunati, &c. Æneas envies them their good fortune in being already occupied with that which he had so ardently desired in his own case, namely, the building of their city. 438. Et fastigia suspicit urbis. A fine touch of nature. He thinks with a sigh of the difference between his present condition and that of the Tyrian colonists, and, while he is thus employed, his eye involuntarily rests on their proud structures already soaring into the sky. Properly, fastigia means the high, elevated, gable end of a building; the peak of the roof. Here, "the lofty buildings." 439. Infert se. "He moves "He moves onward."-Ulli. A Greecism, for ab ullo. 441-445. Letissimus umbre. "Most luxuriant of shade." Letis-Compare ver. 343. 442. Quo primum loco. "In which very spot."

simus is here equivalent to uberrimus. The common text has umbrá, but the genitive is preferable, as denoting more of fulness and abundance. With quo construe loco, and connect primum with effodere. 443. Signum. "An omen." Sil. Ital. ii. 411. Ostentant cuput effossa tellure repertum Bellatoris equi; atque omen clamore salutant. 444 Monstrarat By an oracle or some other indication.—Caput acris equi. The Carthaginian coins had the head of a horse impressed on one side, in allusion, as is said, to this early tradition. According to one account, Juno ordered Dido, by an oracle, to settle in that place where she should find a horse's head. A horse's head is still the ensign of the state of Tunis. 445. Facilem victu. It is a type of power, indicating that the nation would be a warlike one, and acquire extensive possessions and resources by the force of arms.—Sic nam fore. Repeat monstraverat. Some difference of opinion exists among commentators as to the meaning of this passage. Heyne makes victu the ablative f victus, and explains facilem by affluentem. Hence, the meaning would be "abounding in the means of subsistence," i. c. richly supplied with them by a fruitful territory. Wagner, however, whom we have followed, regards victu as the supine of vivo; so that the phrase in question will then be equivalent to "easy to be supported or sustained," i. e. abounding in resources, and easily able, therefore, to maintain its ground. This accords better, moreover, with the nature of the omen.

Hic, templum Junoni ingens Sidonia Dido Condebat, donis opulentum et numine divæ; Ærea cui gradibus surgebant limina, nexæque Ære trabcs; foribus cardo stridebat aënis. Hoc primum in luco nova res oblata timorem Leniit; hic primum Æneas sperare salvtem Ausus, et afflictis melius confidere rebus. Namque, sub ingenti lustrat dum singula templo, Reginam opperiens; dum, quæ fortuna sit urbi, Artificumque manus inter se, operumque laborem

450

455

446-449. Sidonia Dido. So called from Sidon, one of the cities of Phoenicia, older even than Tyre. Sidonia is therefore equivalent here to Phoenician. 447. Condebat. "Was building." We would expect here condiderat, "had built;" but condebat, perhaps, indicates that some part of the structure still remained unfinished .- Numine divæ. "With the presence of the goddess." Servius, whom Heyne follows, makes this refer to the statue of the goddess, formed of gold or some other precious material. It would rather seem to allude to the peculiar sanctity of the place, and to the belief that the temple was honoured occasionally by the immediate presence of the divinity worshipped in it. 448. Ærea cui gradibus, &c. Plin. N. H. xxxiv. 3. Prisci limina ac valvas ex are in templis factitavere. Both limina and trabes refer to surgebant; and the literal meaning of nexaque are trabes is, " and beams (i. e. door-posts), bound (unto it) with brass." We still, in speaking of ancient works of art, employ the terms brass and brazen. and the custom has been followed in the present case. It is, however, an incorrect mode of speaking, and calculated to mislead. Bruss, as we use the term in modern times, is a combination of copper and zinc whereas the specimens of ancient objects formed of the material termed es, are found, upon analysis, to contain no zinc, but, with very limited exceptions, to be composed entirely of copper and tin. To this mixture the appellation of bronze is now exclusively given by artists and founders, and ought, in strictness, to be used by us also in speaking of ancient works. The threshold (limina) was, with the ancients, an object of superstitious reverence, and it was thought unfortunate to tread on it with the left foot. On this account, the steps leading into a temple were of an uneven number, because the worshipper, after placing his right foot on the bottom step, would then place the same foot on the threshold also.—Nexeque. The line ends with nexe, and que is joined to the succeeding verse by synapheia. 449. Cardo. The Greeks and Romans used hinges exactly like those now in common use. It should seem that this passage was intended as a compliment to Agrippa, who had just completed the Pantheon after the design which Virgil has here described.

450-458. Timorem. Sci. Enea. 454. Dum, quæ fortune sit urbi, ac. "While he gazes with wonder at what is the fortune of the city," &c. 455. Inter se. Scil. comparates ... e. as he compared one performance with another.—Manus here implies manual productions.—Operumque

Miratur, videt Iliacas ex ordine pugnas,
Bellaque jam famâ totum vulgata per orbem,
Atridas, Priamumque, et sævum ambobus Achillem.
Constitit, et lacrimans, Quis jam locus, inquit, Achate,
Quæ regio in terris nostri non plena laboris?
En Priamus! Sunt hic etiam sua præmia laudi;
Sunt lacrimæ rerum, et mentem mortalia tangunt.
Solve metus; feret hæc aliquam tibi fama salutem.
Sic ait, atque animum picturâ pascit inani,
Multa gemens, largoque humectat flumine vultum.
Namque videbat, uti bellantes Pergama circum
Hac fugerent Graii, premeret Trojana juventus

laborem. Equivalent to opera affabre elaborata. 456. Videt Iliacas, &c. He beholds on the walls of the temple certain paintings, seven in number, the subjects of which were taken from the tale of the Trojan war.—Ex ordine. "In order." 458. Atridas. "The sons of Atreus." Agamemnon and Menelaus.—Ambobus. "To both," i.e. to the Atrilee and to Priam. Achilles was incensed against Agamemnon on account of Brisels, and with Menelaus also, whose interests were identified with those of his brother. On the other hand, he was irritated against Priam and the Trojans on account of the loss of Patroclus. The allusion in the case of Priam, however, is principally to the harsh reception which Achilles at first gave to the sged monarch, when the latter came to beg from him the dead body of Hector. This seems to be the best explanation, Atridas being taken collectively, so that ambobus refers virtually only to two parties. Some, however, would read with Seneca (Epict. 104.) Atriden, i. e. Agamemnon; maintaining that Achilles had no animosity against Menelsus.

Achilles had no animosity against Menelsus.

459-465. Constitit. "He stood (rooted to the ground)," i. e. amazed at the unexpected nature of the sight.—Achate. Greek rotative.

460. Laboris. "Of our suffering?" i. e. of the story of our sufferings.

461. En Priamus! "See, here is our Priam!" A fine touch of nature. The Trojan hero, after glancing rapidly at other objects, dwells with true national feeling on the figure of the aged Priam, and on his many virtues.

461. Laudi. "To praise-worthy conduct." 462. Lacrima rerum. Scil. adversarum; or nostrarum, i. e. tears of compassion for our misfortunes. 463. Hacfama. "This fame of ours," i. e. of our achievements and sufferings. 464. Inani. "Unreal," in so far as the figures were not the objects themselves, with which Æneas was so feelingly connected. The pictures on the walls of the Carthaginian temple are conceived, says Symmons, in the happiest humour of poetic invention; and the hint of them is sltogether unborrowed. Homer frequently sludes to sculpture, but never to painting, which was the improvement of the imitative art in a later age. 465. Flumine. "Flood of tears."

466-468. Namque videbat, &c. The first painting is now described. The subject is an engagement between the Greeks and Trojans, marked by varied success; or it may rather, perhaps, combine the two incidents of the death of Patroclus and that of Hector. Compare, however

Hâc Phryges, instaret curru cristatus Achilles.
Nec procul hinc Rhesi niveis tentoria velis
Agnoscit lacrimans; primo quæ prodita somno
Tydides multâ vastabat cæde cruentus,
Ardentesque avertit equos in castra, priusquam
Pabula gustâssent Trojæ Xanthumque bibissent.
Parte aliâ fugiens amissis Troïlus armis,
Infelix puer, atque impar congressus Achilli,
Fertur equis, curruque hæret resupinus inani.

470

475

Hom. II. xiv. 14. xv. 7.—Uti. "How."—Pergama. The plural of Pergamus. It properly means the citadel of Troy, but is here taken

for the whole city.

469-473. Nec procul hinc, &c. We now come to the subject of the second painting, which is the death of Rheeus, and the leading away of his famous steeds. (Hom. II. x. 433, seqq.) Rhesus, king of Thrace, came to Troy with a band of auxiliaries, after the war had continued for a long period, and brought with him the far-famed coursers, in relation to which it had been predicted, that the city would become impregnable, if once they tasted the forage of Troy, or drank of the waters of the Xanthus. See Eustath. ad II. x. 435. Diomede and Ulysses having ascertained the arrival of the Thracian king on the very day of his coming, and that he had encamped without the city, entered the place of encampment that very night, slew Rhesus and many of his followers while asleep, and carried off the steeds to the Grecian army. Niveis velis. "With their snow-white coverings." Referring to the white canvas of which they were made. There is here, however, an anackronism. Neither Greeks, nor Trojans, nor auxiliaries, were under canvas. The Greeks were hutted the Thracians would seem to have been lying on the bare ground. 473. Primo prodita somno. "Betrayed by the first (and deepest) sleep." A beautiful idea. What was done during sleep is called a betrayal by sleep itself. 472. In castra. "Towards the Grecian camp."

474-478. Parte aliâ, &c. We come now to the third painting; the subject of which is Troilus, son of Priam. This young prince

474-478. Parte alia, &c. We come now to the third painting; the subject of which is Troilus, son of Priam. This young prince having engaged with Achilles, received a mortal wound, and fell from his chariot backward. His feet, however, became entangled in some way with the reins, and he was dragged along on his back, his shield gone, but still holding the reins with one hand and grasping his spear with the other. It will be observed that Virgil here deviates from Homeric usage, according to which those heroes who fought from chariots had a charioteer by their side. Troilus, on the contrary, is alone in his car, and fights, and manages his steeds, at one at the same time. Perhaps the poet intended that the reins should pass around his body and thus require but little guidance from the left hand.—Armis here to both shield and spear. This, however, is not correct. Armis here, as very frequently elsewhere, refers merely to defensive armour. 476. Curraque haret resupinus, &c. "And lying supine, still adheres to the empty chariot." See above, or ver. 257. His feet are entangled in the reins, and serve to connect the body with the chariot. His head

Lora tenens tamen: huic cervixque comseque trahuntur
Per terram, et versâ pulvis inscribitur hastâ.
Interea ad templum non seque Palladis ibant
Crinibus Iliades passis, peplumque ferebant,
Suppliciter tristes, et tunsse pectora palmis:
Diva solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat.

Ter circum Iliacos raptaverat Hectora muros,

and neck, and the part of the body about the shoulders, are dragged along the ground. 477. Lora temens tamen. The spirit of the young warrior appears even in death. He still grasps the reins, as if seeking by a desperate effort to remount his car. 478. Et verst pulvis, &c. There is great beauty and graphic force in verså. The point of the spear is turned away from the foe, and only imprints an idle furrow on the ground. Many commentators, and among them Servius, makes hasta here refer to the spear of Achilles, with which Troilus had been pierced. But then, in order to justify the expression verså hasta, we must suppose the spear to have passed quite through the body of the prince, and its point on the other side to be marking the ground, which would certainly not be in very good taste. The death of Troilus preceded the action of the Iliad.

479-482. Interea. Not "in the meantime," but, "among the other paintings." The fourth painting. It represented the Trojan matrons bearing in solemn procession the peptius to the temple of Minerva. The story is related in the sixth book of the Iliad (ver. 286), where Hecuba, with the other Trojan women, carries the peptius to the temple of Minerva, to entreat the goddess to remove Diomede from the fight, where he had been making immense slaughter. All that Homer says of this peptius is, that it was the richest vestment in Hecuba's wardrobe, having been embroidered by Sidonian women, and brought by Paris from Sidon. It was a shawl which commonly formed part of the dress of females. It was often fastened by means of a brooch; but was frequently worn without one. The peptius, however, was in some sort appropriate to Minerva. Non æquæ. For iniquæ, "unpropitious." 481. Tunsæ pectora palmis. The accusative of nearer definition, where some, without any necessity, understand quoad or secundum, as tunsæ (quoad) peatora. 482. Diva solo fixos, &c. Virgil's imagery here is superior to Homer's. The latter makes Minerva shake her head in token of refusal: &ç ἐφατ' εὐχομένη, ἀνένευε ἐἐ Παλλάς Αθήνη. (Il. vi. 311.)

483-487. Ter circum Iliacos, &c. The fifth painting;—the subject, priam ransoming from Achilles the dead body of Hector. Virgil's account differs from that of Homer. According to the latter, the dead body of Hector was attached to the chariot of Achilles, and insultingly dragged away to the Grecian fleet; and thrice every day, for the space of twelve days, was it also dragged by the victor around the tomb of Patroclus. (II. xxii. 399. seq.—Ib. xxiv. 14. seq.) Homer says nothing of Hector's body having been dragged thrice, or even at all, around the walls of the city. He merely makes Hector to have flee thrice around the city before engaging with Achilles. (II. xxii. 165, sqq.) The incident, therefore, which is here mentioned by Vagil, must have

Exanimumque auro corpus vendebat Achilles. Tum vero ingentem gemitum dat pectore ab imo, Ut spolia, ut currus, utque ipsum corpus amici,	485
Tendentemque manus Priamum conspexit inermes.	
Se quoque principibus permixtum agnovit Achivis, Eoasque acies, et nigri Memnonis arma.	
Ducit Amazonidum lunatis agmina peltis	490
Penthesilea furens, mediisque in millibus ardet,	21/0
Aurea subnectens exsertæ cingula mammæ,	
Bellatrix! audetque viris concurrere virgo!	
Hæc dum Dardanio Æneæ miranda videntur.	
Dum stupet, obtutuque hæret defixus in uno,	495
Regina ad templum, formâ pulcherrima Dido	

been borrowed by him from some one of the Cyclic bards, or some tragic poet; for these it is well known, allowed themselves great license in diversifying and altering the features of the ancient heroic legends. 484. Examinumque auro, &c. Homer speaks of the "immense ransom" (ἀπερείσι' ἄποινά) which Priam brought, amounting to χουσου δίκα πάντα τάλαντα. 485. Gemitum dat, scil. Æneas. 486. Spolia. The arms of which Achilles had despoiled him .- Currus. The chariot to which he had bound his dead body.

488-489. Se quoque principibus, &c. The sixth painting. presents a battle between the Trojans and Greeks, in which Æneas himself bears part, and in which the Eastern forces of Memnon are engaged. Memnon brought a body of forces from the distant East to aid the Trojans against the Greeks. He is represented as of a dark-brown,

or Oriental complexion, approaching to a sable hue.
490-493. Ducit Amazonidum, &c. The subject of the seventh and last painting is here described, namely, the Amazons bringing aid to the Trojans, and led on by their queen, Penthesilea.-Lunatis pettis. The pelta was a small, light targe, or buckler, of different shapes. In the hands of the Amazons, however, it appears on the works of ancient art, sometimes elliptic. At other times the pelta appears variously sinuated on the margin, but more commonly with a semicircular indentation on one side, answering to the lunata pella, or crescent targe, of the text. 492. Aurea subnectens, &c. The Amazons are generally represented on ancient monuments and gems, with one breast exposed, and the other concealed by drapery. The story of their having but one breast, the other being cut off for convenience in drawing the bow, is a mere fable, and warranted by no remains of ancient art. 493. Bellatrix! audetque, &c. We have placed marks of exclamation after bellatrix and virgo. The former of these words is generally joined in construction with Penthesilea, but with singular tameness.-Compare with the last clause the 'Αράζονας άντιανείρας of Homer (II. iii. 189 · 186).

494-502. Miranda. " Worthy of all his wonder." Some make Ainca equivalent here to ab Enea, and dependent on videntur. This, however, wants force. 495. Obtutuque hæret, &c. " And remains rooted

Incessit, magnâ juvenum stipante catervâ. Qualis in Eurotæ ripis, aut per juga Cynthi, Exercet Diana choros, quam mille secutæ Hinc atque hinc glomerantur Oreades: illa pharetram 500 Fert humero, gradiensque deas supereminet omnes; Latonæ tacitum pertentant gaudia pectus: Talis erat Dido, talem se læta ferebat Per medios, instans operi regnisque futuris. Tum foribus divæ, mediâ testudine templi, **5**05 Septa armis, solioque alte subnixa, resedit.

to the spot in one earnest gaze." The literal meaning of heret here is extremely forcible, "clings (to these scenes of other days)." 497. Incessit. Observe the beautiful use of the perfect in incessit: "While Æneas stands lost in silent musing, the queen has come." See also

on ver. 405.

498-502. Qualis in Eurotz ripis, &c. "Such as Diana leads," &c. i. e. as beautiful and graceful as Diana is when she leads, &c. this simile, compare Hom. II. vi. 101. 139.—Eurotæ. The Eurotas was a river of Laconia, running by Sparta. It is now the Vasilipotamo. It is here mentioned because Diana was worshipped at Sparta with peculiar honours.—Cynthi. Cynthus was a mountain in the island of Delos, the natal place of Apollo and Diana. Here, also. Diana was particularly worshipped. 499. Exercet choros. The term chorus slways carries with it the blended ideas of dancing and song. 500. Oreades. "Mountain-nymphs." From the Greek 'Ορειάδες, and this from δρος, a mountain. 501. Deas. The nymphs just mentioned. 502. Persentant gaudia. A beautiful image. Joys seek to take up their abode in every part of her bosom, and explore for this purpose its inmost recesses. Cf. Æn. v. 828. Georg. iii. 250. 504-508. Instans operi. "Urging on the work, and (with it) her

future realms." Opus is the work, taken collectively, on which depends the development of her kingdom and power. 505. Tum foribus divæ, &c. "Then, in the gates of the goddess, under the arched roof of the temple." Some of the commentators discover a contradiction in terms between foribus and testudine, and make the former apply to the gates of the sanctuary, or adytum, itself, and not, as the poet evidently intended, to the mere gates of the temple. This proceeds from their supposing that media testudine templi means, "beneath the centre of the vaulted roof of the temple." Such, however, is by no means the case. There is an important difference between mediue, when used alone with a noun, as in the present instance, and when a preposition is added. Thus media silva, "amid a wood;" but in media silva," in the very middle of a wood;" media media media silva, amid (i. e. in) the sea;" but in media mari, "in the middle of the sea." So, in the present case, media testudine, "under the vaulted roof," i. c. with the arched roof rising all around; but in media testudine, "under the very centre of the arched roof." (Wagner, Quæst. Virg. xiv. 5. b.) 506. Septa armis. "Surrounded by arms," i. e. armed followers, body-guards. Armis is put for armatis - Solioque alte subnixa. "And

Jura dabat legesque viris, operumque laborem Partibus æquabat justis, aut sorte trahebat : Quum subito Æneas concursu accedere magno Anthea Sergestumque videt fortemque Cloanthum. 510 Teucrorumque alios, ater quos æquore turbo Dispulerat, penitusque alias avexerat oras. Obstupuit simul ipse, simul percussus Achates Letitiaque metuque; avidi conjungere dextras Ardebant; sed res animos incognita turbat. **5l**5 Dissimulant; et nube cavâ speculantur amicti, Quæ fortuna viris; classem quo litore linquant; Quid veniant cuncti; nam lecti navibus ibant. Orantes veniam, et templum clamore petabant. Postquam introgressi, et coram data copia fandi, 520

supported by a throne on nigh." The throne was raised on high, and her feet were supported by a footstool. 507. Jura dabat legesque, &c. The expression Jura dabat legesque, means literally, "she was giving out the unwritten and written principles of justice," i.e. was dispensing justice according to law. 508. Sorte trahebat. Poetic phraseology for sortem trahebat. Observe in this whole passage the peculiar force

of the imperfect.

509-519. Concursu magno. "With a large attendant concourse," i.e. of Tyrians, actuated, some by hostile feelings, others by an emotion of curiosity. Compare ver. 539 and those that immediately follow it. 510. Anthea, &c. See above, ver. 220. seqq. 511. Æquore "Over the sea." 512. Alias avexerat oras. Supply ad. "Had carried away to other shores," i. e. to a far-distant part of the Carthaginian shores. 514. Lætitiaque metuque. Compare Ter. And. ver. 4. 35. Matth. xxviii. 3. 514. Res incognita. "Uncertainty as to issue." Literally, "the unknown issue," or "affair." 516. Dissimulant. "They dissemble," i. e. they restrain their feelings. 517. Que fortuna viris. Not, what the fate of their reception by the queen might be; but, what accidents they had encountered since the storm separated them from the rest of the fleet, and in what way they had been saved .- Linquant. Observe the force of the tense. It is equivalent to saying, "where they may have left their fleet, and where it still remains." 518. Quid ceniant cuncti, &c. We have given here the reading and punctuation of Wagner. The ordinary text runs as follows: Quid veniant: cunctis nam lecti navibus ibant. Æneas, however, was not so much surprised at their coming in a body (cuncti). The reason of their appearing thus was in order that their embassy might have a more imposing appearance.

519. Orantes veniam. "Entreating the favour of an audience." The meaning we have here given to veniam is more than the meaning we have here given to veniam is more than the other than the authority of the line than the authority sistent with the remainder of the line than the common version, " the favour of landing and refitting their ships." Wagner remarks, " intellige de veniá regina convenienda."

520-526. Coram. "Before the queen." More freely, "in the royal presence." 521. Maximus. "The eldest (of their number)."

Maximus Ilioneus placido sic pectore cœpit:
O Regina! novam cui condere Jupiter urbem,
Justitiâque dedit gentes frenare superbas,
Troës te miseri, ventis maria omnia vecti,
Oramus: prohibe infandos a navibus ignes;
Parce pio generi, et proprius res aspice nostras.
Non nos aut ferro Libycos populare Penates
Venimus, aut raptas ad litora vertere prædas:
Non ea vis animo, nec tanta superbia victis.
Est locus.—Hesperiam Graii cognomine dicunt,—

525

530

Supply natu.—Placido pectere. "With calm bosom," i.e. in language calculated to conciliate, coming, as it did, from a calm and unruffled breast. 523. Justitiaque gentes, &c. "And to curb fierce communities by the justice of thy sway." Superbas is here equivalent to feroces, and the native African tribes are meant, not the Tyrians. Compare En. iv. 40. 41. Justitia has here a general reference to all the softening influences of civilization as felt through the medium on justice and laws. 524. Maria omniu. Supply per. 525. Prohibe infandos, &c. The Carthaginians seem to have menaced the Trojans with the conflagration of their ships, in case they ventured to land. The flames are hence called infandos, because in violation of divine as well as human law, and especially offensive to Jove (Zeve ξένιος), the great god of hospitality. 526. Parce pio generi. "Spare an unoffending "i. e. who have done you no wrong; who come not as robbers to plunder your shores. Pius like pietas, carries with it the idea of a just observance of duty, not only towards the gods, but our fellow-men also. Hence pietas is often used for justitia. - Et proprius res aspice nostras. "And take a nearer view of our present affairs," i.e. examine more closely, look from a nearer print of view into our case; be not influenced by any hasty impressions to which our appearance on your shores may have given rise.

527-529. Penales. The gods worshipped in the innermost part of the abode are here put for the abode itself. 528. Raptas vertere. Equivalent, by a well-known rule of construction, to rapere et vertere. Equivalent, by a well-known rule of construction, to rapere et vertere. For vertere, in the sense of abigere, "to drive away," the compound verb avertere is more properly used in Æn. viii. 208. x. 78. Compare, however, Æn. x. 529. Observe also the use of the infinitive instead of the dative, after venimus. The allusion in pradas is principally to flocks and herds. 529. Non ea vis animo, &c. "No such hostile intent (dwells) in our bosoms, nor is there so much haughty daring to the vanquished," i. e. nor do persons, who, like ourselves, have just been vanquished and humbled by their foes, seek to make new ones os oson again by any haughty violation of justice. It may be remarked that acts of violence and depredation were by no means uncommon, nor were they deemed dishonourable in the heroic ages. Practices, indeed, of a very similar description, were frequent not very long ago, in the border districts of England and Scotland.—Ea vis. For talis

riolentia.

530-534. Locus. "A region."—Hesperiam Italy was called Hes-

Terra antiqua, potens armis atque ubere glelæ:

(Enotrî coluere viri; nunc fama, minores

Italiam dixisse ducis de nomine gentem.

Hic cursus fuit:

Quum subito assurgens fluctu nimbosus Orion

535

In vada cæca tulit, penitusque procacibus austris,

Perque undas, superante salo, perque invia saxa

Dispulit; huc pauci vestris adnavimus oris.

Quod genus hoc hominum? quæve hunc tam barbara morem

peria, or the western land, because lying to the west of Greece.—The name is of Greek origin: Εσπερία, from Εσπερος, "the west." There is an ellipsis of γη. 532. Œnotri coturri viri. The Enotri were a tribe of the great Pelasgic race, and at a very early period occupied a portion of the southern coast of Italy, called from them Œnotria. With Virgil and the poets of a later day, the Enotri stand as a general designation for the Pelasgic inhabitants of Italy, and Enotria is a general name for that country itself.—Nuno fama, minores, &c. "Now there is a report that their descendants have called the nation Italy, from the name of a leader (of theirs)."—Minores. Supply natu. 533. Ducis the nomine. The whole legend is a fabulous one. The leader meant is Italus, an early king of Italy, who lived only in fable.—Gentem. Poetic language for terram. 534. His cursus fuit. "This was our course," i. e. this is the land that we sought in our course. We have adopted here the reading and explanation of Wagner, which is sanctioned by the best manuscripts. The ordinary reading is Hue cursus fuit. "Hither was our course." The words Hie cursus fuit form the first of the hemistichs, or half-lines, left imperfect by Virgil, and which he intended no doubt to complete had his life been spared.

tistended no doubt to complete had his life been spared.

535-538. Quum subito, &c. "When, on a sudden, the stormy Orion rising from the wave." Heyne joins subito, as an adjective, with fuctu, and explains the two thus connected by "repentina tem-westate commotá." There is more poetry, however, in the common arrangement.—Nimbosus Orion. Both the rising and setting of this constellation were accompanied by storms. It belongs to the southern bemisphere, and consists of thirty-eight stars. 536. Caca. Here equivalent to latentia.—Penitusque procacibus austris, &c. We would connect penitus with procacibus, and not as is generally done, with dispulit. The expression penitus procacibus is extremely beautiful, and might be paraphrased by "deriding all our efforts to withstand them." By Lucretius (vi. 110.) and Horace (Carm. i. 26. 2.) respectively, the winds are denominated petulantes and protervi. 537. Superante salo. All the skill and labour of the mariner being completely set at naught by the drenching mountain-wave. 538. Pauci. Because they supposed Æneas and the rest of the fleet to be lost.—Adavimus. "We have floated." This single term forcibly paints the shattered condition of their vessels. It was not sailing, but merely floating.

\$39-544. Quad genus hoc hominum? "What race of men is this?" Le, how fierce and inhuman. We have adopted the punctuation of Permittit patria? hospitio prohibemur arenæ!
Bella cient, primâque vetant consistere terrâ.
Si genus humanum et mortalia temnitis arma,
At sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi.
Rex erat Æneas nobis, quo justior alter,
Nec pietate fuit, nec bello major et armis;
Quem si fata virum servant, si vescitur aurâ
Ætheriâ, neque adhunc crudelibus occubat umbris;
Non metus, officio ne te certâsse priorem

545

540

Wagner, which gives a much more forcible meaning than the common pointing: Quod genus hoo hominum, quave, &c.—Hunc morem, "This custom," i. e. of rudely repelling strangers. 540. Hespitio prohibe-"This custom," i. e. of rudely repelling strangers. 540. Hespitio prohibemur arens. "We are excluded from the hospitality of the shore," i. e. from the simple hospitality of being allowed to land. 542. Genus humanum. The opinion which men in general will entertain of such barbarity.—Mortalia arma. The just vengeance which men may seek to inflict. 543. At sperate deos memores, &c. "Yet expect that the gods are mindful of right and of wrong." Sperate is here used in the same way as $i\lambda\pi i\zeta\omega$ often is in Greek, with the signification of expecting, apprehending, &c. Hoogeveen, in his remarks on Viger, lays down an excellent rule for cases like the present. Wherever we find a verb with two directly opposite significations, as for example, The to honour, and to punish, we must regard neither of these as the true and primitive meaning, but must seek for some third one, by which both the others may be explained. Thus in riw, the primitive idea is to recompense, to pay, &c.; and so in ihmile and spero, the original meaning is to expect, to look out for, and then either to hope for good, or to apprehend the coming of evil. (Hoog. ad Vig. c. 5, s. 7.

544-548. Quo justior alter, &c. "Than whom there was not another more scrupulous in piety, nor greater in war and in arms," i. e. more scrupulous in performing all the duties that piety enjoined. Heyne and others consider justior pietate a harsh construction, and therefore place a comma after alter, thus making pietate depend upon major. The expression major pietate, however, in connexion with major bello et armis, has very little to recommend it on the score or good taste; and we have therefore allowed the common pointing to remain. 545. Bello et armis. The former of these terms has reference to Eneas as a chief and leader in war; the latter, as personally brave in fight. 546. Si vescitur aurá etheriá. "If he (still) enjoys the air of heaven." Literally, "if he (still) feeds on ethereal air," i. c. still breathes. 547. Neque adhano crudelibus, &c. "Nor lies as yet amid the cruel shades," i. e. nor has taken up his final resting-place among the shades of the other world; or, perhaps, the expression is merely equivalent to occumbers morti, in En. ii. 62. 548. Non metus, officio, &c. "We have no fear lest you repent of having striven to be beforehand with him in kindness," i. e. lest, in the contest of mutual good offices, you repent of having conferred on him the first obligation by succouring us his followers The common text has officio

Pœniteat. Sunt et Siculis regionibus urbes,
Arvaque, Trojanoque a sanguine clarus Acestes.

Quassatam ventis liceat subducere classem,
Et silvis aptare trabes, et stringere remos;
Si datur Italiam, sociis et rege recepto,
Tendere, ut Italiam læti Latiumque petamus:
Sin absumta salus, et te, pater optime Teacrûm,
Pontus habet Libyæ, nec spes jam restat Iuli;
At freta Sicaniæ saltem, sedesque paratas,
Unde huc advecti, regemque petamus Acesten.

nec te, &c. in which case non metus will be equivalent to non metus sit tibi. But why should any fear have arisen in Dido's bosom? What had she to apprehend from the Trojans? Non metus, therefore, must be taken for non metus est nobis.—Certasse priorem. After

priorem supply fuisse.

549-550. Sunt et Siculis regionibus, &c. "There are for us both cities and fields," &c. Ilioneus does not mean, as some suppose, that the race of the Trojan descent will repay her kindness; but the mention of these settlements in Sicily is here introduced in order to quiet any fears which the queen may have entertained of an intention, on the part of the Trojans, of settling in Africa. Thus Heyne remarks, "Eo spectal oratio, ut metum intercipiat, ne in his terris considere velle videantur." Compare also ver. 557. 558.—For arvaque, some read armaque, which is recognised by several good manuscripts; and the defence offered for this reading is, that Ilioneus wishes to alarm the fears of Dido and her court. This, however, is at variance with the

whole tenor of his speech. 551-560. Liceat subducers. "Let it (only) be allowed us to draw up on shore." In accordance with the usual custom of the ancients when vessels were brought to land. 551. Et silvis aptare trabes. "And to select suitable timber in the woods," i. e. for spars, planks, &c. Aptare is equivalent here, as Servius remarks, aptas eligere.-Et stringere remos. "And dress (the boughs of trees for) oars." This is one of those concise forms of expression that bid defiance to a close translation. The literal meaning is, "to strip oars," i. e. to strip off the foliage and smaller branches from the boughs of trees, and smooth and shape them into oars, 553. Si datur Italiam, &c. "In order that, if it be granted," &c. This is certainly the simplest mode of construction, and is approved of by both Wunderlich and Wagner Heyne, however, regards the whole as an imitation of the Greek idiom, and supplies rogamus, liceat nobis per te, before ut petamus; a construction very justly condemned by the two editors just mentioned. 555. Sin absumta salus. "But if (tne source of all our) safety has been taken from us," i. e. if Æneas, with whose safety our own was identified, has perished.—Et te, pater, &c. Observe the beautiful turn given to the sentence by this sudden apostrophe.—Nec spes jam restat Iuli. "Nor hope of Iulus now remains," i. e. and those hopes, also, which we once placed in Iulus have perished along with him. 558. Unde here advecti. "Whence we have been carried hither." Supply Talibus Ilioneus: cuncti simul ore fremebant
Dardanidæ.

Tum breviter Dido, vultum demissa, profatur:
Solvite corde metum, Teucri, secludite curas.
Res dura et regni novitas me talia cogunt
Moliri, et late fines custode tueri.
Quis genus Æneadûm, quis Trojæ nesciat urbem,
Virtutesque, virosque, aut tanti incendia belli?
Non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora Pæni;
Nec tam aversus equos Tyriâ Sol jungit ab urbe.
Seu vos Hesperiam magnam Saturniaque arva,
Sive Erycis fines regemque optatis Acesten;

560

sumus. Compare ver. 34.—At petamus. "That yet, at least, we may seek." 559. Talibus Ilioneus. Supply verbis reginam alloquitur.—Ore fremebant. "Muruured assent," i. e. in half suppressed accents signified their assent. "Bens ore fremebant," says Servius, "quia et armis possumus fremere."

Auxilio tutos dimittam, opibusque juvabo.

501-568. Vultum demissa. "With downcast look." Literally, "downcast as to look." See on ver. 320. A beautiful trait of nature: the modesty of a female, even though a queen, in the presence of strangers. Compare the language of Euripides (Hec. 952.) αἴτιόν τι εαὶ νόμος Γνναῖεκες ἀνδρῶν μὴ βλίπειν ἐναντίον. Others, however, suppose that Dido felt ashamed at the inhospitable reception which the shipwrecked companions of Æneas had met with from her subjects. 562. Solvie. "Dismiss."—Secludite curas. "Lay aside your cares." Literally, "shut out cares," i. e. from your bosoms. Res dura. "A hard necessity." Talia modiri. "To use such precautions." She feared the power of her brother Pygmalion. 564. Custode. "With a guard." Put for oustodibus. 566. Tanti incendia belli. "The conflagration kindled by so great a war," i. e. the ruin which so great a war has brought with it. The expression virtulesque viroques may also be taken as a hendiadys for virtulesque viroques. 567. Non obtusa adeo, &c. "We Carthaginians bear not bosoms so blunted (to all kindly feeling), nor does the Sun yoke his coursers so far away from the Tyrian city." Alluding to the popular belief of the day, that the inhabitants of cold climates, had less refinement of feeling, and were characterised by more rudeness and barbarity than those of warmer latitudes.

569-571. Magnam. Here equivalent simply to potentem.—Saturniaque area. "And the Italian fields." Italy was sometimes called
Saturnia terra, from Saturnus or Saturn, who was fabled to have
reigned there after his expulsion from the skies by Jupiter. 570.
Erysis fines. "The territories of Eryx," i. e. the lands around Mount
Eryx, which was situate near the western extremity of Sicily. This
mountain took its name from Eryx, son of Butes and Venus, who was
killed by Hercules and buried here. On its western declivity stood the
town of Eryx, and at no great distance to the east stood Segeste or
Expects, the city of Accesses. 571. Austlie tutor. "Rendered secure

Valtie et his masum pariter considere regnis :	
Urbem quam statue, vestra est; subducite naves;	
Tres Tyriusque mihi mallo discrimine agetur.	
Atom stinger and Note committee agents.	
Atque utinam rex ipse, Noto compulsus codem,	575
Afforet Æneas! equidem per litora certos	
Dimittam, et Libym lustrare extrema jubebo.	
Si quibus ejectus silvis aut urbibus errat.	
His animum arrecti dictis, et fortis Achates	
	20%
Et pater Æness jamdudum erumpere nubem	590
Ardebant. Prior Anean compellat Achates:	
Nate dell, que mune anime sententia surgit?	
Omnia tuta vides; classem, sociesque receptos.	
Unus abest, medio in fluctu quem vidimus ipsi	
Sabmersum ; dietis respondent ectera matris.	585
	100
Vix en fatus erat, quam circumfusa repente	
Scindit se nubes, et in æthera purgat apertum.	
Restitit Ænces, claraque in luce refulrit;	

by my aid." This would be in proce rebus necessaries munitos or in-

i

rustes. Opibus. "With my resources."
572-578. Vultie et hie merum, &c. The conjunction et after vultis regards naturally the iden of out, which is omitted at the beginning of the sentance. We have placed the mark of interrogation after regard, with Heyne and others. Wagner, however, puts a colon at the end of the lime, and supposes an ellipsis of Si before vultis. This appears hash, although examples are cited in defence of it. 573. Urbem quant we, &c. An imitation of the Greek: The noun, when placed after stive, is sometimes put in the same case with it, though a differest case is required by its own connection. Thus Hor. Serm. i. 4. 2. Agus alli querum est comedia priscs virorum, for alli viri quorum, ke. This is sometimes done when, as in the present case, the noun even precedes. The expression in the text, therefore, is equivalent to Urba, quam urbam status, vestra est, i. e. urbs quam status, &c. Nor is the construction, which is called attraction, by any means uncommon. For other examples, see Ter. Eun. iv. 3. 11. Plant. Epid. iii. 4. 12. Compare also Matt. Gr. Gr. § 297. In the Greek Test, it frequently course; as in Matt. xxi. 42. Luke xx. 17. Acts x. 36. 1 Cor. x. 16. 574. Milki sulle discrimine agetur. "Shall be treated by me with no distinction." In proce it would be habebitur. 576. Certos. "Trustweethy persons," i. e. who will bring back a faithful account. 577. mittam. "I will send in different directions." We have changed with Wagner, the semicolon of the common text, after jubebo, into a comme, so that si, in the next line, is then placed elliptically, by a wellknown idiom, for explorantes si, or et explorare si.

584-593. Unus. Referring to Orontes. See ver. 113. seqq. Dietis respondent, &c. Venus had said (ver. 390), "Namque tibi re-duces socios Nuncio, &c. 587. Purgat. "Melts away." Literally, "purises itself into open air." Solvitur, says Heyne, extenuatur nebula.

**There stood Æneas." More literally,

Os humerosque deo similis; namque ipsa decoram Cæsariem nato genetrix, lumenque juventæ 590 Purpureum, et lætos oculis afflarat honores: Quale manus addunt ebori decus, aut ubi flavo Argentum Pariusve lapis circumdatur auro. Tum sic reginam alloquitur, cunctisque repente Improvisus ait: Coram, quem quæritis, adsum, 506 Troïus Æneas, Libycis ereptus ab undis. O sola infandos Trojæ miserata labores! Quæ nos, reliquias Danaûm, terræque marisque Omnibus exhaustos jam casibus, omnium egenos, Urbe, domo, socias; grates persolvere dignas Non opis est nostræ, Dido, nec quidquid ubique est 600 Gentis Dardaniæ, magnum quæ sparsa per orbem. Dî tibi, si qua pios respectant numina, si quid

" Aneas remained," i. e. after the cloud had melted away from around him. 589. Os humerosque. "In visage and in shoulders like a god." i. c. in broad and muscular shoulders, or, in other words, in breadth of bosom. The ancients were fond of ascribing a broad and powerful chest to their divinities, especially Jupiter, Neptune, and Mars. Compare Hom. Od. vi. 229. seqq. xxiii. 156. seqq. Val. Flac. ii. 491. seqq. Os and humeros are accusatives of nearer definition.—Namque ipsu decoram, &c. "For his mother herself had breathed upon her son beauteous hair," &c. 591. Purpureum. "Equivalent here to splendidum or nitens, since not only its colour, but its bright surface also, were admired in the ancient purple. Hence it is applied as an epithet for beauty in general; as in Hor. Carm. iii, 3. 12. iv. 1. 10.—Latos honores. The term latus here does not so much relate to anything joyous, as to that which is bright and sparkling; while by honores is meant whatever serves to impart grace, or render an object attractive and becoming. Hence Heyne explains it in this passage by pulchritudo. 592. Quale manus, &c. "Such beauty as the hand (of the artist) imparts to ivory," &c. Compare ver. 455. The true force of the comparison is this: the manly beauty of Eneas was as much increased by the graces which Venus diffused over his person, as the native beauty of ivory, or silver, or Parian marble, when the skill of the artist has been expended on them. 593. Pariusve lapis. The marble obtained from the island of Paros, in the Ægean, was highly prized for statues. Marble set in gold was sculptured, it is thought, in relief. To ivory set in gold there is a reference in Georg. iii. 26.

597-606. Infandos labores. "The unutterable sufferings." 598. Reliquias Danaim. Compare ver. 30. 600. Socias. Here equivalent to sociare vis, or in other words, to sociatrum te esse significas.—Grales persolvere dignas, &c. "To return thee suitable thanks is not in our power, Dido, nor in that of whatever portion," &c. The full construction will be, non opis est nostrae, neo Gentis Dardanies, quid-quid Gentis Dardanies est ubique; gentis qua sparsa est, &c. 603. St quid usquam justitia, &c. "If justice, and a mind conscious

Usquam justitia est et mens sibi conscia recti, Præmia digna ferant. Quæ te tam læta tulerunt 605 Secula? qui tanti talem genuere parentes? In freta dum fluvii current, dum montibus umbræ Lustrabunt convexa, polus dum sidera pascet, Semper honos, nomenque tuum, laudesque manebunt, Quæ me cunque vocant terræ. Sic fatus, amicum 610 Ilionea petit dextrâ, lævâque Serestum; Post, alios, fortemque Gyan, fortemque Cloanthum. Obstupuit primo adspectu Sidonia Dido, Casu deinde viri tanto; et sic ore locuta est: Quis te, nate deâ, per tanta pericula casus 615 Insequitur? quæ vis immanibus applicat oris? Tune ille Æneas, quem Dardanio Anchisæ Alma Venus Phrygii genuit Simoëntis ad undam? Atque equidem Teucrum memini Sidona venire.

itself of rectitude, be anything anywhere," i. e. be anywhere aught save an empty name. Æneas does not mean to insinuate any doubt of the divine love of justice, but asserts that, as sure as the gods are just, so certain will be Dido's recompense. The words, too, are an affirmation rather than a wish; and Jortin is probably right in his conjecture, that the true reading is ferent, not ferant. Compare Æn ix. 254. Stat. Theb. viii. 380. It should seem also, that mens is coupled by et with Di, the intervening words being parenthetical. 605. Quæ tam læta sæcula. "What times so fortunate."

697-612. Dum montibus umbræ, &c. " As long as the shadows of the mountains shall traverse the projecting sides of the same," i. e. as long as the shadows thrown from the forests on the mountains shall darken the sides of the same as they move around with the sun. As the sun turns round these shadows fall successively on different parts of the mountain side. The expression montibus convexa is a poetical equivalent for montium convexa, scil. latera: and the verb lustrare, which signifies properly to purify or expiate, is here to traverse or move round. This secondary import originated in the circumambulation of the place purified. Compare Ecl. v. 75. 608. Polus dum sidera pascet. The stars were supposed by some of the ancient philosophers to be fed, that is, to have what they lost of light supplied again by fine emanations or vapours from earth and sea. Hence we have in Lucret. ii. 232. "unde ether sidera pascit?" 610. Quæ me cunque vocant terræ. "Whatever lands call me," i. e. to take up my final residence therein. He means, that he will ever remember her kindness, in whatever land he may be called by the fates to settle. 612. Post. Used adverbially.

616-622. Que vis immanibus, &c. "What power brings the into contact with these savage shores?" i. e. where the savage tribes of Libya dwell. 617. Tune ille Eneas. "That Eneas," i. e. that re'ebrated Eneas. The pronoun is emphatic.—Dardanio. Observe the histus, and see Metrical Index. 619. Teucrum. Teucer, the son of Telemon and Hesione, was half-brother of Ajax. The latter slew

Finibus expulsum patriis, nova regna petentem **690** Auxilio Beli: genitor tum Belus opimam Vastabat Cyprum, et victor ditione tenebat. Tempore jam ex illo casus mihi cognitus urbis Trojanæ, nomenque tuum, regesque Pelasgi. Ipse hostis Teucros insigni laude ferebat, 625 Seque ortum antiquâ Teucrorum ab stirpe volebas. Quare agite, O, tectis, juvenes, succedite nostris. Me quoque per multos similis fortuna labores Jactatam, hâc demum voluit consistere terrâ. 630 Non ignara mali, miseris succurrere disco. Sic memorat: simul Ænean in regia ducit Tecta; simul divûm templis indicit honorem.

himself in the course of the Trojan war, on account of the arms of Achilles, which had been awarded to Ulysses; and the indignation of Telamon at the supineness of Teucer in not having avenged his brother's death, caused him to banish the young prince from his native island. Teucer thereupon retired to Cyprus, where he founded the city of Salamis, called after his home. He was aided, according to Virgil, in effecting this new settlement, by Belus, the father of Dido, and king of Tyre and Sidon. This, however, is a poetic anachronism, in relation to which consult the Life of Virgil, at the commencement of this volume. Dido lived, in fact, many hundred years after the Trojan war. Equally incorrect, in point of history, is the statement that Belus reigned over both Tyre and Sidon, since the latter city, at this time, was independent of the former. 621. Belus. There is, of course, no historical truth in what is here stated respecting this pretended parent of Dido. The whole account is a poetic fiction. Belus is a name of Oriental origin, being derived from Beel or Baal, "Lord" or "Master." This same root occurs in the Carthaginian names, Hanni-bal, Asdru-bal, Maharbal, &c. 622. Tenebat. "Was holding." The imperfect here, in conjunction with vastabat, implies that he was just beginning to rule over the island.

624-630. Regesque Pelasgi. See Index. 625. Ipsc hostis. "Your foe himself." Referring to Teucer.—Perebat. "Used to extol." 626. Seque ortum antiqué, &c. Teucer was, in fact, of Trejan origin on the mother's side, since he was the son of Telamon and Hesione, daughter of Laomedon; and the treatment which he had experienced from his father made him prefer tracing his descent through his mother. 630. Non ignari mali, &c. This is the famous line of which Heyne says, that any youth who does not dwell on it with a feeling of delight, ought to be excluded from a further perusal of Virgil: næ, illum a poetæ lectione statim abiquas suadeo.

632-636. Divian templis indicit honorem. "Proclaims a sacrifice for the temples of the gods." Virgil here deviates from the custom of heroic times, and follows that of his own. In heroic ages, as we learn from Homer, the arrival of a stranger-guest was greeted with a sacrifice under the roof of the entertainer, which was immediately followed by a

Nec minus interea sociis ad litora mittit Viginti tauros, magnorum horrentia centum Terga suum, pingues centum cum matribus agnos, 635 Munera lætitiamque dii. At domus interior regali splendida luxu Instruitur, mediisque parant convivia tectis. Arte laboratæ vestes, ostroque superbo: Ingens argentum mensis, celataque in auro 640 Fortia facta patrum, series longissima rerum, Per tot ducta viros antiquâ ab origine gentis. Æneas, neque enim patrius consistere mentem Passus amor, rapidum ad naves præmittit Achaten, Ascanio ferat hæc, ipsumque ad mænia ducat. 645

banquet on the remains of the victim. 633. Nec minus interea. "Meanwhile too." Literally "nor less meanwhile." 636. Munera latitionague dii. "As presents and the means of passing a joyous day." Dii is here an old form for diei. There is great doubt about the true reading of this hemistich. The manuscripts vary between die, dii, and dei. They who read dei, refer this to Bacchus, and either make a hendiadys of munera latitionaque, "the joyous gifts of the god," or join munera in construction with the previous line, and place a comma after it. The objection to dei is, that the mention of Bacchus is too abrupt; and, besides, if munera indicates any thing different from what is mentioned in the previous verse, the copula ought to be expressed. If, on the other hand, we place a comma after munera, the effect is stiff and frigid. In favour of dii it may be urged, that Aulus Gellius recognises this reading when he says, "Nihit dubium est quin (Virgilius) dii scripserit pro diei. Imperitieres dei legunt, ab insolentia ecilicit vocis intius abhorrentes. Sic autem dies, dii, a veteribus declinatum est, ut famoes, fami," &c. (N. A. ix. 14.) Perhaps the most rational conclusion is that Virgil wrote neither dii nor dei (for certainly neither has much to recommend it), and that this is one of those passages which the death of the poet prevented him from putting into a proper shape.

637-642. Splendida instruitur is a prolepsis here for ut splendida esset, &c. 638. Arts laborate vestes, &c. "Couch-coverings are there, wrought with elaborate art." Vestes is used in the same sense in Hor. Serm. ii. 4. 84. Supply adamst; and adest with argentum. Of ingens we conceive the true meaning to be massive. Wunderlich, however, and Wagner refer it, not to massiveness, but to abundance of plate. 640. Calata. The terms calare and calatura are constantly employed, as shown by Heyne, to denote work fashioned in relief. 642. Ducta. "Traced."—Gentis. "Of the race," i. e. of the royal

643-646. Neque enim patrius, &c. "For a father's love suffered not his mind to enjoy repose." Patrius is here used for paternus 645. Ascanio ferat hac. "To bear these tidings to Ascanius." The subjunctives ferat and ducat depend on ut understood, and which is implied, in fact, in premittit. This is the earlier construction, and

650

655

Omnis in Ascanio cari stat cura parentis. Munera præterea, Iliacis erepta ruinis, Ferre jubet; pallam signis auroque rigentem, Et circumtextum croceo velamen acantho. Ornatus Argivæ Helenæ, quos illa Mycenis, Pergama quum peteret inconcessosque hymenæos, Extulerat, matris Ledæ mirabile donum. Præterea sceptrum, Ilione quod gesserat olim, Maxima natarum Priami, colloque monile Baccatum, et duplicem gemmis auroque coronam. Hæc celerans, iter ad naves tendebat Achates.

At Cytherea novas artes, nova pectore versat Consilia: ut, faciem mutatus et ora, Cupido

occupies a middle rank between the bare infinitive and the expression of ut. 646. Stat. "Centres in." Literally, "stands (fixed)."

648-650. Pallam signis auroque rigentem. "A cloak, stiffening (to the view) with figures and with gold," i. e. with forms of human beings, or representations of things, embroidered thereon in gold. The English term cloak, though commonly adopted as the proper translation of palla, conveys no accurate conception of the form, material, or use of the latter. The palla, as well as the pallium and palliolum, was always a rectangular piece of cloth, exactly, or at least nearly, square. It was, indeed, used in the very form in which it was taken from the loom, being made entirely by the weaver. Among the Greeks and Romans the most common material for the palla was wool. It was often folded about the body simply with a view to defend it from cold, and without any regard to gracefulness of appearance. A more graceful mode of wearing it was to attach it by means of a brooch, and allow it to hang down from the shoulders. 649. Et circumtextum croceo, &c. "And a veil bordered all around with the saffron-hued acanthus," i. e. having a border of yellow acanthus flowers running all around it. The acanthus generally bears a white flower; one kind, however, yields a flower of a reddish-yellow hue, and it is to this that Virgil alludes here. 650. Mycenis. Put here for Greece generally, just as Argiva is to be taken as equivalent merely to Graca; for Helen was of Spartan origin, and fled with Paris from Sparta.

653-656. Sceptrum. Consult note on ver. 78. 654. Colloque monile baccatum. "And a bead necklace," i. e. a necklace consisting of berries, small spheres of glass, amethyst, &c. strung together. It is a common error to translate monile baccatum, "a pearl necklace." The ornament of which we are here speaking is frequently shown in ancient paintings. 655. Et duplicem gemmis, &c. "And a diadem double with gems and gold," i. e. a golden diadem adorned with gems. 656. Hac celerans. "Hastening these things," i. e. hastening to procure and bring

these tnings. He had received his orders in ver. 644. seqq. 657-663. Cytherēa. Consult note on ver. 257.—Artes. Here equivalent to fraudes. "artifices." 658. Faciem mutatus et ora. "Changed in form and look." Facies, though usually denoting the face or visage, is sometimes, as in the present instance, taken for the Pro dulci Ascanio veniat, donisque furentem Incendat reginam, atque ossibus implicet ignem; 660 Quippe domum timet ambiguam Tyriosque bilingues: Urit atrox Juno, et sub noctem cura recursat. Ergo his aligerum dictis affatur Amorem; Nate, meæ vires, mea magna potentia; solus, Nate, patris summi qui tela Typhoïa temnis; 665 Ad te confugio, et supplex tua numina posco. Frater ut Æneas pelago tuus omnia circum Litora jactetur, odiis Junonis iniquæ, Nota tibi: et nostro doluisti sæpe dolore. Hunc Phænissa tenet Dido, blandisque moratur 670 Vocibus; et vereor, quo se Junonia vertant

whole person. Thus, Aulus Gellius remarks, "Quidam faciem esse hominis putant os tantum et oculos et genas; quando facies sit forma omnis, et modus, et factura quadam corporis totius. N. A. xiii. 29.) 659. Furen:em. "Impassioned." Some connect donis with furentem, but improperly. The true idea of the passage appears to be, "incendat reginam et implicet ignem ut amore furat." 660. Ossibus implicet ignem. "Inwrap the fire (of leve) into her very bones," i. e. introduce, or cause to enter, &c. Cicero uses implicare in a similar way: "Dii sim suam naturis hominum implicant." (De Divin. i. 36.) 661. Timet. See above, on ver. 23.—Domum ambiguam. Venus suspects the line of Dido, from the specimen of treachery that had been given by Pygmalion. We have altered the punctuation of this passage with Wagner, and placed a semicolon after ignem, and a colon after bilingues, thus connecting ver. 661 with what precedes. The common text has a period after ignem, and a semicolon after bilingues, which pointing will give quipps the force of namely.—Tyrios bilingues. "The double-tongued," or "treacherous Tyrians," who utter words in two senses, a true and a false one. Bilingues properly means "speaking two languages." The bad faith of the Carthaginians (Punica fides) became proverbial among the Romans.

proverbial among the Romans.
662. Urit. "Disquiets her." Supply eam. Sub noctem. "At night." The poet represents the goddess, like an ordinary mortal, passing sleepless nights through anxiety for her son. 663. Aligerum

Amorem. "The winged god of love."

664-672. Mes vires, mea, &c. "My strength, my mighty power," i. e. true source of all thy mother's mighty influence. Compare Ovid. Met. v. 365. Stat. Sylv. ii. 137. 665. Typhoïa tela. The thunderbolts with which Jupiter smote down the monstrous giant Typhoëus, when he warred against the skies. 666. Tua numina. "Thy aid." 667. Ut. "How." 669. Nota tibi. "Is well known to thee." The plural for the singular, notum tibi est, in imitation of an idiom prevalent among the Greek tragic writers. Thus δεδογμέν, ὡς ἔοικε, τῆνδε κατθανείν. (Soph. Antig. 576.)—Et nostro doluisti, &c. "And thou hast often sorrowed amid my sorrow," i. e. hast often grieved to see me grieve. 670. Hunc. "This brother of thine." 671. Et vereor, quo, &c. "And I fear me, whither this Junonian hospitality may be tending,"

Hospitia: haud tanto cessabit cardine rerum. Quocirca capere ante dolis, et cingere flamma Reginam meditor, ne quo se numine mutet, Sed magno Æneæ mecum teneatur amore. 675 Qua facere id possis, nostram nunc accipe mentem: Regius, accitu cari genitoris, ad urbem Sidoniam puer ire parat, mea maxima cura, Dona ferens, pelago et flammis restantia Trojae. 680 Hunc ego, sopitum somno, super alta Cythera, Aut super Idalium, sacratâ sede recondam. Nequa scire dolos, mediusve occurrere possit: Tu faciem illius, noctem non amplius unam, Falle dolo, et notos pueri puer indue vultus; Ut, quum te gremio accipiet lætissima Dido 685 Regales inter mensas laticemque Lyaum,

i. e. this hospitality in a city over which Juno presides. 672. Haud tanto cessabit, &c. "She will not cease (from her machinations) in so critical a posture of affairs." More literally, "at so important a hinging-point of affairs."

673-679. Capere ante dolis, &c. "To capture the queen beforehand, by stratagem, and to encircle her with the flame (of love)," i. e. to surround her so effectually with love for Æneas, that this may form an irresistible barrier to any evil machinations of Juno. A martial metaphor. Compare Æn. x. 119. 674. Ne quo se numine mutel. "That she may not change her sentiments through the influence of any divinity." 675. Mevum. That is, ut ego teneor. 676. Qud. "In what way." Supply ratione; as again in ver. 682. 677. Regius puer. Ascanius, as Æneas is often called rex Æneas.—Accitu. "On the summons."

680-688. Super alta Cythera, &c. The preposition super is not unfrequently used for in and ad, where lofty places are referred to. Thus we have in Ovid: "Super alta perennis Astra ferar" (Met. xv. 875); and again in Livy, "Castris super ripam positis" (xxi. 5). On the other hand, sub is similarly used in speaking of low situations, as, for example, of valleys; thus, "Vidimus obscuris primam sub vallibus urbem." (Virg. Æn. ix. 244.)—Cythera is the Greek accusative plural. Cythera was an island in the Ægean Sea, to the south of Laconia. It was celebrated in fable as having received Venus on her rising from the sea, and hence was sacred to her. 681. Idalium. A mountain and grove in the island of Cyprus, sacred to Venus. 682. Scire dolos, &c. "To learn our stratagem, or present himself in the very midst of it." More literally, "come in contact with us," "meet us," and thereby disconcert our schemes. 683. Tu faciem falle. "Da thou counterfeit his form." Fallere faciem appears to be a concise mode of speaking for faciem ejus simulando fallere, "to deceive by assuming his form." 684. Puer. "A boy thyself." 686. Laticemque Lyaum. "And the liquor of Lyæus," i. e. wine Bacchus was called Lyaus, in Greek Avalog, from Ava, to release, or free, because he free

Quum dabit amplexus, atque oscula dulcia figet. Occultum inspires ignem, fallasque veneno. Paret Amor dictis caræ genetricis et alas Exuit, et gressu gaudens incedit Iuli. 690 At Venus Ascanio placidam per membra quietem Irrigat, et fotum gremio dea tollit in altos Idaliæ lucos; ubi mollis amaracus illum Floribus et dulci adspirans complectitur umbrâ. Jamque ibat, dicto parens, et dona Cupido 695 Regia portabat Tyriis, duce lætus Achate. Quum venit, aulæis jam se regina superbis Aurea composuit sponda, mediamque locavit. Jam pater Æneas, et jam Trojana juventus 700 Conveniunt, stratoque super discumbitur ostro.

the mind from cares. Monse is put, by synecdoche, for epule. Figet. "Shall imprint."

691-694. Per membra quietem irrigat. A poetic form for irrigat membra quiete. Compare En. iii. 511. Sleep descends upon Ascanius with its refreshing influence like the dew of the night upon the face of nature. Hence a Greek poet would speak of ὑγρὸς ὕπνος, humid sleep. 692. Fotum. "Cherished." Venus is compared to a fond parent cherishing her offspring in her bosom. 693. Ubi mollis amaracus. &c. The perfume of the amaracus (sweet marjoram) is said to produce sleep, and, according to Pliny (H. N. xxi. 11), the best grew in Cyprus, whither Ascanius is now conveyed. Observe the beautiful image in adspirans: the flower breathes upon the boy, and steeps his

senses in repose.

696-698. Duce letus Achate. "Exulting in Achates as his guide." Equivalent to duce gaudens Achate, and a mere ornamental expression for Achatem habens ducem. 697. Aulæis. By these are here meant, not hangings, but couch-coverings, or vestes strugulæ. Unless, indeed, which is probable, sub is understood, not super, and aulais superbis should be rendered under splendid tapestry. 698. Aurea. To be pronounced, in scanning, as a dissyllable.—Spondá. Properly the open side of the couch, at which persons entered. It is here put for the couch itself. - Mediam locavit. "Has placed herself in the midst." Not, as some maintain, on the middle seat or recliningplace of the couch, the seats on either side of her being intended respectively for Æneas and the false Ascanius; but, simply, occupying what would be in modern parlance the head of the table, with the couches for the guests, both Trojans and Tyrians, arranged on each side and extending down the hall. Hence Corradus correctly remarks, "Ne quis credat Enean quoque et alium quemque in eodem lecto sic accu-buisse. ut Dido media esset."—With locavit, supply sesc.

700-702. Stratoque super, &c. "And recline upon the outspread purple," i. c. upon the couches over which are spread purple counterpanes, or vestes stragulæ. Literally, "it is reclined (by them)." Observe the force of dis in discumbitur, as referring to the different places Dant famuli manibus lymphas, Cereremque canistris Expediunt, tonsisque ferunt mantilia villis. Quinquaginta intus famulæ, quibus ordine longo Cura penum struere, et flammis adolere Penates; Centum aliæ, totidemque pares ætate ministri,

705

of the guests on the different couches. The poet here speaks in accordance with Roman custom. This people reclined at their meals. On each couch there were commonly three persons. They lay with the upper part of the body reclined on the left arm, the head a little raised, the back supported by cushions, and the limbs stretched out at full length, or a little bent; the feet of the first behind the back of the second and his feet behind the back of the second, and his feet behind the back of the third, with a pillow between each. When they ate, they raised themselves on their elbow, and made use of the right hand. A banqueting-room generally contained three couches (τρεῖς κλῖναι), holding nine guests, and, from the number of couches, was called triclinium. 701. Dant famuli, &c. Water was carried around for cleansing the hands of the guests previous to eating. It was poured from a ewer upon the hands of the person, a basin being held under .- Cercromque canistris, &c. "And supply bread from baskets." Ceres, the goddess of husbandry, is here put by metonymy for bread. Compare ver. 177. The loaves of the ancients were generaily circular, and more or less flat. 702. Tonsisque ferunt, &c.

And bring towels with shorn nap." The mantilia here meant were woollen, with a soft and even nap. They were intended for drying the hands after washing, and also to answer as napkins. They would-be particularly needful in the latter case, as the ancients ate with their fingers.

703.706. Intus. "In the interior of the mansion." Intus here marks the place where the culinary operations were conducted. 704. Penum struere, et flammis, &c. "To arrange the food for culinary purposes, and enlarge the auspicious influence of the Penates by means of fires at the hearth." i. e. to bring out the family-stores from the penus, and cook the viands at the hearth. The Penates presided over the penus, or general receptacle of family-stores. They were supposed also to exercise an influence over those operations by which food was rendered more available for human purposes; operations, namely, of a culinary nature, by which the extent of their beneficial superintendence would be greatly enlarged. This idea lies at the bottom of adolerr, which is used here in precisely the same sense as in the Moretum of Virgil, v. 37. seq.:

"Hane vocat atque arsura focis imponere ligna Imperat, et flammis gelidos adolere liquores."

Here gelidos adolere liquores means "to render the cold water more available," "to increase its usefulness," "to enlarge the sphere of its action." The same idea is involved in such phrases as adolere verbenas, thura, hostiam, &c., to make the vervain, the frankincense, the victim, nave a more enlarged action or influence; in other words, to burn them on the altar, and thus, as it were, enlarge their sphere of action, and convert them into means of propitiating the gods. Compare Klausen's

Qui dapibus mensas onerent, et pocula ponant. Nec non et Tyrii per limina læta frequentes Convenere, toris jussi discumbere pictis. Mirantur dona Æneæ: mirantur Iulum. Flagrantesque dei vultus, simulataque verba, 710 Pallamque, et pictum croceo velamen acantho. Præcipue infelix, pesti devota futuræ, Expleri mentem nequit, ardescitque tuendo, Phœnissa, et pariter puero donisque movetur. Ille, ubi complexu Æneæ colloque pependit, 715 Et magnum falsi implevit genitoris amorem, Reginam petit: hæc oculis, hæc pectore toto Hæret, et interdum gremio fovet; inscia Dido, Insidat quantus miseræ deus! At memor ille Matris Acidaliæ, paullatim abolere Sychæum 720

Eneas und die Penaten, vol. ii. p. 648. See also, on this passage, Au. Gell. iv. 1. The noun penus, like specus, is found in all the three genders. 706. Qui onerent, &c. Equivalent to quibus cura est ut enerent, &c. Hence we see why the subjunctive is preferable here to the indicative.

707-714. Lata. "Joyous;" because about to be the scene of festivity. Limina is here put by synecdoche for domus. 708. Toris pictis. "On the embroidered couches." Pictis is a beautiful epithet here, meaning, literally, "painted," i. e. by the needle. Compare Æn. ix. 502. 710. Flagrantesque dei vullus. The reference is particularly to the sparkling fire of the eyes. 711. Pictum. Equivalent to circumtextum, in ver. 649. 712. Infelix Phanissa. "The unhappy Phanician (queen)." Alluding to Dido.—Pesti devota futura. Equivalent to amori exitiabili devota. Literally, "devoted to future destruction." 713. Expleri mentem nequit. "Cannot be satisfied in mind," i. e. cannot state the feelings that disquiet her.

715-722. Pependit. For pependisset; and so implevit for implevisset, i. e. satiasset. 716. Falsi genitoris. "Of him who was not his parent." Literally, "of his false parent." We have given falsi here its natural meaning. Servius explains it by "qui fallebatur," but this is externelly harsh." 717. Reginam petit. These words seem plainly to favour the idea that Æneas and the pretended Ascanius were reclining apart from Dido, and not occupying the same couch with the queen. 718. Inscia Dido, &c. "(She) Dido being ignorant how mighty a god is settling down upon her, a wretched one," i. e. is bearing down upon her with all his power. We have placed a semicolon after forest, so as to make a new clause commence with inscia. This gives a more forcible turn to the sentence than the common pointing, namely, a comma after fovet. For instact, Wagner prefers insideat, a verb of rest, and explains it by the peculiar position of the parties, the queen being in a reclining posture on the couch, and the boy resting upon her bosom. Few, however, will approve of this interpretation. 720. Matrix Acidaliae. "Of his Acidalian mother." Venus was called Acidalia

Incipit, et vivo te dat prevertere amore Jampridem resides animos, desuetaque corda.

Postquam prima quies epulis, mensieque remotæ; Crateras magnos statuunt, et vina coronant. Fit strepitus tectis, vocemque per ampla volutant tria: dependent lychni laquearibus aureis Incensi, et noctem flammis funalia vincunt. Hic regina gravem gemmis auroque poposcit Implevitque mero pateram, quam Belus, et omnes A Belo soliti. Tum facta silentia tectis:

725

730

from a fountain of the same name at Orchomenus in Bosotia, which was sacred to her, and in which the Graces, her handmaids, were wont to bathe.—Abolere Sychœum. "To effice (from her bosom the image of) Sychœus." 721. Et vivo tentat, &c. "And strives to pre-occupy with a living love her feelings long since unmoved by passion, and her heart (long) unaccustomed to its control." Observe the force of proin composition: to occupy with love for a living object, before the

remembrance of Sychaus again becomes powerful.

723-727. Mensæ. Here merely equivalent to dapes. There is no reference whatever to the Homeric custom of removing the tables themselves. In verse 736, Dido pours out a libation upon the table still remaining before her. 724. Crateras magnos statuuut. The crater (Gr. κρητήρ, from κεράννυμι, to mix) was a vessel in which the wine, according to the custom of the ancients, who very seldom drank it pure, was mixed with water, and from which the cups were filled. liquid was conveyed from the crater into the drinking cups by means of a cyathus, or small ladle.-Et vina coronant. "And crown the wine." i. e. deck with garlands the crater containing the liquor. Buttmann. in his Lexilogus (p. 293-4, Eng. Transl.), has very satisfactorily shown that we are not, in rendering these words, to think of the Homeric ἐπιστέφεσθαι ποτοΐο, " to fill high with wine," since Virgil, in that case, would have written vinoque coronant. See the editor's notes on Hom. II. i. 470. 725. Strepitus. The noise of many voices engaged in conversation. 726. Laquearibus aureis. "From the fretted ceilings overlaid with gold." The ceilings of the Roman houses seem originally to have been left uncovered, the beams which supported the roof, or the upper story, being visible Afterward planks were placed across these beams, at certain intervals, leaving hollow spaces called lacunaria, or laquearia, which were frequently covered with gold and ivory, and sometimes with paintings. The lychni were Grecian lamps (λύχνοι); and funalia, from funis, were torches formed of twisted ropes, smeared with wax.

728-735. Gravem gemmis auroque pateram. "A bowl heavy with gems and gold," i. e. a golden patera studded with gems. The patera was a broad and comparatively shallow bowi, used for libations, and also for drinking out of at banquets. 729. Mero. Unmixed wine was always used for libations.—Belus. Not the father of Dido, but a distant ancestor, and probably the founder of the line.—Omnes a Belo. "All his descondants.' 730. Soliti. "Were wont to fili." Supply

Jupiter, hospitibus nam te dare jura loquuntur, Hunc lætum Tyriisque diem Troiaque profectis Esse velis, nostrosque hujus meminisse minores. Adsit lætitiæ Bacchus dator, et bona Juno: Et vos, O, cœtum, Tyrii! celebrate faventes.

735

Dixit, et in mensam laticum libavit honorem, Primaque, libato, summo tenus attigit ore: Tum Bitize dedit increpitans; ille impiger hausit Spumantem pateram, et pleno se proluit auro; Post, alii procercs. Citharâ crinitus Iopas Personat auratâ, docuit quæ maximus Atlas. Hic canit errantem lunam, solisque labores: Unde hominum genus, et pecudes; unde imber, et ignes;

740

Arcturum, pluviasque Hyadas, geminosque Triones;

implere. 731. Jupiter. Dido here offers up a prayer to Jupiter as the god of hospitality.—Hospitibus. "To those who are connected by the ties of hospitality," i. e. to both guest and host. 733. Hujus meminisse. "May hold this (same day) in their remembrance," i. e. may remember to celebrate it as often as it returns. With minores supply natu, "our posterity." 734. Bona. "With propitions influence." 735. Ceetum. "The present meeting."-Faventes. "With favouring feelings."

736-739. Laticum libavit honorem. "l'oured out in honour (of the gods) a libation of wine." The plural, as more intensive, is here put for the singular. 737. Libato. "The libation having been made," i. e. a part of the wine having been thus poured out. With libato supply vino, or rather honore, which amounts to the same thing .-Summo tenus attigit ore. "She touched (the remaining contents of the bowl) with the tip of her lips." 738. Increpitans. The air and manner of one playfully chiding him for his apparent delay, and conveying a challenge, as it were, to drain the cup.—Impiger hausit. "Not slowly drained." Some, misunderstanding the clause that follows. incorrectly render hausit "seized," or "grasped." 739. Et pleno so proluit auro. "And drenched himself with the contents of the full golden cup." Proluere se vino is analogous to vino profundi, or golden cup." Compare Horace (Sat. i. 5. 16), multa prolutus vappa, "drenched with plenty of poor wine."

749-741. Crinitus Iopas, &c. "The long-haired Iopas." Singers at banquets generally wore their hair long, in imitation of Apollo.-Maximus Atlas. Atlas, king of Mauritania, was celebrated in fable for his acquaintance with the heavenly bodies, and also for his invention of the sphere. In this way some explained the other fable of his supporting the heavens. Some editions read quem maximus Atlas, &c. "whom mightiest Atlas had taught;" but the words "Iopas cithara personat" require an accusative of the object, not of the subject.

742-744. Errantem lunam. "Of the wandering moon," i. e. of the path described by the moon in the heavens .- Solisque labores. "And of the eclipses of the sun," i. e. eclipses and their causes. 743. Ignes. "The fires of heaven," i. c. the lightning. 744. Arcturum. Arcturus is a star near the tail of the Great Bear (approc ovea), in the con-

745

Quid tantum Oceano properent se tinguere soles

Hiberni, vel quæ tardis mora noctibus obstet.

Ingeminant plausu Tyrii, Troësque sequuntur.

Nec non et vario noctem sermone trahebat

Infelix Dido, longumque bibebat amorem,

Multa super Priamo rogitans, super Hectore multa:

Nunc, quibus Auroræ venisset filius armis;

Nunc, quales Diomedis equi; nunc, quantus Achilles.

Immo age, et a primâ dic, hospes, origine nobis

Insidias, inquit, Danaûm, casusque tuorum,

Erroresque tuos: nam te jam septima portat

755

Omnibus errantem terris et fluctibus æstas.

stellation of Boötes.--Pluviasque Hyadas. The Hyades are stars at the head of the Bull, whose setting, both in the evening and morning twilight, was a sure harbinger of rainy weather. Their number is variously given; most commonly, however, as seven. The name Hyades ('Yáðēɛ) is derived from va. to rain.—Geminosque Triones. "And the two Bears," i. e. the Greater and the Less. The literal meaning of Triones is "the ploughing oxen," this being the name more commonly applied to the two bears by the Romans. Hence Septemtrio, and also Septemtriones, "the North," i. e. the seven stars, or oxen (triones), formerly the constellation of the Great Bear, near the North Pole. 745. Quid tantum Oceano, &c. "Why the winter-suna," &e. i. e. why the days are so short in winter, and the nights so long." 747. Ingeminant plausu. "Redouble their plaudits." More poetical and elegant than ingeminant plausum.—Sequuntur. "Follow their example."

ampie:
748-752. Vario noctem sermone trahebat. "Prolonged the night in varied converse." More elegant than sermonem trahebat in noctem.
750. Super Priamo. "About Priam." 751. Auroræ filius. Memnon, who was slain by Achilles. Servius says that the arms of Memnon were fabricated by Vulcan, but this is a mere figment of the grammarians. Dido's curiosity was excited by Memnon's having come from the remotest East, and she was anxious merely to ascertain his particular costume. 752. Diomedis equi. The horses of Rhesus, which had been carried off by Diomede. Consult ver. 472.—Quantus. "How mighty," i. e. how great in bodily strength and in heroic valour. No allusion whatever is meant to any greatness of size. Heyne merely says, "quam magnus corporis viribus et animi virtute."

753-756. Imo age. "Nay, come." 754. Insidias Danaum, &c. The insidiæ and the casus are related in the second book, and the errores in the third. 755. Septima æstas. Æn. iii. 8. Vir prima inceperat æstas, et pater Anchises dare futis vels jubebat. Here, perhaps, septima æstas should not be rendered the sensuth mear, as commonly supposed.

P. VIRGILII MARONIS ÆNEIDOS

LIBER SECUNDUS.

ARGUMENT.

EXEMBAS relates how the city of Troy was taken, after a ten years' siege, by the treachery of Sinon, and the stratagem of a wooden horse. He declares the fixed resolution he had taken not to survive the ruin of his country, and the various adventures he met with in the defence of it. At last, having been before advised by Hector's ghost, and now by the appearance of his mother Venus, he is prevailed upon to leave the town, and settle his household gods in another country. In order to this, he carries off his father on his shoulders, and leads his little son by the hand, his wife following him behind. When he comes to the place appointed for the general rendezvous, he finds a great confluence of people, but misses his wife, whose ghost afterwards appears to him, and tells him the land which was designed for him.

CONTICUEBE omnes, intentique ora tenebant; Inde toro pater Æneas sic orsus ab alto:

1-2. Conticuere omnes, &c. The aorist conticuere denotes an instantaneous result; the imperfect, tenebant, a continued action. The whole assembly became straightway silent, on the queen's expressing her wish to hear the narrative of Æneas, and, directing their looks towards the hero, remained gazing in cager expection of the forth-coming recital.—Intenti is much stronger than attenti would have been. The latter is merely opposed to negligentes; whereas the former is a metaphorical expression, borrowed from the bending of a bow, and indicates, therefore, an eager degree of attention. 2. Alto. "Lofty." A mere ornamental epithet. The couches, however, of the ancients, at banquets, were generally high, in order to display to more advantage the rich coverings and other ornaments, and were ascended by means of a bench or steps. Æneas begins his narrative while reclining on one of these. The narrative itself was doubtless regarded by the poet, as one of the most striking portions of his work, since the second book was selected by him, together with the fourth and sixth, as a spec-

Infandum, Regina, jubes renovare dolorem;
Trojanas ut opes et lamentabile regnum
Eruerint Danai: quæque ipse miserrima vidi,
Et quorum pars magna fui. Quis, talia fando,
Myrmidonum, Dolopumve, aut duri miles Ulixi,
Temperet a lacrimis? et jam nox humida cœlo
Præcipitat, suadentque cadentia sidera somnos.
Sed si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros,
Et breviter Trojæ supremum audire laborem;

10

cimen to be recited to Augustus. See Life. Ulysses, in like manner, recounts his adventures to Arete, the wife of Alcinous, in the

Odyssey.

3 8. Infandum. "Unutterable."—Ut. "To tell how." 6. Et quorum pars magna fui. "And of which I formed a large part," i. e. and in which I took a conspicuous share.—Quis, talia fando. "In relating," i. e. while relating such things! Observe the unusual employment of the gerund, equivalent to quum talia fatur. 7. Myrmidonum, &c. The Myrmidones and Dolopes were both Thessalian tribes under the sway of Achilles, and forming part of his forces before Troy. The Dolopes were under the immediate command of Phænix, the friend and former preceptor of the son of Peleus. 8. Temperet. Supply sibi. Observe the difference between temperare with the accusative, to

regulate, and temperare with the dative, to restrain.

9. Procipitat. Supply sc. Night is here personified, and, like the sun, moves through the heavens in a chariot. Compare An. iii. 512. Hom. 11. iv. 486. Tibull. El. ii. 187. Her course is from east to west, along an imaginary arc, or semicircle, the middle point of which is the zenith, or the part of the heavens directly over our heads. The first half of her course is an ascending, the latter half a descending one, and on completing her route she plunges with her car into the western occan. Pracipitat here refers to the latter half of her course, when the chariot of night plunges downward, after leaving the zenith, and hence the time indicated by the words of Æneas is shortly after midnight. Cadentia must, therefore, not be rendered setting, but sinking. The idea intended to be conveyed is merely this, - that the stars had now passed the meridian, and commenced their downward course; in other worls, that it was now past midnight. Ruseus, therefore, is entirely wrong in making Æneas not begin his story until the stars were setting, that is, until near break of day. As the narrative is a long one, and occupies two books, it could not possibly have been concluded until broad daylight, which would be inconsistent with the commencement of the form book.

10-13. Cognoscere. "To become acquainted with." The infinitive is here employed by a Gracism, for what, in prose, would be the genitive of the gerund, cognoscendi, "of becoming acquainted with." So in the next line, audire for audiendi.—Supremum laborem. "The last (sad) effort;" or rather, perhaps, as Heyne understands it, ipsum urbis excidium. 12. Luctuque refugit. "And habitually shrinks buck with grief." Refugit is here employed, not, as Servius thinks, mere y

Quamquam animus meminisse horret, luctuque refugit,
Incipiam. Fracti bello, fatisque repulsi,
Fuctores Danaûm, tot jam labentibus annis,
Instar montis equum, divinâ Palladis arte,
Edificant, sectâque intexunt abiete costas.
Votum pro reditu simulant: ea fama vagatur.
Huc, delecta virûm sortiti corpora, furtim
Includunt cœco lateri, penitusque cavernas
Ingentes uterumque armato milite complent.
Est in conspectu Tenedos, notissima famâ
Insula, dives opum, Priami dum regna manebant;

for the sake of the metre, but as the sorist, to denote what is habitual and customary. It is equivalent, therefore, in fact, to refugere solet. There is a similar passage which Virgil is supposed to have had in his mind, in Cic. Phil. xiv. Refugit animus, P. C. eaque formidat dicere, qua Antonius effecerit. Compare also Senec. Agam. 416. seqq.—In-

cipiam. Supply tamen.

13-20.—Fracti. "Broken in spirit," or, perhaps, simply, worn out, tired .- Fatisque repulsi. "And repelled by the Fates," i. e. in their every attempt to take the city. It was fated that Troy should not be taken until after a siege of nine years. 15. Instar montis. " As vast as a mountain." Consult note on book vi. l. 865.—Divina Palladis arte. Hom. Od. iv. 493. Tov 'Exeros troinger our 'Abhry. 16. Secta abiete. "With cut fir," i. e. with planks of fir. Abiete must be pronounced here as a word of three syllables, ab-yete. 17. Votum pro reditu simulant. "They pretend that it has been vowed for a (safe) return," i. e. that it is a votive offering to Minerva, intended to propitiate the goddess, and secure a favourable return to their homes. Votum here is not a noun, but is put for votum esse, as referring to equum. 18. Delecta virum corpora. "Chosen warriors." Literally, "chosen bodies of warriors." Compare Æn. v. 318. vii. 650. So Æsch. Eum. 24. μητρώον δέμας. Observe also the double construction in hue includuat, implying a bringing to, and shutting up within. 20. Armato milite. "With armed soldiery." This story of the wooden horse was derived from the Odyssey, and from the Cyclic poets; but the skill with which Virgil has raised this idle fiction into importance is, as Symmons remarks, worthy of all praise.

21-25. Est in conspectu Tenedos. "There lies in view (of the Trojan land) Tenedos." The distance between this island and the mainland is only forty stadia, or a little more than four and a half miles.—Noticsima famd. Heyne refers these words to the reputation which the temple and worship of Apollo Smintheus procured for the izland. The poet, however, would rather seem to have had in view the sentiments and opinions of later times, when the island had become conspicuous in the songs of the posthomeric bards. 22. Dives opum. Heyne also thinks that there is here a particular reference to the riches of the temple. The allusion, however, seems to be a more general one, to the wealth of the inhabitants.—Manchant. Wagnet

Nunc tantum sinus, et statio male fida carinis:
Huc se provecti deserto in litore condunt.
Nos abiisse rati, et vento petiisse Mycenas.
Ergo omnis longo solvit se Teucria luctu:
Panduntur portæ; juvat ire, et Dorica castra
Desertosque videre locos litusque relictum.
Hic Dolopum manus, hic sævus tendebat Achilles;
Classibus hic locus; hic acie certare solebant.
Pars stupet innuptæ donum exitiale Minervæ,

30

places a comma after this word, but then sinus is brought very harshly into immediate apposition with insula. 23. Nunc tantum sinus, &c. "At present there is merely a bay there, and a faithless station for S.ips," i. e. a station on the security of which no continued reliance can be placed. 25. Nos abiisse rati, &c. Supply the ellipsis as follows: nos rati sumus eos abiisse.—Mycenas. By synecdoche, for Greece in general:—the capital of the leader of the expedition being put for

the whole country whence his forces came.

26-30. Omnis Teucria. "All Troy." Servius supplies gens; Heyre, regio. The former is preferable. The country itself was generally called after Dardanus; the people after Teucer, son of the river-god Scamander. 27. Dorsca castra. "The Grecian camp." A more euphonious reading would have been Dorsa castra. Virgil here follows the later and posthomeric poets, in making Doricu equivalent to Graca. Homer calls the Greeks by the general name of Achai, Argivi, and Danai, but never that of Dorians; and the reason is because the Doric race did not become a ruling power in Greece until eighty years after the fall of Troy, when they invaded the Peloponnesus along with the Heraclidæ. 29. Dolopum. The Dolopians are not mentioned by Homer among the forces of Achilles; still, however, as we learn from Eustathius, they formed part of his troops. They were under the sway of Peleus, and, as we have already remarked in a previous note, were led to the Trojan war by Phænix. Virgil, in the conspicuous mention which he makes of them, appears to have followed some posthomeric legend,-Tendebat. "Lay encamped," Literally, "stretched their tents." Supply tentoria. There is an anachronism in tendebat. The Grecian troops at Troy were in huts, not in tents. 30. Classibus locus. The naval encampment. The Greeks, after landing, drew their vessels up on shore, and surrounded them on the land side with a rampart. Classibus properly denotes here the armaments of the several tribes and communities, as forming in the aggregate, the main fleet .-Hic acie certare solebant. "Here (the respective armics) were wont to contend in battle array." The common text has acies, but acie is much more elegant and spirited.

31-31. Pars stupet, &c. The horse, as pretendedly consecrated to Minerva, is here called the offering of (i. e. intended for) that goddless. Some critics think that stupet and mirantur are inconsistent with each other, but they forget that the poet does not mean to indicate contemporaneous, but successive emotions. The feeling of stupid amazement comes first, and then that of active wonder succeeds.—

Et molem mirantur equi: primusque Thymoetes Duci intra muros hortatur, et arce locari; Sive dolo, seu jam Troise sic fata ferebant. At Capys, et quorum melior sententia menti, 36 Aut pelago Danaûm insidias, suspectaque dona, Præcipitare jubent, subjectisque urere flammis; Aut terebrare cavas uteri et tentare latebras. Scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus. Primus ibi ante omnes, magna comitante caterva, 40 Laocoon ardens summâ decurrit ab arce; Et procul: O miseri! quæ tanta insania, cives? Creditis avectos hostes? aut ulla putatis Dona carere dolis Danaûm? sic notus Ulixes? 45 Aut hoc inclusi ligno occultantur Achivi,

32. Thymates. Servius cites a legend to the following effect:—It had been predicted that a boy should be born on a certain day, who would prove the ruin of Troy. On the day fixed by this prophecy, both the wife of Thymates, and Hecuba, Priam's queen, were delivered of sons, and the monarch immediately threupon ordered the wife and child of Thymates to be put to death, which was accordingly done. Hence Thymates, on the occasion mentioned in the text, was actuated in the advice which he gave by a desire of vengeance. 33. Duci intra maros. The infinitive duci is here put for ut ducatur. So locari for ut locetur. Virgil makes the Trojans display somewhat more wisdom than Homer ascribes to them on this occasion. With the former, they leliberate before the horse enters the city; with the latter, after it has reached the citadel. (Odyss. viii. 504. seqq.) Heyne thinks that arx means not the citadel itself, but the temple of Minerva in the citadel. The size of the horse, however, militates against such an idea. 34. Dolo. Consult note on line 32, relative to Thymates.

35-39. Capys. Already mentioned among the followers of Aneas, in book i. 183. The expressions insidias Danaum and suspecta dona refer to the horse, which Capys and his party regarded as a mere piece of deceit on the part of the Greeks. 37. Subjectisque. We have retained this reading with Wagner, in place of subjectisve, which is adopted by Hunter, Voss, and others. The copulative is here perfectly correct, the proposition being twofold, either to destroy or bost through the horse, and the first part being subdivided into destruction by water and fire. 38. Terebrare et tentare. "To bore through and explore." Tentare, literally, to make trial of, is here elegantly used for explorare. 39. Incertum. "Wavering, fickle." Some are for

lestroying, others for preserving the horse.

40-49. Primus ante omnes. "First before all." Alluding to the growd that followed him. 41. Ardens. "With impetuous zeal." 42. Et procul. "And while yet afar (exclaims)." 43. Acectos. "Ilave been wasted away," i. e. have sailed away to Greece. Supply esser, Observe that the rapid and vehement language of the speakers drops the auxiliary verb throu-hout. 44. Sic notus Ulixes? "Is Ulvases thus

Aut hæc in nostros fabricata est machina muros, Inspectura domos, venturaque desuper urbi; Aut aliquis latet error: equo ne credite. Teucri. Quidquid id est, timeo Danaos et dona ferentes. Sic fatus, validis ingentem virbus hastam In latus, inque feri curvam compagibus alvum Contorsit. Stetit illa tremens, uteroque recusso Insonuere cavæ gemitumque dedere cavernæ. Et, si fata deum, si mens non læva fuisset. Impulerat ferro Argolicas fædare latebras; Trojaque nunc staret, Priamique arx alta maneres.

known to you! i. e. do you know so little of the deep and crafty el meter of Ulysses, as to suppose that he would allow such an opportunt as this to pass unimproved! 47. Inspectura domas, &c. "To ca mand a view of our dwellings, and to come down from above upon ceivy." The idea is borrowed from some large military engine, or the which is filled with men and brought near to some city. They we are within this machine obtain first a view of the place from their his position, and then, by means of small bridges (pontes), descend up the city walls. Somewhat in a similar way the armed men in the be of the horse would descend upon the city of Troy. 48. Aut aliquated error. "Or else some other guile lurks within it." Observe t usage here of aliquis for alius quis; and of error for fraus. 49. dona ferentes. "Even when bringing gifts," i. c. unto the gods, even when wearing the garb of religion. At the same time the wormay be more widely interpreted.

51-56. In feri curvam compagibus alvum. " Against the belly the beast bent out with its joined timbers," i. e. where the timber let into one another, imitated the curvature of a horse's side. Cara caverna. The allusion is to the sound which the interior emit because it was empty. Wagner, without any necessity, joins care construction with insonuere, "its caverns sent forth a hollow soun 54. Et si fata deum, &c. "And if the destinies of heaven had been against us; if our own minds had not been infatuated," &c. Obse the zeugma in lava, which has one meaning as applied to fata. i another when referring to mens. 55. Impulerat. Hevne and ott make this stand for impulisset. Hardly so, however. The indica implies that he would certainly have impelled them to the step, not the two causes just mentioned operated against him. On the of hand, impulisset is accompanied by an air of uncertainty ;-he me perhaps have impelled. Impulcrat, therefore, may be literally a dered, he had impelled -Fedare. A strong term. To hack and & and thus render an object all unsightly and repulsive; in other wo adum aliquid facere. 56. Trojaque nunc staret, &c. We ! a lopted staret, with Wagner, as far preferable to the common as ing, stares, which makes a disagreeable jingle with maneres. evelently wrote staret to avoid this similarity of termination; and, there is far more of feeling in the sudden change from the

Ecce! manus iuvenem interea post terga revinctum Pastores magno ad regem clamore trahebant Dardanidæ: qui se ignotum venientibus ultro. Hoc ipsum ut strucret, Trojamque aperiret Achivis, 60 Obtulerat, fidens animi, atque in utrumque paratus. Seu versare dolos, seu certæ occumbere morti. Undique, visendi studio, Trojana juventus Circumfusa ruit, certantque illudere capto. Accipe nunc Danaûm insidias, et crimine ab uno ß5 Disce omnes. Namque, ut conspectu, in medio, turbatus, inermis, Constitit, atque oculis Phrygia agmina circumspexit; Heu! quæ nunc tellus, inquit, quæ me æquora possunt Accipere? aut quid jam misero mihi denique restat? Cui neque apud Danaos usquam locus, et super ipsi

minative to the vocative. A similar passage occurs in .En. vii. 684:

" Quos dives Anugnia pascit ; Quos, Amusene pater."

57-64. Manus recinctum. "With his hands bound tightly." Literally "bound tightly as to his hands." Manus is the accusative of nearer definition. See on An. is. 320. 59. Qui se ignotum &c. "Who had, of his own accord, presented himself, a total stranger, un'o them coming up," i. e. had purposely thrown himself in their way. 60. Hoc ipsum ut strueret. "That he might bring about this very result," i. e. to be arrested by them and brought before Priant. The verb struere is here used as in the phrase struere insidius. 61. Fidens animi. "Resolute of spirit." A more poetical expression than animo fidenti would have been. 62. Versare. Equivalent here to agitare or exercere, "to put into active and unremitted operation." [35. Visendi. For videndi or aspiciendi. 64. Circumfusa ruit. "Pour tumultuously around." Equivalent, in fact, to circumfunditur.—Certantque illudere capto. "And vie with one another in insulting the captive." More literally "in heaping mockeries on him captured."

65-72 Accipe nunc, &c. Supply aurilius.—Crimine ab uno. Equivalent, in fact, to ab (or ex) scelere unius. "From the wichedness of one of their number." 67. Conspecta in medio. Literally, in the midst of their gaze," i. c. in the midst of the gazing crowd.

—Turbatus, inermis. Observe the force imparted to the clause by the absence of the connective conjunction. 60 Oculis circumspexil. An expression beautifully graphic. We see Sinon locking slowly around nim, and fixing his carriest gaze in succession on various parts of the rurrounding group. Observe, also, the art of the poet in making the line a spondaic one, so that the cadence of the verse may be an echo to the sense. 70. Quid mihi, &c. Sinon means that the land is shut against him by the Trojans, while the sea is now equally forbidden to him, since it swarms with the vessels of the Greeks. 71. Et super insi, for. "And, moreover, the Trojans themselves demand punishment," i. c. demand my life as an atonement for laving been one of their

Dardanidæ infensi pænas cum sanguine poscunt. Quo gemitu conversi animi, compressus et omnis Impetus. Hortamur fari, quo sanguine cretus, Quidve ferat; memoret, quæ sit fiducia capto. Ille hæc, deposita tandem formidine, fatur:

Cuncta equidem tibi, Rex, fuerit quodcumque, fatebor Vera, inquit : neque me Argolica de gente negabo: Hoc primum; nec, si miserum Fortuna Sinonem Finxit, vanum etiam mendacemque improba finget. \$:::1 Fando aliquod si forte tuas pervenit ad aures Belidæ nomen Palamedis, et inclyta famâ

invaders. The expression panas cum sanguine is equivalent to panas et sanguinem, or pænas sanguineas.

73-76. Conversi animi. Supply sunt. "Our feelings were completely changed." Compassion now took the place of hostile feelings. Supply sit .- Quid ferat. "What he may have to com-74. Cretus. municate." More literally, "what (account) he may bring (with him)."-Memoret, quæ sit fiducia capto. "To declare what ground of confidence there may be to him a captive," i. e. on what grounds he hopes for mercy, now that he is a captive in our hands; or, in other words, with what hope he had allowed himself to be made prisoner. Memoret, subaud, ut, depends upon hortamur 76. Ille hæc, deposits tandem, &c. Some critics object to this line, and remove it from the text, partly because it is wanting in several manuscripts, and partly occause, as they think, the words depositá formidine do not suit the bold and reckless character of Sinon; and, besides all this, the same line occurs elsewhere in the poem (iii. 612), and seems hardly needed, as we have inquit following in the 78th line. The second objection is of no force whatever, since deposita formidine, like turbatus, in the 69th line, refers to a mere piece of acting on the part of Simon; but the other arguments against the admissibility of the verse in question have a considerable weight.

77-82. Fuerit quodeumque. "Whatever may be the result." Argolied de gente. "Of Grecian race." Sinon's speech is composed with wonderful art. It begins, as Servius remarks, with truth and ends in falsehood. 79. Hoc primum. Supply fatebor. 31. Fando aliquod si forte, &c. Aliqued nomen may also be rendered by any such name as. The common text has aliquid, which must then be joined with "If perchance, in the course of any conversation, the name, fun**do.** Heinsius, however, and the best editors after him, read aliqued, from the best manuscripts, and join it in construction with nomen, giving this last the meaning of "mention," or "account "-Fando is equivalent to narrando, or aliorum narratione. 82. Belida. patronymic, as coming from Belus, ought to have a short penult, Bellds. But Ovid has Belide (Ep. xiv. 73); and Statius, Belide fratres (vi. 291). Priscian, besides, informs us that certain patronymics lengthen the penult contrary to rule, and among the examples of this that are mentioned by him we find Belides. Consult Index of Proper Names

for Palamedes.

Gloria; quem falsa sub proditione Pelasgi
Insontem, infando indicio, quia bella vetabat,
Demisere neci; nunc cassum lumine lugent:
Illi me comitem, et consanguinitate propinquum
Pauper in arma pater primis hue misit ab annis.
Dum stabat regno incolumis, regumque vigebat
Conciliis; et nos aliquod nomenque decusque
Gessimus: invida postquam pellacis Ulixi
(Haud ignota loquor) superis concessit ab oris,
Afflictus vitam in tenebris luctuque trahebam.

85

90

83-87. Falsa sub proditione. " Under a false charge of treachery." He was falsely charged by Ulysses with having been bribed to furnish supplies to the Trojans. 84. Infando indicio. "On wicked information," i. e. on information, or testimony, wickedly untrue. His condemnation was brought about by Ulysses, who hid a sum of moncy in as tent, and counterfeited a letter from him to Priam. The Greeks stoned Palamedes to death for his supposed treachery.—Quia bella relabat. "Because he gave his opinion against the war." Sinon here introduces a falsehood of his own, in order that the Trojans, regarding Palamedes as having been friendly to them, might be the more inclined to feel compassion for his follower. 85. Demisere neci. For ad necem. Compare the phrase after which this is modelled, demittere aliquem Orco, in ver. 398. for ad Orcum.—Cassum lumine. Equivalent to rive lumine privatum. 86. Illi me comitem, &c. In imitation of the Homeric heroes, who were commonly attended by some humble relative, as a companion in arms; as, for example, Diomede by Sthenelus, and Achilles by Putroclus. 87. In arma. For ad arma gerenda.— Primis ab annis. Equivalent to ab initio belli. They who make it signify " from early youth," will find a difficulty in reconciling it with the "dulces nati" alluded to in ver. 138, ::3-92. Dum stabat regno incolumis. "As long s he stood firm in

regal power," i. e. as long as his regal authority, his power as one of the Grecian princes, remained unimpaired. Heyne finds something harsh in this mode of expression, but it is well defended by Wagner, who explains it by "dum regia dignitas ei incolumis erat." With regard to the phraseology 5.25at incolumis, it may be remarked, that the prose form is generally 400 et incolumis sum; the poetic, sto incolumi.—Regumque vigebat conciliis. "And had weight in the councils of the Grecian princes." Some read regnum instead of regnum, but this appears to have arisen from a misconception of the meaning of regno incolumis. 89. Et nos. "I also:" plur. for sing. Or Simon's companion may be included. 90. Gessimus. "Enjoyed." Literally, bore."—Pellacis. "Wheedling." Servius explains this by "per blanditias decipientis." It embraces not only the Homeric ποικιλομη-786, but also the other striking characteristic of Ulysses, his skill in the employment of bland and cajoling words, αίμνλίουπ λόγουσι. 91.

Haud ignota. "Things not unknown." A litotes for bene nota.—
Superis ab oris. "From these regions of upper day." Literally
from the upper regions."—Concessit. For decessit. 92. In tenebris

Et cusum insontis recum indignabar amici.
Nec tacui, demens: et me, fors si qua tulisset,
Si patrios unquam remeâssem victor ad Argos,
Promisi ultorem; et verbis odia aspera movi.
Hinc mihi prima mali labes; hinc semper Ulixes
Criminibus terrere novis; hinc spargere voces
In vulgum ambiguas, et quærere conscius arma.
Nec requievit enim, donec, Calchante ministro.
Sed quid ego hæc autem nequidquam ingrata revolvo?
Quidve moror, si omnes uno ordine habetis Achivos,

"In private," i. e. in the gloom of my own tent, shunning all converse with my fellow-men. Compare the explanation of Heyne: "Inclusive aomi, vitatis hominum conventibus."

94-99. Demens. " Fool that I was," i. e. in provoking the resentment of so powerful a chieftain as Ulysses .- Fors si qua tulisset. " If any chance should bring (such a result along with it)," i. e. should bring about such a result. 95. Victor ad Argos. Hevne thinks that this is too arrogantly said for a private soldier, and thinks that in agros would have been a better reading. In this, however, he follows the modern rather than the ancient manner of thinking and writing. To a Roman car the expression rictor miles presented nothing uncommon. 96. Promisi me ultorem "I promised myself as an avenger," i. e. I threatened that I would avenge his death. 97. Hinc mihi prima mali lahes, &c. "Hence for me the first plague-spot of ruin. From this time forth Ulysses," &c. Labes is a strong term here. It is the spot on the surface that shows decay or corruption lurking beneath. It is thus explained in Justin. xvii. 1. Here prima mali labes, hoc initium impendentis ruinæ suit. 98. Terrere. The historical infinitive for terrebat. So sparyere and quærere.—Voces ambiguas. Durk, or embiguously-worded rumours tending to excite suspicion against Sinon.— Quarere conscius arma. "Conscious of guilt, he sought for the means of defending himself." We have followed here the explanation of Wunderlich. Heyne and Wagner make it mean, " communing with winderlich. Heyne and wagner make it menn, "communing with his accomplices," and then arma will denote "the means of ruining Sinon." This, however, is much less natural than the former.

100-104. Donce Calchante ministro. "Until, bameans of Calchas, his (ready) tool." Calchas was the soothsayer of the Grecian host,

100-104. Dance Calchante ministro. "Until, hameans of Calchas, his (ready) tool." Calchas was the soothsayer of the Grecian host, and nothing of importance could be done without his haring previously ascertained by disination the will of the gods. Sinon says just enough here to excite the curiosity of his auditors, and then breaks abruptly off. For a similar aposiopesis, see Æn. i. 135. 101. Sed quid em have autem, &c. "But then, again, why do I, to no purpose, recall to mind these painful themes:" Some editors make autem redundant here. Others, such as Wagner, for example, give autem the force of tandem. Neither, however, appear to be correct. Sed denotes a direct opposition; autem, on the other hand, serves to distinguish and contrast, or marks a transition from one subject to another. 102. Quidve moror, si omnes, &c. "Or why do I delny you, if you regard all the Greeks in one and the same light, and if it be sufficient for you

le audire sat est? Jamdudum sumite pœnas: Ithacus velit, et magno mercentur Atridæ. um vero ardemus scitari et quærere causas. 105 ri scelerum tantorum, artisque Pelasgæ. equitur pavitans, et ficto pectore fatur: epe fugam Danai Troja cupiere relicta ri, et longo fessi discedere bello: ssentque utinam! sæpe illos aspera ponti 110 clusit hiems, et terruit Auster euntes. ripue, quum jam hic trabibus contextus acernis et equus, toto sonuerunt æthere nimbi. ensi Eurypylum scitantem oracula Phœbi 115 imus; isque adytis hæc tristia dicta reportat:

r this (namely, that they are Greeks)?" i. e. and it be sufficient ou, in forming your estimate of them, to know that they are s. Compare the old saying, "know one, know all." We have ed the punctuation of Wagner, which explains itself. The comext has a mark of interrogation after moror; and a new clause at Si omnes. 103. Jamdudum. "This very instant." A all usage, jamdudum being equivalent here to quam prirrum. rose form of expression will be jamdudum debebatis sumere panas. Hoe Ithacus velit, &c. Observe the force of the subjunctive s, if I know the men," &c. Ulysses is called Ithacus, as clieff Ithaca. Otherwise called Ithacensis, '1θακήσιος, &c. The line ated from Hom. It. i. 255. "Η κεν γηθήσαι Πρίαμος, Πριάμοιδ ἰδες. "Αλλοι τε Τρῶες μίγα κεν κεχαροίατο θυμώ.

-107. Causas. "The causes," or grounds on which his assertion ased. 106. Scelerum tantorum. "Of wickedness so great." reaming that wickedness could go so far.—Pelasga. For Græca. "veto pectore. "With guileful heart." Compare the explanafileyne, "ad fraudem composito animo, h. e. subdole et fraudu-

-115. Moliri. Here equivalent to parare. Literally, "to beabour upon." Sinon wishes by this to convey the idea that, if ad done so! "Sinon wishes by this to convey the idea that, if ad done so, his present misfortunes would never have occurred. Eunles. "When on the point of departing." The use of the tfor the future participle is of rare occurrence in Virgil, and is net with in the verb eo. On the other hand, we have but two ess of the use of iturus by the poet, namely, Æn. vi. 680. 75il. Let, Quæst. Virg. xxxix. 2.) 112. Præcipne, quum jam, &c. e the art of Sinon in merely making this slight allusion to the m order to excite the curiosity of the Trojans.—Trabibus acernis. 16 it was sectá abiete. 114. Suspensi, "Doubtful what to do." ypylum. A Grecian hero, mentioned by Homer, Il. ii. 734. and erc.—Scitantem. We have adopted this reading, with Wagner ihn, as more elegant than scitatum, the lection of the ordinary and as resting also on the authority of numerous manuscripts. ", who adduces many similar instances from other writers, ex-

Sanguine placâstis ventos, et virgine cæsâ, Quum primum Iliacas, Danai, venistis ad oras: Sanguine quærendi reditus, animâque, litandum Argolicâ. Vulgi quæ vox ut venit ad aures, Obstupuere animis, gelidusque per ima cucurrit Ossa tremor, cui fata parent, quem poscat Apollo. Hic Ithacus vatem magno Calchanta tumultu Protrahit in medios; quæ sint ea numina divûm, Flagitat. Et mihi jam multi crudele canebant Artificis scelus, et taciti ventura videbant. Bis quinos silet ille dies, tectusque recusat Prodere voce suâ quemquam, aut opponere morti. Vix tandem, magnis Ithaci clamoribus actus, Composito rumpit vocem, et me destinat aræ.

120

125

plains mittimus Eurypylum scitantem, by " mittimus Eurypylum, isque scitatur."

116-121. Sungaine et virgine cæså. "By blood and a virgin slain," i. e. by the blood of a virgin slain. Alluding to the sacrifice of Iphigenia at Aulis. (Consult Index of Proper Names.) Virgil here deviates from the common account, which makes the daughter of Agamemnon to have been carried off by Diana, and a hind to have been substituted by the goddess. 117. Quum primum Iliacas, &c. A mere general allusion to the commencement of the war; not meaning that the maiden was sacrificed after the Grecian fleet had reached the coast of Asia. The scene of the fable was laid at Aulis in Grecce. 118. Reditus. The plural is used as referring to the return of the chieftains to their several homes in Greece.—Animaque litandum Argolicā. The full form is, vobis litandum est deos, "you must propitiate the gods," Litare is "to propitiate," or "appease by sacrifices," and is analogous to the Greek καλιερεῖν. 121. Cui fata parent. We may suppose metuentium, or some equivalent form, to be understood before cui, though there is, in truth, no actual necessity for this. With parent, supply hoc, as referring to the animā litandum Argolicā; unless, indeed, the true reading be paret in the singular, to which, as well as to poseat, the nominative is Apollo.

123-131. Que sint ea numina, &c. "He demands (of him) what this will of the gods may be," i. e. the will or pleasure of the gods, as shadowed forth by the response of the oracle. 124. Crudele canebant artificis scelus. "Foretold unto me the cruel wickedness of the artful plotter," i. e. the cruel plot which the artful Ulysses was maturing. 125. Et taciti ventura videbant. "And though silent, saw the things about to come," i. e. saw plainly what my fate would be. Taciti is here equivalent to apud se, or secum; and multi must clearly be repeated. 126. Quinos. For quinque. The poets disregard very commonly the distinction between distributive and cardinal numerals, and use the former, as in the present instance, for the latter.—Tectusque. "And dissembling." Tectus occurs frequently in this same sense in Cicero, and hence Ernesti explains it by "qui occultat concilia, negotist vissimulat. (Clav. Cic. s. v.) 127. Prodere were sub. "To name.

Assensere omnes; et, quæ sibi quisque timebat, 130 Unius in miseri exitium conversa tulere. Jamque dies infanda aderat : mihi sacra parari. Et salsæ fruges, et circum tempora vittæ. Eripui, fateor, leto me, et vincula rupi; Limosoque lacu per noctem obscurus in ulvâ 135 Delitui, dum vela darent, si forte dedissent. Nec mihi jam patriam antiquam spes ulla videndi, Nec dulces natos, exoptatumque parentem; Quos illi fors ad pœnas ob nostra reposcent Effugia, et culpam hanc miserorum morte piabunt. 140 Quod te, per superos, et conscia numina veri, Per, si qua est, quæ restet adhuc mortalibus usquam. Intemerata fides, oro, miserere laborum

Literally, "to indicate by his voice." 130. Composito. "In accordance with previous compact." Put for ex or de composito. 131. Conversa tulere. Either simply for converterunt; or rather for convertivoluerunt, "they were ready to turn to the ruin of another."

132-133. Parari. The historical infinitive. 133. Salsæ fruges The mola salsa, or sacrificial cake, made of roasted burley-meal bruised and mixed with salt. Voss (ad Eclog. p. 429.) informs us that the salsæ fruges or molu salsæ of the Romans was different from the obdoxvirai of the Greeks. Virgil here ascribes to the Greeks the ceremonies that were observed at sacrifices among the Romans, a practice quite common to him. This mola salsa was sprinkled on the head of the victim before it was slain. Hence the verb immolare.—Vittæ. Not only was the victim adorned with garlands, but the persons offering the sacrifice generally wore them around their heads, and sometimes also carried them in their hands. The reference here is to those intended for the victim.

134-144. Vincula. "My bonds." The reference is, not to the vitts, as some suppose, but to the bonds by which, as a victim, he would be kept fettered until the day of sacrifice. 136. Dum vela darrent, &c. "Until they should give their sails (to the wind), if haply they intended to give them." We have followed the punctuation of the editions before that of Heyne appeared. This editor, who suspects that the words si forte dedissent form a spurious completion of an imperfect line, punctuates as follows: dum vela, darent si forte, dedissent. The old pointing, however, is far superior in melody, and, besides this, dedissent, is here put for daturi essent, the pluperfect subjunctive frequently taking the place of the periphrustic future, as Wagner has shown, in both prose and poetry. 139. Fors. For forsan. Observe the force of reposcent, "to demand in the place of another," analogous to divratretiv. 140. Piabunt. Here equivalent to expiabunt, which itself takes the place of ulciscentur or punient. 141. Quod te sro. "I entreat thee, therefore." Quod is literally, "on account of which," being in the accusative, and governed by propler understood.—Conscia veri. "Conscious of the truth." i. e. witnesses of the truth of my words. 142. Per, si qua est, &c. An elliptical expression. The

Tantorum; miserere animi non digna ferentis. His lacrimis vitam damus, et miserescimus ultro. Inse viro primus manicas atque arta levari Vincla jubet Priamus, dictisque ita fatur amicis: Quisquis es, amissos hinc jam obliviscere Graios; Noster eris, milique hæc edissere vera roganti. Quo molem hanc immanis equi statuere? quis auctor? 150 Quidve petunt? quæ religio? aut quæ machina belli? Dixerat. Ille, dolis instructus et arte Pelasga, Sustulit exutas vinclis ad sidera palmas: Vos, æterni ignes, et non violabilevestrûm Testor numen, ait; vos, aræ, ensesque nefandi. Quos fugi, vittæque deûm, quas hostia gessi: Fas mihi Graiorum sacrata resolvere jura, Fas odisse viros, atque omnia ferre sub auras, Si qua tegunt; teneor patriæ nec legibus ullis.

full form would be as follows: per intemeratam fidem, si qua inteme rata fides est, quæ restet adhue usquam mortalibus. " By pure regard for what is just and right, if there is any pure regard, &c. that may still, as yet, remain," &c. Heyne makes fides equivalent here to

" justi rectique observantia."

145-151. Ultro. " Readily." Equivalent, as Heyne remarks, to "fucili promptoque animo." 146. Arta nincula. "Close confining cords, with which the shepherds had tied his arms behind his back.

1rta is the old form for arcta.—Levari. This verb properly means to loosen or lighten; here, however, to remove. 150. Quo. Suband. consilio. "With what view." 151. Quax religio? &c. The meaning of these two last interrogations, more freely expressed, is as follows: Is it a religious offering, or some engine of war? If the former, what motive of religion prompted such an offering! If the latter, what kind

of engine is it?

154-161. Vos, æterni ignes, &c. This is plainly an invocation of the sun, moon, and the other heavenly bodies, to which it was usual to appeal on any solemn occasion. Compare .En. iii. 599. Markland. however, prefers to read Vesto instead of vestrum; inasmuch as that goddess was held in great veneration at Troy, and her fires were kept constantly burning in the citadel. See below, ver. 296. In this case, however, Sinon would have stretched forth his hands in that direction, and not raised them ad sidera .- Non violabile. " Inviolable," i. e. not to be outraged by perjury without condign punishment. 155. Ensesque nefandi. Alluding to the knife of sacrifice, the plural being put for the singular in order to give more intensity to the expression. 157. Sacrata resolvere jura. A Græcism. "To undo the sacred rights of citizenship which bound me to the Greeks." With fas understand sit. Sinon makes this adjuration lest he should be reputed a traitor to his country. He conceives himself now released from all obligations to his native land, and free, therefore, to disclose all the secrets of his countrymen. 159. Si qua tegunt. " If any such

Tu modo promissis maneas, servataque serves
Troja fidem, si vera feram, si magna rependam.
Omnis spes Danaûm, et cæpti fiducia belli,
Palladis auxiliis semper stetit. Impius ex quo
Tydides sed enim, scelerumque inventor Ulixes,
Fatale aggressi sacrato avellere templo
Palladium, cæsis summæ custodibus arcis,
Corripuere sacram effigiem, manibusque cruentie
Virginens ausi divæ contingere vittas:
Ex illo fluere ac retro sublapsa referri
Spes Danaûm, fractæ vires, aversa deæ mens.
170
Nec dubiis ea signa dedit Tritonia monstris.

Ë

they keep concealed." Observe the force of the indicative tegunt with si, implying that the Greeks de conceal certain secrets, so that omnising at the tequivalent to omnia areana. 160. Promissi, maneas. "Remain (stedfast) in thy promises." Compare the Greek lapsiver roig sionuivose.—Servataque serves fidem. "And having been preserved (by me from ruin), preserve (unto me) thy plighted faith." Servata refers to the revelations which he is about to make. 161. Si magna rependam. "If I make thee an abundant return," i. e. repay thy kindness richly. Literally, "if I pay thee back largely."

162-168. Capti fiducia belli. "Their confidence in the war begun (by them)," i. e. their firm hope of a favourable issue to the war which they had undertaken. Fiducia is equivalent here to spes certa. 163. Palladis auxilliis semper stetit. "Ever rested on the powerful aid of Minerva." Observe the force of the plural in auxiliis .- Impius ex quo Tydides, &c. Observe the peculiar force of the two particles sed enim in juxtaposition. "Sed ex quo Diomedes et Ulixes (hi enim tasti sceleris auctores erant) aggressi," &c. With ex quo supply tempore. Diomede is called "impius" from his having been the more prominent of the two in bearing off the Palladium; and Ulysses, "inventor scelerum," from his having been the chief contriver of the scheme. 165. Fatale Palladium. The Palladium was a statue of Minerva, preserved in a temple in the citadel of Troy, and on the retaining of which the safety of the city depended. It is here called fatale, because "fated" to be the cause of either the destruction or safety of Troy. It was carried off by Diomede and Ulysses, who secretly penetrated into the city for that purpose. 167. Manibusque cruentis. See on ver. 719. infra. 168. Virgineas divæ vittas. "The virgin-fillets of the goddess," i. e. the fillets of the virgin-goddess. The fillets here stand for the person or statue itself of the goddess, which was not to be touched by unholy or polluted hands.

169-175. Fluere. Infinitive for indicative, and here put for diffluere literally, "to flow or melt away in every direction." The literal force of sublepea is, "having slipped or slid gradually." 170. Arcra. "Was estranged." Supply est. 171. Nec dubiis ea signa, &c. "Nor did Tritonia give indications of this by means of doubtful prodigies," i.e. prodigies, the import of which could in any way be misunderstood.

Vix positum castris simulacrum: arsere coruscæ
Luminibus flammæ arrectis, salsusque per artus
Sudor iit; terque ipsa solo, mirabile dictu!
. Emicuit, parmamque ferens, hastamque trementem.
Extemplo tentanda fuga canit æquora Calchas;
Nec posse Argolicis exscindi Perguma telis,
Omina ni repetant Argis, numenque reducant,
Quod pelago et curvis secum avexere carinis.
Et nunc, quod patrias vento petiere Mycenas,
Arma deosque parant comites, pelagoque remenso
Improvisi aderunt: ita digerit omina Calchas.

Literally, "nor did Tritonia give these indications."—Tritonia is an appellation of Minerva, for an explanation of which, consult Index of Proper Names. 173. Luminibus arrectis. "From the widely-distended (or staring) eves of the statue;" denoting fierce indignation at the outrage that had been perpetrated. We have placed a colon, with Wagner, after simulacrum, which saves the necessity of supplying the Eaglish adverb "when" in translating arsere corusca, &c. 175. Emicuit. Put for exsituit, but conveying, also, the idea of gleaming or flashing on the view as she leaved up. Strabo affirms that the Palladium represented Minerva sitting, in which case, the miracle would be more remarkable.

176-179. Tentanda fuyd, &c. The Greeks, according to Calchas, must all go back to their native land, taking the Palladium along with them, and must take the auspices anew on the soil of Greece. They are then to return to the Trojan shores, bringing the statue back with them again. Sinon adds, that the home-voyage has in all probability already begun. The key to the whole passage, therefore, is to be found in avexere, which does not denote any previous voyage, but one just commenced. 178. Omina ni repetant, &c. Virgil has here ingrafted a Roman custom on a Greeian story. According to Servius and Pomponius, if anything of evil omen had occurred, the Roman commanders were wont to return home and take the auspices anew. If they were far from Rome, they set apart for this purpose a portion of the country which was the seat of war, and called it the Roman territory.

180-162. Et nunc, quod patrias, &c. "And now, that they have sought," &c i. e. and now that their homeward voyage has been commenced. Quad is here equivalent to quod attinet ad id, quod. 181. Parant. "They intend to prepare." For paraturi sinst. The full form of expression, showing more clearly the true force of parant, would be as follows: Et quod nunc petiere Mycenas, id co consilio factum est, ut arma deosgue parent. 182. Digerit omina. "Interprets the omens," i. e. those afforded by the Palladium. Digerere properly signifies "to arrange in order." Calchas, therefore, first arranges and classifies the different omens proceeding from the appearance and movements of the statue, and then deduces a general meaning from them.

Hanc pro Palladio, moniti, pro numine læso, Effigiem statuere; nefas que triste piaret. Hanc tamen immensam Calchas attollere molem 185 Redoribus textis, coeloque educere, jussit; Ne recipi portis, aut duci in mœnia possit, Neu populum antiquâ sub religione tueri. Nam, si vestra manus violâsset dona Minervæ, Tum magnum exitium, quod di prius omen in ipsum 190 Convertant! Priami imperio Phrygibusque futurum: Sin manibus vestris vestram ascendisset in urbem, Ultro Asiam magno Pelopea ad mœnia bello Venturam, et nostros ea fata manere nepotes. 195 Talibus insidiis prejurique arte Sinonis, · Credita res; captique dolis lacrimisque coactis

183-188. Hanc pro Palladio, &c. "Warned (by him so to do), they have placed here this figure in lieu of the Palladium." Effigiem refers to the horse, and numine is put for signo numinis. 186. Robotibus textis. "With strong interlacing timbers." Literally, "with interwoven timbers." Texere is a favourite word with the poets in describing the operation of building.—Educere. "To raise it." Literally, "to lead it forth." 188. Antiquá sub religione. "Under the same religious influence with which the ancient Palladium was invested." See on ver. 163. The meaning is, that the horse would prove a new Paliadium, if received within the walls of Troy.

189-194. Nam si vestra manus, &c. The whole drift of Sinon's speech is this:—The Greeks, O Trojans, have left this horse here, in the hope that it may prove a snare to you, and that you may be induced to violate it with fire or sword, since such violation will bring down on you the vengeance of Minerva, and the anger of the goddess will then be transferred from them unto yourselves. On the other hand, they are afraid that you may draw it within your city, and thus find in it a second Palladium; and, therefore, they have made it so large of size as not to be capable of being admitted within your gates. 190. Qued di prius omen, &c. "An omen which may the gods rather turn on the seer himself," i. e. on Calchas. 191. Futurum. Supply esse.—Ultro Asiam magno, &c. "That Asia, of its own accord, would come in mighty war unto the walls of Pelops, and that these destinies swait our descendants." By "Asia" is meant Troy, as being a city of Asia. Ultro is properly, "unprovoked." According to Wagner, this advere was originally the same in force with the Greek περαιόθεν, and is properly said of a foe coming from a distant quarter (ex ulteriore loco), and bringing war. Hence arise such phrases as ultro petere all quem, ultro lacessere, ultro accusare, and the like. (Quast. Virg. xxvii. 2.) 193. In Pelopea mænia, the reference is nominally to Argos and Mycenæ, but in reality to all Greece. Pelopea is put for the more common form Pelopeia.

195-198. Insidiis. "Treachery." 196. Res "The whole affair,

Quos neque Tydides, nec Larisseus Achilles, Non anni domuere decem, non mille carinse.

Hic aliud majus miseris multoque tremendum Objicitur magis, atque improvida pectora turbat. Laocoon, ductus Neptuno sorte sacerdos, Sollemnes taurum ingentem mactabat ad aras. Ecce autem gemini a Tenedo, tranquilla per alta, (Horresco referens) immensis orbibus angues Incumbunt pelago, pariterque ad litora tendunt: Pectora quorum inter fluctus arrecta jubæque Sanguineæ exsuperant undas; pars cetera pontum

206

205

i. e. as related by him.—Captique. "And we were ensuared." Supply sumus. 197. Larissens. Equivalent here to Thessalus. This is not, however, very correct usage. Larissa, it is true, was a city or Thessaly, and Achilles came from Thessaly, so that "Larissa was not under the sway of Achilles: on the contrary, at the period of the Trojan war it was inhabited by Pelasgi, who were allies of the Trojans. (Hom. II. ii. 840.)—Mille carine. A round number, not intended to be closely accurate. The Homeric catalogue gives 1186 ships.

199-202. His aliud majus, &c. Supply prodigium or spectaculum. 200. Objicitur. Scilicet, oculis. "Is presented to our view."—Improvida. "Unprepared (for such a scene)," i. e. completely taken by surprise. Wagner makes improvida pecture equivalent to "Trojanos credulos, et a Gracorum dolo sibi non caventes," which is justly condemned by Weichert. 201. Ductus Neptuno sorte." &c. "Chosen by lot (to act) as priest to Neptune." Laocoon was properly a priest to Apollo; here, however, he is chosen to supply for a time the place of priest to Neptune, some sudden vacancy having probably occurred. In all such cases the choice is made by lot. 202. Sollemnes ad aras. "At the solemn altars," i. e. at the altars where solemn sacrifices were wont to be made.—Mactubat. Servius says that he sacrificed to Neptune, in order that shiewreck might overtake the Greeks. More probably, however, Virgil means it as a thank-offering to the god of the sea, for having, in conjunction with the other great deities, freed Troy from its long-protracted siege.

203-208. Per alta. Supply maria. 205. Incumbunt pelago. "Lie upon the deep." Their frames are seen resting, as it were, upon the surface of the waters. Pariter is equivalent here to pari conatu, or uterque conjunctim. 206. Pectora quorum, &c. "Their breasts, erect amid the waves," &c., i. c. they swim with their head and breast raised above the waters, the former having a species of bloody crest. Some commentators understind jubæ literally, as indicating a kind of hair, of a ruddy or tawny our. It is, however, a mere poetic image. The ancients speak of bracked serpents, of serpents with hair and manes, of all which modern so nee knows nothing. 207. Pars cetera pontum, &c. "The rest of their body sweeps the sea behind." The idea is legit is borrowed from in object's passing lightly over any surface

Pone legit, sinuantque immensa volumine terga.	
Fit sonitus spumante salo. Jamque arva tenebant,	
Ardentesque oculos suffecti sanguine et igni,	210
Sibila lambebant linguis vibrantibus ora.	
Diffugimus visu exsangues. Illi agmine certo	
Laocoonta petunt; et primum parva duorum	
Corpora natorum serpens amplexus uterque	
Implicat, et miseros morsu depascitur artus:	215
Post, ipsum, auxilio subeuntem ac tela ferentem,	
Corripiunt, spirisque ligant ingentibus; et jam,	
Bis medium amplexi, bis collo squamea circum	
Terga dati, superant capite et cervicibus altis.	
Ille simul manibus tendit divellere nodos,	220
Perfusus sanie vittas atroque veneno;	
Clamores simul horrendos ad sidera tollit:	
Qualis mugitus, fugit quum saucius aram	
Taurus, et incertam excussit cervice securim.	
At gemini lapsu delubra ad summa dracones	225
Effugiunt, sævæque petunt Tritonidis arcem,	

208. Sinuant. Understand, se. "Their immense backs coil themselves in folds."

209-211. Fit sonitus spumante salo. "A loud noise is made by the foaming seu," i. c. by the sea as they lash it into foam. We have removed the comma after sonitus, and have thus made salo the ablative of the instrument. This is far more forcible than the ablative absolute, which becomes the construction when the comma is retained. Arva instances the construction when the comma is retained. Arva instances, and the shores. Arva for litera. The imperfect is very graphic here, and describes an action as having just commenced, and beginning to go on. 210. Ardentesque oculos suffecti. "As to their burning eyes." See on En. i. 230. 211. Sibila ora. "Their hissing heads." So Georg. iii. 421. Sibila colla.—Linguis vibrantibus. "With rapidly-brandished tongues." More freely, "quivering." Vibrantibus admirably expresses the peculiarly rapid motion of the tongue of the serpent. Compare Val. Flac. i 61. "Draco multifidus linguas vibrans."

212-224. Agmine certo. "In steady course." Exquisità Latinitale, observes Heyne, pro, "uterque simul destinato in cum lapsu." Compare Georp. iii 423. 218. Bis collo squamea circum, &c. Literally, "twice naving been given as to their scaly backs unto his neck round about." Collo is the dative. The serpents encircle him twice around the middle, twice around the neck, and then rear their heads on high. 220. Nodos. The knotted folds of the serpents. 221. Vittas. The fillets, which he wore as priest. These were wont to be regarded as peculiarly sacred and inviolable. 223. Qualis mugitus, fugit, &c. The full form of expression will be, "quales mugitus taurus tollit, quam fugit saucisus," & c.

225-227. Delubra ad summa. Referring to the temple of Minerva in the citadel. Hence the citadel itself is called, "Tritonidis arcen."

Sub pedibusque deæ, clypeique sub orbe, teguntur. Tum vero tremefacta novus per pectora cunctis Insinuat pavor; et scelus expendisse merentem Laocoonta ferunt, sacrum qui cuspide robur Læserit, et tergo sceleratam intorserit hastam. Ducendum ad sedes simulacrum, orandaque divæ Numina, conclamant.

Dividimus muros, et mænia pandimus urbis.

Accingunt omnes operi, pedibusque rotarum

230

235

227. Dew. Not the Palludium, for that had been carried off, but another statue of the goddess. Heyne thinks that Virgil conceived the idea in the text from the circumstance of Minerva's statues having sometimes a serpent represented at their feet. An enduring celebrity has been gained for the story of Laocoon from its forming the subject of one of the most remarkable groups in sculpture which time has spared us. This superb work of art originally decorated the baths of Titus, among the ruins of which it was found in 1506. As Virgil's priest was habited in his robes during the exercise of his priestly functions, and the group under consideration is entirely naked, it is most probable that the poet and artist drew each from a common source, and treated the subject in the way best adapted to the different arts they exercised: the sculptor's object being concentration of effect; the poet's, amplification and brilliant description. Pliny has described the original group, which he states to have been the joint production of three celebrated artists who seem to have flourished between the times of Phidias and Praxiteles. Compare N. H. xxxiv. 8. xxxvi.

229-234. Cunctis insinuat. Supply se. 230. Qui laserit. "Because," or " since he has violated." Observe the force of the relative with the subjunctive. 231. Tergo. To be taken here in an extended sense for corpori. According to lines 50, 51 of this book, Laocoon struck with his spear the "latus" and "curvam alvum," so that terge here cannot be rendered in its literal sense. There is an ellipsis of equi. 232. Ad sedes. To the temple of Minerva, there to take the place of the Palladium.—Divæ belongs to sedes as well as to numina—Oranda. For exoranda. 234. Dividimus muros, &c. "We cleave a passage through the walls, and lay open the defences of our city." Literally, "we divide the walls." Servius, and almost all the commentators after him, including even Heyne, make muros refer to the city-walls, and mania to those of the private dwellings within the walls, and which obstructed the route of the horse. Nothing can be more incorrect, nor in worse taste. Muros are the walls that surround the city; mansa, the parapets, battlements, and fortified parts of the wall generally. - In other words, mania denote the defences or bulwarks of the city. B. C. ii. 16. Cum pane inadificata in muris ab exercitu nostro monis viderentur. The horse stood near the Sexan gate: as, however, this was too small to admit it, the walls were opened for the purpose.

235-245. Rotarum lapsus. "Gliding rollers." Literally, "the Bilding of rollers." The reference is to cylindrical rollers. Rotarum

Subjiciunt lapsus, et stuppea vincula collo Intendunt. Scandit fatalis machina muros. Fœta armis. Fueri circum, innuptæque puellæ, Sacra canunt, funemque manu contingere gaudent. Illa subit, mediæque minans illabitur urbi. 240 O patria! O divûm domus Ilium! et inclyta bello Mœnia Dardanidûm! quater ipso in limine portæ Substitit. atque utero sonitum quater arma dedere. lustamus tamen, immemores, cæcique furore, Et monstrum infelix sacratâ sistimus arce. 245 Tunc etiam fatis aperit Cassandra futuris Ora, dei jussu non umquam credita Teucris. Nos delubra deûm miseri, quibus ultimus esset Ille dies, festa velamus fronde per urbem. Vertitur interea cœlum, et ruit oceano Nox, 250

here is commonly but incorrectly rendered "wheels." 236. Stuppea vincula. "Hempen bands," or ropes. 237. Scandit. "Passes over," i. e. comes within. Scandit is a very graphic term to express the slow motion of the ponderous machine, which advanced, as it were, step by step. 238. Fata armis. "Teeming with arms," i. e. armed warriors. 240. Urbi. Some join this with minans, which gives a feeble meaning. 241. Divám domus. "Home of the gods." Alluding to the numerous temples that graced the city, and the frequent rites celebrated there ipso in limine. &c. It was thought a bad omen to touch the threshold either in entering or coming out. As in the present case, however, it was impossible for such a fabric as the horse not to touch the threshold of the gate or entrance, the evil omen consisted in its stopping four times on the very threshold itself.

246-253. Fatis aperit futuris ora. "Opens her lips for our coming destiny," i. e. to disclose unto us our approaching ruin. Literally, "for our fates about to be." 247. Dei. Referring to Apollo. Consult Index of Proper Names, s. v. Cassandra. 248. Quibus ultimus esset, &c. "Since that was to be our last day," i. e. of national existence. These words are explanatory of miseri, showing why they were truly deserving of that appellation; and hence qui, as stating the cause or reason, takes esset in the subjunctive mood. 249. Velamus. "Deck." Velo is the proper verb on such occasions, and means to hang thickly with crowns and garlands, so as almost to veil the shrine or temple from the view. 250. Vertitur interea calum, &c. "Meanwhile the sky changes, and night advances rapidly from the Ocean." Vertitus is here used in a kind of middle sense. According to the popular belief of antiquity, the sky was divided into two hemispheres, one of day, the other of night, which continually succeeded each other the hemisphere of darkness is now coming up, and Night in her chariot travels up along with it from the eastern ocean. Ovid. Met. iv. 92. Lux Pracipilatur aquis, et aquis nox exit ab fadem. The words Vertitur

Involvens umbra magna terramque polumque, Myrmidonumque dolos: fusi per mænia Teucri Conticuere; sopor fessos complectitur artus.

Et jam Argiva phalanx instructis navibus ibat
A Tenedo, tacitæ per amica silentia lunæ
Litora nota petens, flammas quum regia puppis
Extulerat; fatisque deûm defensus iniquis,
Inclusos utero Danaos et pinea furtim
Laxat claustra Sinon: illos patefactus ad auras
Reddit equus, lætique cavo se robore promunt
Tisandrus Sthenelusque duces, et dirus Ulixes,
Demissum lapsi per funem, Acamasque, Thoasque,

260

255

interea calum are borrowed from Ennius. 252. Myrmidonum. Put for the Greeks generally.—Fusi per mania. "Scattered throughout the city." Mania, the defences of the city, are here taken by Synce-

doche, as the most important part, for the city itself.

254-256. Argina phalanx. "The Grecian host." Heyne applies phalanx here to the fleet; it is better, however, to refer it, with Wagne, to the troops themselves.—Instructis navibus ibat. "Began to move in their marshalled vessels," i. e. all prepared and ready for advancing. Ibat is connected virtually with fummas quum regin puppis extulerat. The fleet began to move after the royal galley had raised a torch as the signal for departure. We have altered the common pointing in accordance with this, changing the colon after petens into a comma, and we have placed r semicolon after extulerat, to show that the force of quuss does not ext ad to laxat, but that a new clause commences with futisque. 255. Tacitæ per unica, &c. "Amid the triendly silence of the quiet moon," i. e. of the quiet night. The poet connects the idea of silence by a beautiful image with the moon herself. The ancients had a tradition that Troy was taken at the full moon. That the moon was shining at the time appears also from line 340 of this book. Those commentators, therefore, are altogether wrong, who make silential lumx mean the absence of the moon. 256. Regia puppis. The vessel of Agamemnon.

257-267. Fatisque deûm defensus iniquis, &c. "And Sinon shielded (from discovery) by the partial decrees of heaven," &c. Observe the zeugma in laxal, which verb, when construed with Danaos, becomes equivalent to liberat, or emitti. Heyne and many other commentators give defensus the force of servatus, and make it refer to Sinon's having been preserved from death by the elemency of Priam and the Trojans. The interpretation, however, which we have assigned to it is much more natural. 260. Se promunt. "Issue." 261. Tisandrus. We have adopted here the reading of the Palatine manuscript. The common text has Thessandrus. But Thessandrus, or, more correctly, Thessander, the son of Polynices and Argia, had fallen in battle, by the hand of Telephus, at the commencement of the war. 262. Demission lapsi per funem. The size of the horse may be inferred from this. Servius, in his comments on £n. ii. 150, gravely informs us, on the authority of certain authors whom he does not name, that the Trojan horse was

Pelidesque Neoptolemus, primusque Machaon, Et Menelaus, et ipse doli fabricator Epeus. Invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam; 265 Cæduntur vigiles, portisque patentibus omnes Accipiunt socios, atque agmina conscia jungunt. . Tempus erat, quo prima quies mortalibus ægris Incipit, et dono divûm gratissima serpit: In somnis, ecce! ante oculos mœstissimus Hector 270 Visus adesse mihi, largosque effundere fletus; Raptatus bigis ut quondam, aterque cruento Pulvere, perque pedes trajectus lora tumentes. Hei mihi, qualis erat! quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore, qui redit exuvias indutus Achilli, 275 Vel Danaum Phrygios jaculatus puppibus ignes!

120 (he does not say whether feet or cubits) long, and 30 broad; and that its tail, kness, and eyes moved!—Acamasque, Thoaque, &c From a passage in Atherseus (xiii. 9), it appears probable, remark. Symmons, that Virgil derived his list of heroes on this occasion from Sacadas, a poet of Argos, who wrote on the subject of the taking of Troy. 263. Primus. "The first that descended." 264. Doli fabri-"The fabricator of the fraud," i. e. the maker of the horse. Its invention was ascribed to Ulysses, under the guidance of Minerva. Pliny seems to identify the Trojan horse with the invention of the battering-ram in N. H. vii. 56. Equum, qui nunc Aries appellatur, in muralibus machinis Epeum ad Trojam invenisse dicunt. 265. Somno vinoque sepultam. The result of the festivities of the evening. Compare ver. 249. 267. Agmina conscia. "The conscious bands," i. e. well aware of what was doing.

268-273. Mortalibus ægris. "For wretched mortals." Burmann makes agris here to have the meaning of "wearied." This, however, is too prossic. Compare Sil. Ital. iv. 794: "Heu prime scelerum cause mortalibus egris, Naturam nescire deum." 269. Observe the force of servit, as denoting the gentle influence of sleep creeping over the frame. 272. Raptatus bigis ut quandam, &c. The full expression, in plainer language, would be. "visus est adstare sic, ut quondam videbatur, comraptatus erat," &c. Consult notes on book i. 483. 273. Trajectus lora. "Pierced as to the thongs." A Græcism, of which many like

instances have been already noticed.

274-280. Qualis erat! "What was his appearance! i. e. what an appearance did he present! 275. Redit. The present, not the cortracted perfect for rediit, as is shown by the scanning, for the contracted it would have been long. The poet uses the present tense, to bring the past more vividly before the eyes. - Exuvias indutus Achilli. "Arrayed in the spoils of Achilles," i. c. which he had won from Patroclus, whom he slew in fight. The Grecian warrior had appeared in the arms of Achilles, and had spread terror among the Trojans, who believed for a while that it was the hero himself. Consult Index of Proper Names. 26 V I Danaum Phrygios, &c. The allusion is to the battles at the

Squalentem barbam, et concretos sanguine crines, Vulneraque illa gerens, que circum plurima muros Accepit patrios. Ultro flens ipse videbar Compellare virum, et mœstas expromere voces: 29(1) O tux Dardaniæ! spes O fidissima Teucrûm! Quæ tantæ tenuere moræ? quibus Hector ab oris Expectate venis? ut te post multa tuorum Funera, post varios hominumque urbisque labores, 285 Defessi aspicimus! quæ causa indigna serenos Fædavit vultus? aut cur hæc vulnera cerno? Ille nihil; nec me querentem vana moratur: Sed graviter gemitus imo de pectore ducens, Heu! fuge, nate deâ, teque his, nit, eripe flammis. Hostis habet muros; ruit alto a culmine Troja. 290

ships, as described in the Iliad (books xiii. and xv.), when the victorious Trojans set fire to the vessels of the Greeks: $roi \delta' \tilde{\epsilon} \mu \beta a \lambda o \nu \, dx \dot{a} \mu a ror \pi \bar{\nu} \bar{\nu} \, N \eta \tilde{\iota} \, Soj.$ 278. Gerens. "Displaying to the view." More literally "bearing (on his person)." 279. Accepit. The reference is not to wounds received in battle, but to lacerations when dragged along the ground by the chariot of Achilles, and also to marks inflicted on his corpse by the vengeful Greeks. Compare Hom. II. xxii. 371: $ob\delta' \, \bar{a} \mu a$ $oi \tau_{12} \, \dot{a} \nu ou \tau_{17} \, \dot{\tau} \, \nu \pi a a \dot{\epsilon} \sigma \tau_{1}$.—Ultro. "Of my own accord," i. e. though not addressed by him, I seemed to address him first, before he uttered a single word to me.

281-286. Olux Dardaniæ! "O light of Troy!" i. e. O thou that

wast our only light amid the gloom of national calamity. Lux is here the "light of safety," and equivalent to the Homeric &co. Eness forgets that Hector is dead: amid the confusion of the dream he merely thinks that he has been absent from his native cit and be asks him the cause of his having so long delayed his return. The passage, it should be observed, is an imitation of Ennius, whose verses are preserved in Macrobius. (Saturn. vii. 2.) 282. Quibus Hector ab oris, &c. "From what (distant) shores, O long-expected Hector, dost thou come?" 283. Ut. "With what joy." Heyne gives ut, in this passage, the force of quomodo, "in what state," or "condition."

Wunderlich and Wagner, on the other hand, connect it with defessi, "how wearied out by woes," i. e. by how great calamities exhausted. Our interpretation, however, appears by far the most natural. 286. Fædavit. That is, vulneravit, as in Æn. iii. 241.

287-292. Ille nitil. Supply respondet.—Nec me quarentem, &c. "Nor does he attend to me asking idle questions," i. e. nor does he pay any attention to the idle questions that are put by me. The use of moratur in this passage is based upon the well-known phrase, nit moror, equivalent to nitil estimo, or non curo. 289. Ilcu fuge. "Ah! fly." Heu, when joined with the imperative, indicates increased earnestness of exhortation. 290. Ruit alto a culmine Troja. "Troy is falling from her lofty height," i. e. her proud elevation as a state.—

Sat patriæ Priamoque datum. Si Pergama dextrâ Defendi possent, etiam hac defensa fuissent. Sacra suosque tibi commendat Troja Penates: Hos cape fatorum comites; his mœnia quære, Magna pererrato statues quæ denique ponto. 295 Sic ait: et manibus vittas Vestamque potentem Eternumque adytis effert penetralibus ignem. Diverso interea miscentur mœnia luctu; Et magis atque magis, quamquam secreta parentis Anchisæ domus arboribusque obtecta recessit, Clarescunt sonitus, armorumque ingruit horror. Excutior somno, et summi fastigia tecti Ascensu supero, atque arrectis auribus adsto:

In segetem veluti quum flamma furentibus austris

300

Ruit. Literally, "rushes down." Compare En. i. 83. 291. Sut patrice Priamoque datum. "Enough has been done by thee for thy country and for Priam." Literally, "enough has been given by the unto thy country," &c. With datum supply a te.—Si Perguma dextrá, &c. "If Troy could have been defended by the right hand (of man), it would have been defended even by this (of mine)." Hac is supposed to be uttered with an accompanying gesture. Hector admonishes Æneas to fly, since he had already done enough for his country and king, and all human aid was now unavailing. Could Troy have been defended by man, Hector himself would have been that one.

293-297. Sacra suosque penates. "Her sacred rites and her penates." By the penales are here meant the public or national deities of Troy, who presided over the city. The whole passage is the same as, "her national gods, and the rites connected with them." 294. Mania. "A city." "Te reference is to Lavinium. In magna, however, there appears to be a lurking allusion also to Rome, which owed its origin to Lavinium. 296. Vestamque potentem. Vesta, the same with the Greek Hestia, was the deity that presided over the public as well as the domestic hearth; or, in other words, over public and private union and concord. Her symbol, of course, was fire, and this was kept continually burning in her temple. If allowed to go out, it could only be rekindled from the rays of the sun. By consigning the statue of Vesta, therefore, to Æneas, Hector means that the public hearth of the city had been broken up, or, in other words, that Troy was no

298-303. Diverso interea, &c. "Meanwhile, the city is thrown into tonfusion by cries of wo from various quarters," 299. Secreta. "Scarated (from the scene of action)." The Greeks entered through the Scena gate, and the dwelling of Anchises was in an opposite quarter of the city. 301. Armorumque ingruit horror. "And the horrid din arms comes thickening upon us." 303. Ascensu supero. Literally, "I gain in the ascent." Ornamental language, equivalent to little more than the simple ascendo.

304-308. In segetem veluti, &c. Eneas compares himself, as he

Incidit, aut rapidus montano flumine torrens
Sternit agros, sternit sata læta, boumque labores,
Præcipitesque trahit silvas; stupet inscius alto
Accipiens sonitum saxi de vertice pastor.
Tum vero manifesta fides, Danaûmque patescunt
Insidiæ. Jam Deïphobi dedit ampla ruinam,
Vulcano superante, domus: jam proximus ardet
Ucalegon: Sigea igni freta lata relucent.
Exoritur clamorque virûm clangorque tubarum.
Arma amens capio; nec sat rationis in armis;
Sed glomerare manum bello, et concurrere in arcem.

stands lost in amazement at the flames of Troy, to a shepherd who, from some lofty elevation, beholds the standing crop in flames, or a mountain torrent devastating the fields. Comp re Hom. II. ii. 455. iv. 452. xi. 155.—Austris. The southern blasts are here put poetically for any blasts. 305. Montano flumine. "In mountain stream," i. e. rushing down from lofty mountains. 306. Boumque labores. Referring to all the varied results of laborious husbandry. 308. Accipious sonitum.

Supply auribus.

309-312. Tum vero manifesta fides, &c. Fides here refers to the lying faith of the Greeks, as exemplified in the case of Sinon. This is certainly the most natural interpretation. Heyne supplies rebus, and makes the clause in question mean, "then, indeed, all was plain." Others refer fides to the words of Hector in the dream : "then, indeed, was the truth of Hector's words manifest." This last, however, requires a fuller expression than that given in the text, and the introduction of Hector's name in translating seems too abrupt. On the other hand, Heyne's explanation appears rather far-fetched. The completed sentence would be, Tum vero fides Sinonis manifesta est Danaumque insi-diæ patescunt. 310. Dedit ruinam. "Fell in ruins." Deiphobus had, after the death of Paris, married Helen. His palace, therefore, according to the old commentators, was attacked one of the first. Compare the account of the interview between Æneas and Deiphobus in the lower world. (En. vi. 494. seqq.) 311. Vulcano. By metonymy, for flummis .- Jam proximus ardet Ucalegon. "Ucalegon now blazes next," i. e. the mansion of Ucalegon. This is the name in Homer of one of the aged leaders of the Trojans and counsellors of Priam (IL iii. 148). 312. Siguen igni freta, &c. "The broad Siguen waters shine brightly with the flame," i. e. to one looking from the city, the waters in the neighbourhood of the distant Sigæan promontory are seen reflecting strongly the light of the conflagration. The Sigæan promontory was in Troas, at the mouth of the Hellespont, where the strait opens out on the Ægean. Hence the expression lata freta.

313-317. Tubarum. Virgil follows Euripides and the other tragic writers in this mention of trumpets. They were, strictly speaking, unknown in Trojan times, and Homer is silent respecting them. 314. Amens capia. "I madly seize."—Nee sat rationis in armia, "Nor had I sufficient reason to direct me in using my weapons to advantage." 315. Clomerure manum bello, &c. "My feelings burn to

Cum sociis, ardent animi: furor iraque mentem
Præcipitant; pulchrumque mori succurrit in armis.

Ecce autem telis Panthus elapsus Achivûm,
Panthus Othryades, arcis Phœbique sacerdos.
Sacra manu, victosque deos, parrumque nepotem 320
Ipse trahit, cursuque amens ad limina tendit.
Quo res summa loco, Panthu? quam prendimus arcem?
Vix ea fatus eram, gemitu quum talia reddit:
Venit summa dies et ineluctabile tempus
Diadanise. Fuimus Troes; fuit Ilium, et ingens 325
Gloria Teucrorum. Ferus omnia Jupiter Argos
Franstulit: incensâ Danai dominantur in urbe:

gather together a band for the conflict, and to rush with (these) my companions into the citadel," i. e. the plan that presents itself to his excited bosom is to seize upon the citadel with a body of followers, if he can collect any, and attempt to hold the place against the foe. 316. Mentem precipitant. "Precipitate my resolve," i. e. urge me on headlong to this course, leaving me no time for calm reflection. 317. Succurritque. "And the thought oresents itself unto me."

319-321. Panthūs. With the final syllable long, as formed by contraction. The name is of Greek origin: thus, IIάνδοος, contracted Πάνδονς in Latin Panthūs. Hence we have in ver. 322, the vocative Panthu, in Greek Πάνδοε, contracted Πάνδον. 319. Othryades. "Son of Othrys." In Greek, 'Οδρυάι ης.—Arcis Phæbique sacerdos. "Priest of the citadel and of Apollo," i. e. priest of the temple of Apollo in the citadel. Arcis Phæbique for Phæbi in arce.—Panthus is mentioned in the Iliad (iii. 146.) among the Trojan elders. His sons were Polyulamas and Eupharous, and arc often spoken of by Homer. The idea of his sacerdotal character is derived from the Iliad, xv. 522. 320. Sacra. "The sacred things," i. e. the holy utensile, &c. In construction, join ipse manu. "Himself, with his own hand." 321. Cursuque. The common text has cursum, as governed by tendit; but cursu is preferable, as denoting more of celerity and trepidation.—Ad limina tendit. Supply nostra, i. e. Æneæ.

322-327. Quo res summa, &c. "How stands the main affair, Panthus?" Summa res is here equivalent to summa salus. "Our country's safety."—Quam prendimus arcem? Eneas had resolved to seize apon the citadel: but as Panthus has just come from that place, he concludes that it is no longer tenable, and therefore asks, "On what citadel, or place of safety, are we now to seize, since thou hast left the very one towards which I was about to rush?" 324. Incluctabile tempus. "The crisis that cannot be struggled with." So Eur. Alc. 592. rύχα δυσπάλα:στος ήκει. Tempus denotes here that period in anation's history which must come sooner or later, the period, namely, of its downfall. Observe, too, the full force of the past tense in fuinus and fasit, as marking an existence that has been, but is not. Eur. Troad.

581. Πρέν ποτ' παεν Βέβακεν όλβος : βέβακε Γροία.

Arduus armatos mediis in mænibus astans Fundit equus, victorque Sinon incendia miscet, Insultans. Portis alii bipatentibus adsunt, Millia quot magnis umquam venere Mycenis: Obsedere alii telis angusta viarum Oppositi: stat ferri acies mucrone corusco Stricta, parata neci: vix primi prælia tentant Portarum vigiles, et cæco Marte resistunt.

330

335

323 331. Medis in manibus. "In the very heart of our city." 329. Incendia miscel. "Spreads the conflagration," i. e. scatters the fire in all directions. 330. Portis alii bipatentibus, &c. "Others are present at the gates open on both sides," i. c. having both valves opened. Hevne thinks that bipatentibus here is equivalent merely to patent; us; but a more correct explanation is given by Wagner, who remarks, intelligimus portas duarum valvarum." Compare x. 5. The gates alluded to are the Scaan. 331. Millia quot magnis, &c. "As many thousands as ever came from great Mycenze." Equivalen, as Nöhden remarks, to tot millia quot unquam renere, &c. We must not construe too strictly here the language of poetry. The meaning is meraly this: The Greeks who rushed in at the gates appeared so numercus, that one would have imagined them almost equal in number to those who came in the first instance from Greece. Bryant, who takes the line in its literal sense, considers it spurious, because large numbers of the Greeks had fallen on the plains of Troy. Heyne inclines to the same opinic. Symmons reads nunquam for unquam, as others do, and remarks, " It the line be not altogether an interpolation, as there is reason to believe, it seems to indicate the speaker's suspicion of treason, that Troy was assailed by some of her own sons, united with the Grecians; or it might be only an aggravation of the hostile numbers in consequence of the terror of the narrator." We can hardly conceive anything more absurd than this.

332-335. Obsedere alii telis, &c. "Others of whom, opposing themselves unto us, have blocked up with weapons the narrow avenues of the streets." Obsedere is from obsido.—We have rendered alii somewhat freely, but in such a way, however, as to make the sense of the passage more apparent. This alii forms part of the millia quot, &c. as well as the alii mentioned in line 330. Unless we adopt this mode of explanation, Virgil will be made to magnify the Grecian forces even beyoud the exaggeration already noticed with respect to the whole body; however, it is obvious to remark, that although many of the original armament had perished, reinforcements may have been from time to time received.—Angusta. Supply loca. The phrase is equivalent to angustus vias, similar to strata viarum, opaca locorum, &c. Compare ver. 725. 333. Stat ferri acies, &c. "The keen-edged sword Literally, "the edge of the stands drawn with gleaming point." Mucro, from macer, is the point, running out very thin. 334. Neci. "For the work of death."—Practia tentant. "Attempt a contest." 335. Et caco Marte resistunt. "And resist in blind encounter," i. c. in nocturnal combat, where one can with difficulty, if at al.,

distinguish friend from foe.

Othryadæ dictis, et numine divûm,
mas et in arma feror, quo tristis Erinys,
mitus vocat, et sublatus ad æthera clamor.
se socios Rhipeus, et, maximus armis,
oblati per lunam, Hypanisque Dymasque,
i agglomerant nostro, juvenisque Corœbus,
uides. Illis ad Trojam forte diebus
t, insano Cassandræ incensus amore,
r auxilium Priamo, Phrygibusque, ferebat
qui non sponsæ præcepta furentis
t.
bi confertos audere in prælia vidi;
super his: Juvenes, fortissima frustra
, si vobis audentem extrema cupido

16. Et numine divûm. "And by the impelling power of the e. as if impelled by some divinity. 337. Quo tristis Erings, yne makes Erings equivalent here to animi impetus. accordance, however, with the epithet tristis, and we have adopted the explanation of Weichert. Erings is one of the goddess inciting to slaughter, and hence termed tristis as the death and wee. It may be added, that we have written Eriace of the common form Erinnys, on the authority of Blom-Esch. Prom. V. 525.—Gloss. p. 110), Jacobs (ad Anthol. I. iii. p. 258), and more especially Hermann (Præf. ad Soph. 1. 3, p. xix. seqq.) 340. Oblati per lunam. "Offered to by the light of the moon." They mutually recognised her by means of the moonlight. We have placed a comma tus, instead of the semicolon of the common text, since it does ir why Hypanis and Dymas alone should have been recognised oonlight. 342. Illis diebus. "During those days," i. e. those vs of Troy's national existence. 344. Gener. "A son-inope and expectation)."-Qui non sponsæ, &c. Observe the he relative with the subjunctive, as assigning the reason for the epithet infelix to Corobus. Cassandra had warned him n the Trojans, and not to hope for her hand, if he wished to wn life. 345. Furentis. "Raving (with inspiration)."
0. Confertes audere in pralia. "In compact order, and 0. Confertes audere in prain. "In compact order, and a daring for the fight." Audere is not, as Heyne makes it, t daring for the light. Audere is not, its freyne makes it, there to cum audacià procedere in pugnam, but rather, as maintains, to "audacià accendi." 348. Super his. "Here-Frustra. "In vain," i. e. whose valour can now prove of no aving your country. 349. Si volis audentem, &c. "If unto be the fixed resolve to follow me while daring the extremest u see what is the fortune of our affairs." The infinitive is I, by a poetic idiom based on a Græcism, for the genitive of id, sequendi. Heyne thinks that we must either include the z sit rebus, &c. down to urbi incensæ, in a parenthesis; or eise erstand agite, sequimini me, after certa sequi. We have done Certa sequi; quæ sit rebus fortuna videtis;
Excessere omnes, adytis arisque relictis,
Dî, quibus imperium hoc steterat; succurritis urbi
Incensæ: moriamur, et in media arma ruamus.
Una salus victis, nullam sperare salutem.
Sic animis juvenum furor additus. Inde, lupi ceu
Raptores atra in nebula, quos improba ventris
Exegit excos rabies, catulique relicti
Faucibus exspectant siccis; per tela, per hostes
V: dimus haud dubiam in mortem, mediæque tenemus
Urbis iter: nox atra cava circumvolat umbra.

neither. A parenthesis of so great length would be altogether out character with the tone of excitement that pervades the whole addre and, on the other hand, no clipps is needed if we only make the a dosis commence at line 350. The general meaning of the whole p sage will then be as follows:—If you have determined to foll me, you do this because you see that everything is lost. Let therefore, as the only thing left for the vanquished, meet our ds like men.

351-354. Excesserc. "Have departed from among us." We have placed a comma after omnes, so that adylis and aris become ablation absolute. There is an allusion to a prevailing superstition among ancient heathen, that in a fallen state, the gods of the country desertheir temples. For a remarkable instance of this see Joseph. B. I. 5. 3. Tacit. Hist. v. 13. Compare also, Plin. N. II. xxviii. 2. Macr. Sat. iii. 9. 352. Steterat. "Stood." Observe the force of the perfect, "had stood and remained until lately standing." 353. M. amur ct in media arma. "Let us die, and rush (for that purpo into the midst of the conflict." Grammanians call this σστερον π τερον, an imaginary figure, for which there is no necessity eithere or anywhere else. We have merely in the text the strong I guage of excited feeling. See also on Æn. vi. 567.—Una salus via &c. "The only safety for the vanquished is to expect no safety," i an honourable death, by which they may free themselves from the poof the foe, is all that remains for the vanquished.

355-360. Lupi raptores. Compare the Greek λύκοι ἀρπακτῆ. 356. Atrā in nebulā. The wolves, it is said, prefer prowling withe sky is shrouded in clouds, or when mists and fogs add to the ds ness of the night.—Improba. The leading idea in probus is that softness and mildness. (Compare the Greek πρᾶος, πραθς, of wh it is only another form.) Hence the original force of improbus "harsh," "strong," "powerful," &c. the preposition naving a negative force here in composition.—Ventris rabies. A str periphrasis for hunger. 357. Cœcos. This properly denotes, bline all danger, and eager only for prey. Their hunger makes them nothing, and fear nothing. 359. Mediæ urbis. Equivalent to per diam urbem. 360. Nor atra. Thiel explains this by supposing t it was now about midnight, and that the moon had gone down.—Ca

1

Quis cladem illius noctis, quis funera fando Explicet, aut possit lacrimis aquare labores? Urbs antiqua ruit, multos dominata per annos; Plurima perque vias sternuntur inertia passim Corpora, perque domos, et religiosa deorum 385 Limina. Nec soli pœnas dant sanguine Teucri: Quondam etiam victis redit in præcordia virtus, Victoresque cadunt Danai. Crudelis ubique Luctus, ubique pavor, et plurima mortis imago. Primus se, Danaûm magnâ comitante catervâ, 370 Androgeus offert nobis, socia agmina credens · Inscius, atque ultro verbis compellat amicis: Festinate, viri; nam quæ tam sera moratur Segnities? alii rapiunt incensa feruntque Pergama; vos celsis nunc primum a navibus itis? 375 Dixit; et extemplo (neque enim responsa dabantur Fida satis) sensit medios delapsus in hostes. Obstupuit, retroque pedem cum voce repressit. Improvisum aspris veluti qui sentibus anguem

The shade is here called "hollow," because forming a kind of covering around them.

361-369. Quis cladem, &c. Compare Hom. Od. iii. 114. 363. Dominata. "After having borne sway," i. e. over the neighbouring cities of Tross.—Inertia. "Unresisting." Inertia is here, as Servius and Pomponius remark, equivalent to non repugnantia, and refers to the old men, women, and children. Compare Æn. iv. 158. 367. Quondam. "At times." For aliquando, as in Georg. iii. 99. So again in ver. 416. 369. Pavor et plurima, &c. "Consternation, and very many a form of death," i. e. numbers slain in every way.

371-375. Androgeus. Not mentioned elsewhere in the Trojan war. He must not be confounded with the son of Minos. (£n. vi. 20.) 372. Credens inscius. Supply nos esse. 373. Sera. Here equivalent to "qua seros (i. e. tardos) facit." After moratur supply vos. 374. Rapiunt feruntque. This expression is in imitation of the Greek system gai espoyat. 375. His. For cenitis.

377-385. Fida satis. "Sufficiently sure, i. e. on which he could rely without suspicion.—Sensit medies delapsus in hostes. "He perceived that he had fallen into the midst of foes." Delapsus for delapsus exce. We have here another imitation of the Greek idiom, namely, the nominative before the infinitive, in place of the accusative. This takes place regularly whenever the verb that follows has the same subject with the one that precedes. Thus, ion olog aμύναι, "he said that he aloze warded off;" έφασαν δίκαιοι είναι, "they said they were just." &c. 378. Obstupuit, retroque, &c. "He stood astounded, and checked his forst-tep, together with his voice," i. c. checked his onward progress, and became instantly silent. Equivalent to pedem retulit et overm repressit. 379. Improvisum. "Previously unseen" Aspris for as-

Pressit humi nitens, trepidusque repente refugit Attollentem itas, et carula colla tumentem ; ·Haud secus Androgeus visu tremefactus abibat: Irruimus, densis et circumfundimur armis, Ignarosque loci passim, et formidine captos, Sternimus. Adspirat primo fortuna labori. Atque hic, successu exsultans animisque, Corcebus, O socii! qua prima, inquit, fortuna salutis Monstrat iter, quaque ostendit se dextra, sequamur. Mutemus clypeos, Danaûmque insignia nobis Aptemus: dolus, an virtus, quis in hoste requirat? Arma dabunt ipsi. Sic fatus, deinde comantem · Androgei galeam, clypeique insigne decorum, Induitur, laterique Argivum accommodat ensem. Hoc Rhipeus, hoc ipse Dymas, omnisque juventus Læta facit; spoliis se quisque recentibus armat.

.

360

395

peris. 381. Iras. That is, caput iratum. Compare Georg, iii. 421. This simile is imitated from Hom. II. iii. 33. 382. Abibat. "Was beginning to retreat." 383. Circumfundimur. "Pour around:" in a kind of middle meaning. 384. Ignaros loci. "Unacquainted with the place, i. e. not as familiar with the localities of Troy as the Trojans themselves were. 385. Aspirat primo, &c. A metaphor taken from the breathings of a favouring gale.

386-389. Successu exsultans, &c. Observe the zeugma in exsultans, and the force of the plural in animis. 388. Quaque ostendit ze dextra. "And where she shows herself propitious." 389. Mutemus clypces. It would seem from this that there was some difference of shape between the Grecian and Trojan shields. The former, at least in Homeric times, were circular, and therefore, an Argolic shield is likened to the sun. (Virg. Æn. iii. 637.) The clypcus, however, as represented in Roman sculpture, is an oblong oval, and this, perhaps, makes the distinction between the common buckler and that of Argos, or between the earlier and later Greek shield. On the column of Trajan it is represented with a projection in the centre, called the umbo, or boss (in the Greek shield, δμφάλος), upon which sometimes a spike, or other prominent excrescence, was placed.—Insignia nobis. These badges are expinined immediately after, as consisting of the galea, ensis, clypcinisigne, &c. The last refers evidently to some peculiar device or emblazonment on the shield.

390-393. Dolus an virtus, &c. "Who stops to inquire, in the case of a foe, whether it be a stratagem or valour?" Supply sit. The meaning is simply this:—All means are proper to be resorted to in the case of a foe. It matters not how we subdue them, whether by artifice or open fight, if we only do succeed in our object. 391. Ipsi. Referring to the Greeks who had just been slain by them. 393. Argious coses. The early Grocks used a very short sword; and the anciest Homeric sword had generally a straight, two-edged blade (apparence)

Vadimus immixti Danais haud numine nostro, Multaque per cæcam congressi prœlia noctem Conserimus; multos Danaum demittimus Orco. Diffugiunt alii ad naves, et litora cursu Fida petunt; pars ingentem formidine turpi Scandunt rursus equum, et nota conduntur in alvo. 'Heu! nihil invitis fas quemquam fidere divis!

400

Ecce! trahebatur passis Priameïa virgo Crinibus a templo Cassandra, adytisque Minervæ, Ad cœlum tendens ardentia lumina frustra: Lumina; nam teneras arcebant vincula palmas.

405

Hom. II. x. 256), rather broad, and nearly of an equal width from

hilt to point.

396-401. Haud numine nostro. "Under auspices not our own." There is no allusion here, as some suppose, to the party of Æneas bearing the effigy of Minerva, the protectress of the Greeks, on their changed shields. This is too far-fetched. The meaning merely is, that they were now fighting in Grecian arms, and as far as mere externals went, under Grecian auspices. 398. Demittimus Orco. A poetic idiom based on a Græcism, for in Orcum. See above, on ver. 85. Consult also Index of Proper Names, s. v. Orcus. 400. Fida. "Trusty." The shores are so called, because here their vessels lay, into which they might retreat. 401. Conduntur. "Strive to conceal themselves." Observe the middle force of the verb. Wakefield (ad Lucret 1. v. 954.) explains conduntur here by "se cumulatim injiciumt." It should seem that the horse, after the cheat had been disclosed, was a very insecure place of concealment. Virgil, however, showed that the Greeks were seized, formidine turpi, and consequently, not very capable of judging what they were about.

402-406. Heu! nihil invitis, &c. " Alas! it is not right for one to be confident when the gods are adverse." Fidere is to be taken absolutely, as it cannot depend upon nihil, or the accusatives; and divisingitis is the abl. abs. The exclamation implies, that notwithstanding all their efforts, the little band of Trojans was able to obtain no lasting success, since Heaven itself was adverse. Heyne and many others connect this line with what precedes. Wagner, however, is more correct, in making it the introduction to the passage that follows, for which it seems more naturally to pave the way. 404. Minervæ. She had fled as a suppliant to the shrine of Minerva. The turn here given by the poet to the legend of Cassandra is different from the more common account, as alluded to in the note on line 39 of the first book. Lumina; nam teneras, &c. Heyne objects to the expression as being "Virgilis exica gravitate paullo levior, nimisque ingeniosus." Bryant also wishes it removed from the text; but it is successfully defended by Wagner, who derives his principal reason for thinking it genuine from the use of tendens on this occasion. Tendere lumina is not the smal Latin expression, but tendere manus; and when Virgil, therefore, wrote tendens lumina, he immediately subjoined, by way of explaining so unusual a phrase, lumina, nam teneras, &c.

Non tulit hanc speciem furiatâ mente Corcebus, Et sese medium injecit periturus in agmen. Consequimur cuncti, et densis incurrimus armis. Hic primum ex alto delubri culmine telis Nostrorum obruimur, oriturque miserrima cædes Armorum facie, et Graiatum errore jubarum. Tum Danai, gemitu atque ereptæ virginis irâ, Undique collecti invadunt; acerrimus Ajax, Et gemini Atridæ, Dolopumque exercitus omnis: Adversi rupto ceu quondam turbine venti Confligunt. Zephyrusque, Notusque, et lætus Eoïs Eurus equis: stridunt silvæ, sævitque tridenti Spumeus atque imo Nereus ciet æquora fundo. Illi etiam, si quos obscurâ nocte per umbram Fudimus insidiis, totâque agitavimus urbe,

415

420

407-415. Hanc speciem. "This spectacle." 403. Aginen. This noun always denotes motion, and here refers to the party who were hurrying away Cassandra. 409. Densis armis. Here equivalent to densis ordinibus, or denso aginine, a meaning for which consequinuar prepares us. 410. Detubri. Referring to the temple of Minerva. This building was in the citadel, so that the party of Æneas had now reached the quarter which he had originally in view. 412. Armorum facio. &c. Their countrymen on the temple roof mistook them for Greeks. Observe the force of the genitive here: literaily, "the error proceeding from our Greeian crests;" and compare the expression rulnere Ulixi in line 436. 413. Genitu. "With a groan of indignation," i. e. through grief and rage at the loss of their captive.—Acertinus Ajax. "Ajax, fiercest (of all)." The son of Oileus is meant, the same who, according to Virgil's version of the legend, had dragged Cassandra from the shrine of the goddess. Consult note on line 39 of the first book.—Dolopum. Consult note on line 29 of this book.

416-419. Rupto. Equivalent here to prorupto.—Quondam. Equivalent to aliquando. Compare line 367.—Equis. Heyne refers this to the chariot of the winds; but Wagner, Thiel, and other commentators take the term in its natural sense, and cite, besides other passages, the following from Horace: "Eurus per Siculus squitavii undus." (Od. iv. 4. 44.) There is more good taste, however, in Heyne's explanation; and the use of the plural equi, signifying a chariot, is sufficiently common. The steeds of Eurus are termed Eois, because that wind blows from the south-rast. 419. Spuncus Nercus. Nereus, an ancient god of the sea, here takes the place of Neptune, and is represented as fiercely plunging his trident into the sea, in order to call up the waters from their lowest depths.—Spuncus is equivalent here to spund maris adspersus.

420-423. Illi etiam. Compare lines 370, 383, &c. Si quos fudisnus insidiis. "Whomsoever we had put to the rout by our stratagem." Literally, "if any we had put to the rout." Quos for aliquos, Apparent; primi clype'os, men'titaque' tela,
Agnoscunt, atque ora sono discordia signant.
Licit obruimur numero: primusque Corœbus
Penelci dextră, divie armipotentis ad aram,
Preurabit; cadit et Rhipeus, justissimus unus
Qui tuic in Teucris et servantissimus œqui:
Dis eliter visum; pereunt Hypanisque Dymasque,
Confixi a sociis; nec te tua plurima, Panthu,
Labentem pietas, nec Apollinis infula texit.

Liaci cineres, et flamma extrema meorum,
Testor, in occasu vestro nec tela nec'ullas
Viavisse vices Danaûm; et, si fata fuissent

has i quos more freely for quoscunque. 422. Mentitaque tela. "And free wanpons." Mentitus is often used with the force of a deponent particular. 423. Atque ora sono, &c. "And mark our tones of voice variance in sound with their own." The allusion here is merely, as Intel remarks, to an organic variety in pronunciation, the result of charte and other local causes, not to any actual difference of language. However, nowhere states that the Trojans spoke a language different from 2 at of the Greeks. This was a discovery reserved for the later Greek and Roman poets. Virgil here follows Homer.

425-43%. Penelvi. The Peneleus here mentioned is not the Brotian weder of whom Homer speaks, for he had been slain by Eurypelus, such Telephus.—Piew armipotentis. Alluding to Minerva. 426. Instissimus name. Who was pre-eminent above all others for justice. Thus, when joined to a superlative, earnes with it the idea of something exclusive and pre-eminent, and becomes at one time equivalent to proceeding, insignis. Act; at another, to proceeding. It has the latter free in the present instance. 428. Dis aliter visum. There is an empit to be supplied before this clause. "(Such, then, ought not to have been his fate; but) it seemed otherwise to the gods," i. e. his virtues ought to have secured him a more lengthened existence. 4.29. A sociis. "By their own friends," i. e. on the temp'e roof, and who mistook them for Greeks. 433. Laboutem. "When fi'l-mission, ver. 319.

4.4.407. Luci cineree, &c. There is something very foreible in this rive, alon. The horo wishes it to be known that he continued fighting until the very last, until all hope of saving his country had compared by \$\cdot d\$. For the truth of this he invokes the ashes of Troy, which is true, as they fel to the ground, still contending manfally again the true, as they fel to the ground, still contending manfally again the true, as they fel to the ground, with contending manfally again the true, as they fel take expiring, witnessed his final efforts. 452.

7 it is Supply was and me before vitarion. The premouns are mately in the caracterists of the address. 456. Nec tolly, nor was, &c. By tola are here weat missiles hard of from afair; by vice, a flow confine hand to hand, with all its accompanying chances and

Ut caderem, meruisse manu. Divellimur inde: Iphitus et Pelias mecum; quorum Iphitus ævo Jam gravior, Pelias et vulnere tardus Ulixi; Protenus ad sedes Priami clamore vocati. Hic vero ingentem pugnam, ceu cetera nusquam Bella forent, nulli totà morerentur in urbe, Sic Martem indomitum, Danaosque ad tecta ruentes Cernimus, obsessumque actâ testudine limen. Hærent parietibus scalæ, postesque sub ipsos Nituntur gradibus, clypeosque ad tela sinistris Protecti objiciunt, prensant fastigia dextris. Dardanidæ, contra, turres ac tecta domorum 445 Culmina conveilunt: his se, quando ultima cernunt, Extremâ jam in morte parant defendere telis; Auratasque trabes, veterum decora alta parentum,

changes. 434. Manu. "By the work of my hand," i.e. by the slaughter which I made.—Divellimur inde. "We are forced away from this quarter in different directions," i. e. are forced away, and separated from one another. 436. Vulnere tardus Ulixi. "Retarded by a wound (he had received) from Ulysses." Observe the peculiar force of the genitive Ulixi, and compare note on line 412 of this book.

437. Vocati. Supply sumus.

438-444. Hie vero. Supply videmus, which is implied, indeed, it cernimus.—Cen cetera nusquam, &c. "As if the other conflicts were prevailing nowhere, as if none were dying elsewhere throughout the whole city." Observe the force of cetera, as referring to the other conflicts that were actually raging in other parts of the city at this same time. Alia would have been too general. 439. Nulli. Supply cen, at the beginning of this clause. 441. Acth testudine. "By a testudo (of shields) advanced against it." The testudo here meant was not the machine of that name, but was formed by the soldiers locking their shields together over their heads, and advancing under this cover to storm a place. 442. Hærent. That is, admote sunt.—Parietibus. To be pronounced, in scanning, as a word of four syllables, paryētibus. 443. Nituntur. "They climb." Supply Danai. By gradibus are meant the steps of the scaling-ladders, not those of the palace-entrance, as some erroneously suppose. 444. Protecti. We must supply iis, i. e. clypeis. Some commentators very unnecessarily make protecti equivalent here to ut protegantur.—Fastigia. Denoting here the battlements of the palace-wall.

ments of the palace-wall.
445-452. Tecta culmina. "The roof-tops." By these are meant the tiles, and whatever else went to form the roof of the building. 446 Quando ullima cernunt. "Since they perceive that their last hour had come." Literally, "that the last (i. e. most imminent) dangers are present," ullima pericula adesse. Compare the Greek, τὰ ἔσχατα, and οἱ ἔσχατοι κίνδυνοι. 443. Veterum decora alla parentum. "The lofty decorations of their ancient sires," i. e. of earlier times.

What the kings of other days had put up as decorations of their abode.

449. Imas obseders fores. "Blocked up the entrance below." 451.

Instaurati animi. "Our courage was renewed." Supply nostri,
as referring to Æneas and his two companions. 452. Victis. Applied to the Trojans, as fighting with no hope whatever of ultimate

453-457. Limen erat, &c. "There was an entrance, and private portal, and a free communication (by means of it) between the different quarters of Priam's palace, and a gate left neglected in the rear." Observe the different modes employed by the poet of specifying one and the sume entrance. The postes relicti a tergo Wunderlich thinks might as well be away. It certainly savours somewhat of pleonasm, except that a tergo is needed to mark the locality.—Pervius usus, &c. Compare the explanation of Heyne : "Quá commeare el convenire se invicem commode poterant, qui inhabitabant regiam."-454. Tectorum Priami. The palace of Priam, according to the poet's idea, appears to have been a square, with an open place in the middle. (Compure line 512.) The attack of the Greeks was made on the front. while the private entrance through which Æneas came was on the opposite side, in the rear. There were several buildings or royal residences nder one and the same roof. 456. Incomitata. Marking the private character of the visit. It would have been a violation of decorum for her to have appeared without attendants, had the visit been an open and public one. 457. Ad soceros. Priam and Hecuba. mache was the wife, and Astyanax the son of Hector. Observe the peculiar use of soceros (properly, "fathers in law"), to denote both parents. So, in line 579, we have patres for parentes .- Trahebut. Brought." A very graphic term, to which justice cannot be done in a translation. It represents the child unable to keep pace with its mother, and therefore gently drawn along by her. With regard to Andromache and Astyanax, consult Index of Proper Names.

458-465. Evado ad summi, &c. Æneas enters the palace by means of the gate which he has just been describing, and ascends to the roof. Here the Trojans, in their despair, are casting fruitless weapons at the enemy. Æneas induces them to desist from this, and with united attempth they loosen from its base, and hurl a large turret on the foc.

Eductam tectis, unde omnis Troja videri,
Et Danaıı́m solitæ naves, et Achaı̆a castra,
Agressi ferro circum, qua summa labantes
Juncturas tabulata dabant, convellimus altis
Scdibus, impulimusque; ea, lapsa repente, ruinam
Cum sonitu trahit, et Danaıı́m super agmina late
Incidit: ast alii subeunt; nec saxa, nec ullum
Telorum interca cessat genus.
Vestibulum ante ipsum, primoque in limine, Pyrrhus
Exsultat, telis et luce coruscus aeı̃nâ:
Qualis ubi in lucem coluber, mala gramina pastus,
Frigida sub terra tumidum quem bruma tegebat,
Nunc, positis novus exuviis, nitidusque juventâ,

impulimusque. In translating, however, it will be neater, and at the same time, more convenient, to commence with the accusative case.—
In pracipiti. The turret stood on the roof of the palace, and its front was in a line with that of the building. It stood, therefore, like a steep precipice, frowning upon the enemy.—Sub astra. A figurative expression, to denote its great height. 463. Ferro. Compare the explanation of Nöhden, "instrumentis ferreis" (i. e. securibus).—Quá summa labantes, &c. They did not cut away the tower where it rose from the palace roof, but where the upper stories rendered the joining of the timbers comparatively feeble. The commentators have, for the most part, involved themselves in great difficulty here, by supposing that the tower was of stone. On the contrary, it was entirely of wood (tabulata). 464. Convellimus, impulimusque. We have here the aorist, and in the next line the present (trahit). In such constructions, the present generally indicates the consequences of a previous act. 465. Ea. "It." Referring to the tower (turris). The reference, in fact, it will be remembered, is merely to the upper stories.—Ruinam. A term well employed here, to denote the fall of various fragments in rapid succession. 467. Subcunt. "Succeed," i. e. supply the places of the killed and wounded.

470-475. Exsultat. Equivalent, in fact, to pugnat exultans. Pyrrhus, elsewhere called Neoptolemus (line 263), was the son of Achilles, (Consult Index of Proper Names.)—Telis et luce coruscus aënd. "Gleaming with his (brandished) weapons, and the brazen light of his armour," i. e. the flashing of his brazen arms. We have distinguished here, of course, between the tela (offensive weapons) and the arma (defensive ones). Coruscus, when united with the former, will refer to the rapid brandishing of sword or spear; when joined with the latter, to the brazen corslet, helmet, shield, &c. emitting gleams of light. 471. Qualis ubi in lucem, &c. We have adopted the punctuation of Wagner, who removes the comma after qualis, and places of after terga. The same editor, also, very properly connects in lucem with convolvit, and regards ad solem as a pardonable redundance, the more especially, as the whole force of the comparison lies in Pyrhus's being likened, as he gleam: in arms, to the snake that has come forth

ENEIDOS LIB. II.

a convolvit, sublato pectore, terga, is ad solem, et linguis micat ore trisulcis. 475 agens Periphas et equorum agitator Achillis er, Automedon; una omnis Scyria pubes lunt tecto, et flammas ad culmina jactant. iter primos correptâ dura bipenni a perrumpit, postesque a cardine vellit 480 s; jamque excisâ trabe firma cavavit a, et ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram. et domus intus, et atria longa patescunt; ent Priami et veterum penetralia regum, tosque vident stantes in limine primo. 485 domus interior gemitu, miseroque tumultu, tur; penitusque cavæ plangoribus ædes ieis ululant: ferit aurea sidera clamor.

r light of day with a new and brilliant skin.—Mala gramina "Having fed on noxious herbs"—Tumidum. "Swollen." ng on the idea of gramina pastus. Hence it may be renfreely, "swollen with poison." 475. Et linguis micat, &c. makes a rapid quivering motion with its three-forked tongue outh," i. e. makes its three-forked tongue quiver rapidly in its

485. Et equorum agitator, &c. Automedon, formerly the ser of Achilles, was now the armour-bearer of Pyrrhus. 477. pubes. "The youth of Seyros." Scyros was one of the Cywhere Pyrrhus was born of Deïdamia, one of the daughters of des, its king, and from which island he came with his followers Yojan war. 479. Ipse. Referring to Pyrrhus.—Dura limina. trong threshold," i. e. the strong oaken doorway. Compare lanation of Heyne, "ipsas fores, e durá materià. ilice, factas." rrumpit. "Strives to break through." So, again, vellit, "ens to tear away." Observe in both these verbs the force of the as describing an action going on at the time, and not yet brought se. Hence Thiel: Perrumpere et vellere tentat. 481. Jamisā trabe, &c. Observe the beautiful change from the unfinished ndicated by the present, to the complete one denoted by the 482. Fenestram. "A breach," or "gap." Properly, "a." 483. Apparet. The present is again employed, to bring the lore fully before the eyes. 485. Armatosque vident, &c. Nöhakes vident agree with penetralia understood, and takes the lemen," of course, for Pyrrhus and his followere. This is rather led. The more natural interpretation is to refer vident to eks, and armatos to the Trojans already mentioned in lines 190. Gemitu miscetur. The prose form would be. "gemitus

190. Gemitu miscetur. The prose form would be, "gemitus miscetur, miscrque tumultus, making miscetur equivalent to ue fit. 486. Ululant. This verb properly means, to send forth ry or how! It is then applied generally to sounds of lamen-

108

Tum pavida tectis matres ingentibus errant, Amplexæque tenent postes, atque oscula figunt. 490 Instat vi patriâ Pyrrhus; nec claustra, neque ipsi Custodes sufferre valent: labat ariete crebro Janua, et emoti procumbunt cardine postes. Fit via vi: rumpunt aditus, primosque trucidant Immissi Danai, et late loca milite complent. 495 Non sic, aggeribus ruptis quum spumeus amnis Exiit, oppositasque evicit gurgite moles, Fertur in arva furens cumulo, camposque per omnes Cum stabulis armenta trahit. Vidi ipse furentem 500 Cæde Neoptolemum, geminosque in limine Atridas: Vidi Hecubam, centumque nurus, Priamumque per aras Sanguine fædantem, quos ipse sacraverat, ignes.

tation and wo, more particularly such as proceed from females. (Compare the Greek $\delta\lambda\delta\delta\dot{\iota}\zeta\omega$.) Observe here the poetic usage, by which uludant takes the meaning of resonant. 489. Errant. This is said to heighten the effect, the females being otherwise, according to ancient usage, sechaded in their apartments. 490. Oscula figurat. There is something very touching in these few words. They imprint kisses on the door-posts in token of a last farewell, as being about to be torn

away for ever from a beloved home.

491-499. Vi patrià. "With all his father's might."—Claustra. Any barriers. Referring particularly to the palace-gates, or, as Heyne terms them, the fores roborea. 492. Custodes. See on ver. 485.—Sufferre. "To withstand him."—Ariele crebro. "With off-repeated blows of the battering-ram." In scanning, ariele must be pronounced aryele, as if of three syllables. The allusion here is to the ram in its simplest state, as it was borne and impelled by human hands, without other assistance. The battering-ram was a large beam, made of the runk of a tree, and having a mass of bronze or iron fastened to one end, and resembling a ram's head. This shape, as well as its name, was given to the engine in question, on account of the resemblance of its mode of action to that of a ram butting with its forehead. In an improved form, the ram was surrounded with iron bands, to which rings were attached, for the purpose of suspending it by ropes or chains to a beam fixed transversely over it. 493. Emoti. "Wrenched." 496. Non sic. "Not with such impetuosity." To be construed with fertur.—Aggeribus. "Its embankments." Cumulo. That is, aquis cumule-tis. Compare £n. i. 105.

501-505. Centumque nurus. "And her hundred daughters-in-law." The number here given is mere poetic amplification, or as Heyne remarks, "latius dictum." Priam and Hecuba had fifty sons and fifty daughters, so that centum is equivalent here to but half its own number.—Per aras. "At the altars." 502. Sacraverat. "Had consecrated," i. e. had kindled in honour of the gods. Every reader of tests will condemn the poet for making his hero a quiet spectator of the murder of his aged king. It is this same hero who is afterward

Quinquaginta illi thalami, spes tanta nepotum, Barbarico postes auro spoliisque superbi, Procubuere. Tenent Danai, qua deficit ignis.

505

Forsitan et, Priami fuerint quæ fata, requiras.
Urbis uti captæ casum, convulsaque vidit
Limina tectorum, et medium in penetralibus hostem;
Arma diu senior desueta trementibus ævo
Circumdat nequidquam humeris, et inutile ferrum
Cingitur, ac densos fertur moriturus in hostes.

510

Ædibus in mediis, nudoque sub ætheris axe, Ingens ara fuit, juxtaque veterrima laurus, Incumbens aræ, atque umbra complexa Penates.

on the point of slaying a defenceless female, when his mother interferes and prevents him! 503. Quinquaginta illi thalami, &c. "Those fifty bed-chambers, the fond hope of a numerous posterity." More literally, "so great a hope of posterity." The pronoun illi has here a peculiar force, and is equivalent, in some degree to "tam magnifice exstructi." According to Homer (II. vi. 243), there were in the palace of Priam fifty bed-chambers for his sons, and twelve for his daughters. Virgil, indulging in an equal license, gives but fifty in all. 504. Barbarico. Oriental or Phrygian, i. e. Trojan. An imitation of the Greek mode of speaking, which made everything not Greek to be barbarian: $\pi \tilde{a}c \mu \eta$ "E $\lambda\lambda\eta\nu$, $\beta \acute{a}\rho \acute{b}a\rho o c$.—Spolisque. Spoiis taken from the enemy were fixed up on the door-posts, or in the most conspicuous part of the dwelling. 505. Tenent Danai, quá, &c. "The Greeks hold possession where the fire fails," i. e. whatever the fire spares, the Greeks seize on as their own.

506-511. Forsitan, &c. With this line, which is the only instance in which Æneas addresses any of the company, compare Georg. ii. 256. 508. Et medium in penetralibus, &c. "And the foe in the very midst of his immost abode." For in mediis penetralibus. 510. Et inutile ferrum cingitur. "And is girded with his useless sword," i. c. girds himself. The construction is a well-known Græcism. 511. Moriturus.

"Resolved to die."

512-517. Ædibus in mediis, &c. The palace of Priam, according to Virgil's conception, was, as we have already remarked, of a square form, with an open court in the centre. 513. Ara. The Greek poets all make Priam to have fallen at the altar of Hercæan, or Domestic, Jove (Zevç Epassoc); but then they place this altar in the $a\dot{v}\lambda\dot{\eta}$, or front court, into which a person came after passing through the $\ddot{s}\rho\kappa\phi\varsigma$, or main enclosure. Virgil, on the other hand, transfers this altar to the open court in the centre of the building, in doing which he would seem to have had partly in view the Roman peristylium, which was an open space in the centre of a mansion, planted with trees. The Roman poet also mentions other altars (altaria) in connexion with the main one, and which appear to be altars to the penates, for the statues of the latter are mentioned by him.—Volerrima laurus. The aged bay carries back the mind to the good old times, when all was tranquillity and

Hic Hecuba et natæ nequidquam altaria circum, Præcipites atrâ ceu tempestate columbæ, Condensæ, et divûm amplexæ simulacra sedebant. Ipsum autem sumtis Priamum juvenilibus armis Ut vidit : Quæ mens tam dira, miserrime conjux, Impulit his cingi telis? aut quo ruis? inquit. Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis Tempus eget; non, si ipse meus nunc afforet Hector. Huc tandem concede; hac are tuebitur omnes. Aut moriere simul. Sic ore effata, recepit Ad sese, et sacrâ longævum in sede locavit. Ecce autem, elapsus Pyrrhi de cæde, Polites. Unus natorum Priami, per tela, per hostes, Porticibus longis fugit, et vacua atria lustrat Saucius: illum ardens infesto vulnere Pyrrhus Insequitur, jam jamque manu tenet, et premit hastâ. Ut tandem ante oculos evasit et ora parentum, Concidit, ac multo vitam cum sanguine fudit. Hic Priamus, quamquam in media jam morte tenetur. Non tamen abstinuit, nec voci iræque pepercit: At tibi pro scelere, exclamat, pro talibus ausis, 59

peace. 515. Neguidguam. Because not destined to be protected if the sanctity of the place. 517. Amplex@ simulacra sedebant. This w the usual posture of suppliants seeking an asylum in the temples of the gods. Compare Soph. Œd. T. 3. seqq.

519-525. Vidit. Supply Hecuba.—Mens tam dira. "So dire) resolve," i. e. a resolve fraught with consequences so direful to the and to us all. A resolve, namely, calculated to excite only the wrat of the foe, and make them strangers to mercy. 521. Non tali and ilio, &c. "The crisis needs not such aid, nor such defenders as the art." Observe the force of istis, in referring to the person addressed See on En. i. 522. Non, si ipse mens, &c. Supply with non the words defendere posset. 523. Huc tandem concede. "Yield to me I entreat, and come hither." Observe the double meaning implied f concede. 524. Simul. Supply nobiscum. 525. Sacra in sede. " 0 one of the steps of the altar.

526-536. Purrhi de cade. " From the slaughtering hand of Pyrrhus. See on v. 412. supra. - Polites. His son Priam was one of the fo lowers of Alneas. See En. v. 564. 528. Porticibus longis. "Throng the long galleries."- Vacua. A well-selected and touching expression as referring to the complete dispersion of the Trojans. 529. Infea. vulnere. "With hostile wound," i. e. with weapon raised in hosti attitude, ready to inflict a second wound. So culius is again applie to the weapon itself in Æn. viii. 533. 532. Concidit. Polites fe exhausted by the previous wound which he had received. 533. I media morte. "In the very midst of death," i. e. although instan

death impends

Dî, si qua est cœlo pietas, quæ talia curet, Persolvant grates dignas, et præmia reddant Debita, qui nati coram me cernere letum Fecisti, et patrios fœdâsti funere vultus. At non ille, satum quo te mentiris, Achilles 540 Talis in hoste fuit Priamo; sed jura fidemque Supplicis erubuit, corpusque exsangue sepulcro Reddidit Hectoreum, meque in mea regna remisit. Sic fatus senior, telumque imbelle sine ictu Conjecit; rauco quod protenus ære repulsum, 545 Et summo clypei nequidquam umbone pependit. Cui Pyrrhus: Referes ergo hæc, et nuntius ibis

536-542. Si qua est calo pictas, &c. "If there be any justice in heaven that cares for such things," i. e. that visits such conduct with merited punishment. 538. Coram cernere. "To see with my own eyes." Coram is used adverbially, and the expression fecisti me cernere is an imitation of the Greek idiom for fecisti ut ego cernerem.

539. Et putrios fædåsti, &c. "And hast defiled with his death a father's sight." Patrios for paternos. A dead body was always believed by the ancients to have a polluting effect on those who were near it, or touched it. The poet, by a beautiful image, makes the contamination extend to the very look which the parent directs towards the corpse of his son. 540. At non ille, &c. Priam, after the death of Hector, betook himself to the Grecian camp, in order to redeem his son from the hands of Achilles. The latter received him well, and granted his request. 541. In hoste. For hosti, or in hostem. 542. Erubuit. Literally, "he blushed at," i. e. he shrunk from the idea of violating

them, and blushed, as it were, at the very thought. 544-550. Senior. "The aged monarch."—Telum imbelle, &c. The same as ipse imbellis telum conjecit, quod vulnus non faceret.—545.
Rauco quod protenus ere. &c. The spear of the aged monarch, thrown by so feeble a hand, struck the boss of his opponent's shield, but was checked in its passage by the brazen plate of the latter, and hung sticking in it without having penetrated to any depth. Heyne, with Ruzus and the greater number of commentators, considers the spear of Priam as hanging, when repelled by the brass, in the leathern covering of his adversary's shield. The brightness of the arms of Pyrrius, however, before noticed by the poet, when he describes that here as ielis et iuce cornscus aliena, seems to imply, as Symmons well remarks, that his shield, which constituted so large and so conspicuous a part of his arms, was not covered; and then the words rauco and protinus (the former of which intimates the ringing sound of the stricken brass, and the latter the quick result of the ineffectual spear) both make against this notion of a covered shield, and of the weapon's hanging in the hide which was over the brass. Valpy suggests that the boss may have been formed of folds of cloth, or any other soft substance, laid on the metal with which the shield itself was plated! Such a boss would be a very singular addition to a shield, and of very little value in dashing aside a fee in battle. 547. Pyrrhus. Supply responPelidæ genitori: illi mea tristia facta. Degeneremque Neoptolemu:n, narrare memento. Nunc morere. Hoc dicens, altaria ad ipsa trementem 55 Traxit, et in multo lapsantem sanguine nati, Implicuitque comam lævå, dextraque coruscum Extulit ac lateri capulo tenus abdidit ensem. Hæc finis Priami fatorum: hic exitus illum Sorte tulit, Trojam incensam, et prolapsa videntem 555 Pergama, tot quondam populis terrisque superbum Regnatorem Asiae. Jacet ingens litore truncus, Avulsumque humeris caput, et sine nomine corpus. At me tum primum sævus circumstetit horror: Obstupui: subiit cari genitoris imago, 560 Ut regem æquævum crudeli vulnere vidi Vitam exhalantem: subiit deserta Creüsa. Et direpta domus, et parvi casus Iuli. Respicio, et, quæ sit me circum copia, lustro Deseruere omnes defessi, et corpera saltu 565 Ad terram misere, aut ignibus ægra dedere.

dit.—Referes ergo have. The future seems to be here used, as frequently in Greek, for, and in conjunction with, the imperative. See Matth. Gr. Gr. § 511. 5. 548. Illi men tristia facta, &c. A screasm. Tell him how much his son has fallen short of those same high qualities which thou hast just now so highly commended in the case of his father.

552-558. Implicuitque comam lævå. "And twined his left hand in his hair." Literally, "twisted his hair with his left hand." 553. Extulit. "Raised on high." Equivalent to sustulit. Erroneously rendered by some, "he drew from its sheath." 554. Hæv finis. "Such veas the end." Though finis is generally mascaline, as in Eclog. i. 68, and elsewhere, yet Virgil makes it feminine, not here only, but in Æn iii. 145. v. 384. 556. Tot populis. The common form would be popularum. 557. Jacet ingens litere truncus, &c. "According to the legend here followed by Virgil, and which Pacuvius also is said to have adopted in one of his tragedies, the body of Priam was dragged to the short, and there left unburied, and a headless trunk. 559. Size stomine corpus. The headless trunk could not be recognized, nor consequently named. Servius supposes an allasion to the fate of Pompey.

559-568. At me tum primum, &c. The poet now returns from the episode of the fall of Troy to the main object of his poem, the departure of Æneas from his native land. 560. Subiit. "Occurred to my thoughts." Supply in mentem. 562. Creüsa. She was the wife of Æneas, and daughter of Priam and Hecuba. 564. Quæ copia. "W: numbers." Copia in the singular for the plural copia.—Description of the place roof, from which he had witnessed the scene of Priam death. 566. Ignibus ægra dedere. "Had yielded themselves at the second of the place."

Jamque adeo super unus eram ; quum limina Vestos luvantem, et tacitam secretă în sede latentem, lyadarida aspicio : dant clara încendia lucem limit, passimque oculos per cuncta ferenti. Ila, sibi infestos eversa ob Pergama Teucros, li punas Danaûm, et deserti conjugis iras, limituas, Trojes et patrise communis Erinys, limituas acce, atque aris invisa sedebat.

570

hunted to the flames," i. e. had in their exhausted state fallen a prey to the flames; had been too much exhausted to rescue themselves from to devoting element. 567. Jamque adeo super unus eram. A mais for unus supereram. Limina servantem. "Keeping closely milin the threshold." Plaut. Aul. i. 1. 42. Intus serva. Cirt. i. 2. 165. Hane sinus servers apud me. This line, and all that follow to the 388th inclusive, are enclosed by many editors in brackets, on the ground that the verses in question are not found in the oldest and hest manuscripts of Virgil, and contain also a sentiment unworthy of a here. "That they are Virgil's has not been," observes Symmons, and, from their intrinsic character, cannot be questioned; and it is also certain that they are made essentially necessary by what immediately succeeds in the speech of Venus. The tradition preserved by Servine is, that they were omitted by Tucca and Varius, on their revision the Encid, as inconsistent with the account given of Helen Iv Desphobus, in the sixth book, and as unworthy of the hero, who is represented in them as about to war upon a defenceless woman. Neither these objections, however, is a very strong one. For, as has been remarked, why might not Helen, in the beginning of this fata. the, betray Deiphobus; and subsequently, on not finding her treachery respond with her hope of reconciliation with Mcnelaus, fly to the setumy of Vesta's temple? With respect to the second objection, may be remarked, that the poet who could make his hero a passive sector of the murder of his aged monarch, might very naturally,

More that, represent him as about to slay a woman."

1809-574. Tyndarida. Helen; called here, by a feminine patronymic, Tyndaria, because the daughter of Leda, who was the wife of Tyndarus. 570. Erranti, passinaque, &c. Here cuncta, as denoting mion or aggregation, and as therefore more intensive in its character, is employed, instead of omnia.—Heyne, in commenting on erranti, makes Encus to have descended from the palace-roof, but to be still wandering through the deserted palace: "per region vacuum." It would appear that he had by this time left the palace, but was still on the high ground of the citadel, where the temple of Vesta stood. Compare line 632. 571. Illa sibi infectos, &c. The order of construction is as follows: "Illa communis Erinys Troja et patrie, prametuens Teacros assesses sibi ob eversa Pergama, &c., abdiderat csse. 573. Prame meas. "Fearing in anticipation," i. e. anticipating, in her fears, the wageance of. 574. Invisa. "A hateful object." Heyne and many ethers make invisa have the meaning here of "unseen," or "screened from view" This however wants spirit. Voss gives invisa the same

Exarsere ignes animo: subit ira cadentem	575
Ulcisci patriam, et sceleratas sumere pœnas.	_
Scilicet hac Spartam incolumis, patriasque Mycenas,	
Aspiciet, partoque ibit regina triumpho?	
Conjugiumque, domumque, patres, natosque videbit,	
Iliadum turba et Phrygiis comitata ministris?	580
Occiderit ferro Priamus? Troja arserit igni?	
Dardanium toties sudârit sanguine litus?	
Non ita: namque, etsi nullum memorabile nomen	
Femineâ in pæna est, nec habet victoria laudem,	
Extinxisse nefas tamen, et sumsisse merentis	585
Laudábor pænas ; animumque explêsse juvabit	
Ultricis flammæ, et cineres satiâsse meorum.	
Talia jactabam, et furiata mente ferebar;	
Quum mihi se, non ante oculis tam clara, videndam	
Obtulit, et purâ per noctem in luce refulsit	590
Alma parens, confessa deam, qualisque videri	
1	

force that we have given it, except that he connects it in construction

with aris, "an object of loathing unto the very altar."

575-530. Iques. "The fires (of indignation)." 576. Et sceleratas sumere pænas. "And to inflict the vengeance which her guilt deserved." We have followed Wunderlich in the explanation of sceleratus pænas, which he makes equivalent to pænas sceleris. 577. Scilicet have, &c. "Shall she then?" Scilicet here expresses bitter irony.—Mycenas. Figuratively used here for Graciam. Any particular reference to the city of Mycenæ itself would be wrong, since the nature place of Heien was Sparta. 573. Ibit. Equivalent here to incedet, or ingredictur in Graciam urbem. 579. Conjugium. Put for conjugem, and the reference is to Menclaus.—Patres. For parentes. One of Menage's manuscripts had domunque patris, "and her father's home." But patres is required in connexion with natas. There are several complaints against this line made by the commentators: one of which is, that it would be impossible for Helen to see her parents, b-cause Jove was her immortal sire, while Leda and Tyndarus were both by this time numbered with the dead. Wagner, therefore, excludes the line as spurious from the text. It may be urged in defence of it, however, that Æneas speaks generally, and under strong excitement. An acquaintance with the more minute parts of Helen's history would change the hero into a mythologist. 530. Et Phrygiis ministris. "And by Trojan attendants," i. e. Trojan captives assigned to her as slaves.

583-592. Non ita, "It shall not be so."—Nullum memorabile nomen. "No memorable name," i. e. no glory. Compare Nühden, "nulla gloria." 585. Nafas. Put here for nefariam feminam. 587. Ultricis flammæ. The genitive depends in construction on explésse as a verb of plenty. 538. Ferebar. "Was getting hurried away," i. e. from all self-control. 591. Confessa deam. "Having confessed herself

olis et quanta solet; dextrâque prehensum uit. roscoque hæc insuper addidit ore: quis indomitas tantus dolor excitat iras? furis? aut quonam nostri tibi cura recessit? 595 rius aspicies, ubi fessum atate parentem ris Anchisen? superet conjuxne Creüsa, iusque puer? quos omnes undique Graize n errant acies; et, ni mea cura resistat, ammæ tulerint, inimicus et hauserit ensis. 600 ibi Tyndaridis facies invisa Lacænæ, usve Paris; divûm inclementia, divûm, rertit opes, sternitque a culmine Trojam. : namque omnem, quæ nunc obducta tuenti les hebetat visus tibi, et humida circum 605 t, nubem cripfam : tu ne qua parentis time, neu præceptis parere recusa.

*s." Supply se. More freely, "a goddess confessed." 592.

in 303. Aut quonam nostri, &c. There appears to be some referthis to the aged Anchises, beloved in earlier days by Venus, in her son is now abandoning, instead of showing regard for his parent by rescuing his father from harm. 597. Liqueris. may est have left."—Superet. For supersit. 599. Et ni mea ristat, &c. "And whom, unless my care oppose (as oppose it he flames will by this time have swept away." Observe the force of the present tense in resistat, carrying with it the pertulerint and hauserit, and indicating an action still going on ardian care of Venus is continually interposing to save, and the and hostile sword are as continually attempting to destroy. It herefore, to say, with some commentators, that resistat, tulerint, serit, are here employed for restitisset, tulissent, and hausisset. In tibi Tyndaridis, &c. Troy falls by the stern decree of fate, len and Paris are but the immediate agents in effecting its l. It appears that Helen has been mentioned before; which is r presumption that the disputed lines (ver. 567, seqq.) are

i07. Et humida circum caligat. "And (all) humid spreads a around," i.e. and with its humid or misty veil conceals from movements of higher powers. The nubes or "cloud" here the Homeric νέφος, which conceals the gods from mortal view the Homeric νέφος, which conceals the gods from mortal view out to fail before some overpowering foe. With the passage mpare Hom. II. v. 127. Milton's Par. L. xi. 411. 606. Tu ne entis, &c. "Do thou (therefore), fear not any commands of nt," i.e. of me thy parent. These commands are given at line leyne finds fault with the present verse, and thinks that Virgil ave made a correction in it had time been allowed him for a sion of his voem. He regardeth words tu ne qua, &c., and

Hic, ubi disjectas moles avulsaque saxis
Saxa vides, mixtoque undantem pulvere fumum,
Neptunus muros, magnoque emota tridenti
Fundamenta quatit, totamque a sedibus urbem
Eruit. Hic Juno Scæas sævissima portas
Prima tenet, sociumque furens a navibus agmen
Ferro accincta, vocat.
Jam summas arces Tritonia, respice, Pallas
Insedit, nimbo effulgens et Gorgone sævå.
Ipse Pater Danais animos viresque secundas

"parum commode interposita." Wagner, on the other hand, maintains, very correctly, that they assign, in fact, the reason why Venus removes the veil from the eyes of her son, namely, in order that he may trust in her and obey her commands; and that the passage in a prose form would run as follows: ac, ne forte matris jussa timeas, omnem nubem eripiam, &c. He therefore places a colon after eripiam, instead of the semicolon of the common text.

608-614. Disjectus moles, &c. By moles are here meant vast frazments of masonry originally belonging to the walls and stately edifices of Troy. 609. Mixtoque undantem, &c. "And waving smoke with intermingled dust." A graphic description of the overthrow of a city, which is partly destroyed by fire, partly levelled to the ground. 610. Neptunus. Virgil here imitates the passage in Homer, where Neptune and Apollo are represented as destroying the rampart of the Greeks. 11. xii. 17. seqq.) It will be observed that in this passage, and in what immediately follows, the deities most hostile to the Trajans are enumerated; namely, Neptune, Juno, and Minerva.-Emota. "Moved out of (their resting places)," i. c. torn out of the ground. 612. Hic. Pointing to another quarter.-Juno Scaas savissima, &c. most implacable, occupies foremost the Scean gates," i. c. foremost in the array of hostile deities. Juno, in advance of the rest, takes her station at the Seæan gate.—The Seæan gate faced the sea and the encampment of the Greeks. Hence most frequent mention is made of it by the poets. It was, moreover, the gate through which the Greeks entered the city. Troy had five other gates. 613. Socium agmen. "Her confederate band." Referring to the Greeks.

615-618. Respice. "Mark well." Respicio indicates more here than the common adspicio. It implies, also, attende et considera. 616. Nimbo effulgens, &c. Most commentators make nimbus signify here "a bright cloud." This, however, is erroneous. A bright cloud would indicate a propitious deity, whereas a dark and stormy cloud denotes an angry one. The nimbus here is a dark storm-cloud, surrounding the form of the hostile Minerva, and rendered fearfully gleaming, along with the person of the goddess, by the fires of Troy.—Gorgone savā. Alluding to the ægis of Minerva, on which was the head of the Gorgon Medusa. 617. Ipse Pater. "Father Jove himself." Jupiter was not personally hostile to the Trojans but he was competted to obey the decree of fate; and this opposition would there

fore be a conclusive argument with Æneas to flee

Sufficit; ipse deos in Dardana suscitat arma.
Eripe, nate, fugam, finemque impone labori.
Nusquam abero, et tutum patrio te limine sistam.
Dixerat; et spissis noctis se condidit umbris.
Apparent diræ facies, inimicaque Trojæ

620

Numina magna deûm.

Tum vero omne mihi visum considere in ignes Ilium, et ex imo verti Neptunia Troja:
Ac veluti, summis antiquam in montibus ornum Quum, ferro accisam crebrisque bipennibus, instant Eruere agricolæ certatim; illa usque minatur, Et tremefacta comam concusso vertice nutat; Vulneribus donec paullatim evicta supremum Congemuit, traxitque jugis avulsa ruinam.
Descendo, ac, ducente deo, flammam inter et hostes

Expedior : dant tela locum, flammæque recedunt.

630

625

619-623 Eripe fugam. "Snatch a hasty flight."—Labori. Aliading to his exertions in the fight. 620. Abero. Supply a te. 622. Dira facies. "Appalling forms." 623. Numina magna deum. "The mighty divinities of the gods," i. e. the mighty gods. The dira facies and the numina magna are in strictness to be blended, and indicate, in fact, the same objects, the appalling forms of the greater divinities.

625-631. Neptunia. Troy is called "Neptunian," because its walls were built by Neptune in conjunction with Apollo. 626. Ac veluti, &c. Construe as follows: Ac veluti quum agricola, in summis montibus, certatim instant erucre antiquam ornum, accisam ferro crebrisque bipennibus. No apodosis, it will be perceived, follows here, yet one may be easily supplied by the mind. Troy seemed to fall, just as an aged tree yields to the frequent blows of the axe on the lofty mountains.—Ornum. Much of the beauty of the comparison lies in this single term. The ancient and time-honoured city of Troy is likened to the tree that has for many a year withstood the blast upon the mountains. 628. Illa usque minatur, &c. "It continually threatens (to fall)." Compare Ecl. ix. 64. 629. Comam. The foliage of the tree is beautifully likened to the locks on the human head. Concusso vertice. Because the shaking of the tree under the frequent blows is most perceptible at the top. 631. Ruizam. This means other trees, as well as earth, shrubs, stones, &c. which it has carried along with it in its fall.

632-633. Descendo. "I descend (from the citadel)," i. e. from the height on which the citadel, palace, and other buildings stood. Consult note on line 570.—Ducente deo. "The goddess being my guide." Literally, "leading me onward." Deus is here equivalent to the Greek η 3εός, and takes the place of dea. The use of 3εός for 3εά is frequent smong the Greek tragic writers. 633. Expedior. "I make my way in safety." Literally, "I am extricated." i. e. from every danger.—Flammæ. Heyne objects to this repetition of flammæ, after flammam in the previous line, and thinks that Virgil would have corrected it on a

Atque, ubi jam patriæ perventum ad limina sedis,
Antiquasque domos, genitor, quem tollere in altos
Optabam primum montes, primumque petebam,
Abnegat excisâ vitam producere Trojâ,
Exsiliumque pati. Vos O! quibus integer ævi
Sanguis, ait, solidæque suo stant robore vires,
Vos agitate fugam.
Me si cœlicolæ voluissent ducere vitam,
Has mibi servâssent sedes. Satis una, superque,
Vidimus excidia, et captæ superavimus urbi.
Sic, O sic positum affati discedite corpus.
Ipse manu mortem inveniam. Miserebitur hostis,
Exuviasque petet. Facilis jactura sepulchri.
Janpridem invisus divis, et inutilis, annos

revision of the Ænead. But it is, in reality, intentional on the part of the poet. for *lammæ* stands opposed to *flammam*, just as telu does to hostes.

634-643. Perventum. "I was come." Supply est a me or mihi. 635. Tollere. "To take up and bear." 636. Primumque petebam. "And whom I sought for first of all." 638. Integer axi. "Full of youthful vigour." Literally, "vigorous in respect of (i. e. by reason of) your age." It is an imitation of the Greek. 639. Solidaque suo stant robore. "Need not assistance from others as mine do." 649. Ves agitate fugam. "Do ye make arrangements for flight." With agitate supply animo. Literally, "deliberate upon." "think of." This is the explanation of Burmann, with whom Heyne agrees. 641. Ducere. "To prolong." For producere. 642. Has sedes. Alluding to Troy.—Satis unu superque, &c. "Enough, and more than enough (is it, that) I have beheld one sacking." Alluding to the capture and sack of Troy by Hercules, in the reign of Laomedon. 643. Et captæ superavimus urbi. "It is enough for me to have lived through one capture of Troy; I wish not to survive a second one."

614-646. Sic, O sic positum, &c. We have placed the comma after the first sic, thus connecting the interjection with the second, which makes a more emphatic reading. Anchises appears to have thrown himself on the ground, in an agony of grief, and to have compared his body, while in this posture, to a corpse already laid out, and prepared for the funeral pile .- Affati. "Having addressed," i. e. for the last The relatives bade farewell to a corpse by thrice repeating the word Vale! "farewell." 645. Manu. "By some hand." Wagner insists that manu means here "by my own hand." We have preferred, however, the simpler interpretation of Heyne.-Miserchitur hastis, &c. Anchises means that he will die by the hand of some one of the enemy, who will slay him in order to put an end to his misery, and, at the same time, to obtain his spoils. 646. Facilis jactura sepulchri. "The loss of a tomb is easy (to endure)." His corpse will be left unburied by the foe, but this will be a matter comparatively trivial. The loss of a tomb, however, was in general regarded as a most dreadful calamity. 647-654. Inutilis. "Useless to my fellow men." He was enfeebled

Demoror, ex quo me divûm pater, atque hominum rex Fulminis afflavit ventis, et contigit igni. Talia perstabat memorans, fixusque manebat. 650 Nos contra, effusi lacrimis, conjuxque Creüsa, Ascaniusque, omnisque domus, ne vertere secum Cuncta pater, fatoque urguenti incumbere vellet. Abnegat; inceptoque, et sedibus hæret in îsdem. Rursus in arma feror, mortemque miserrimus opto: 655 Nam quod consilium, aut quæ jam fortuna dabatur ! Mene efferre pedem, genitor, te posse relicto Sperast: ? tantumque nefas patrio excidit ore ? Si nihil ex tantâ Superis placet urbe relinqui, 660 Et sedet hoc animo, perituræque addere Troiæ Teque tuosque juvat; patet isti janua leto; Jamque aderit multo Priami de sanguine Pyrrhus, Natum ante ora patris, patrem qui obtruncat ad aras. Hoc erat, alma parens, quod me per tela, per ignes Eripis, ut mediis hostem in penetralibus, utque 665 Ascanium, patremque meum, juxtaque Creüsam, Alterum in alterius mactatos sanguine cernam?

by age, and crippled, moreover, by the thunderbolt of Jove.—Annos demoror. "I delay the passing years," i. e. I drag out existence. He compares himself figuratively to one who, in his eafeeb ed and crippled state, seems actually to retard the years of his existence as they roll on. 649. Fulminis afflavit ventis. "Breathes on me with the blasts of his thunder," i. e. blasted me with his thunderbolt. Anchises, according to the Greek poets, was struck with thunder by Jupiter, for having divulged his intimacy with Venus. This left him, not blind, as some maintain, but enfeebled and crippled. Compare line 734. 650. Fixus. "Fixed in his resolve." 651. Effusi lacrimis. For effusi in lacrimiss. Equivalent, as Wagner remarks, to multis cum lacrimis oravimus. 652. Vertere. "To ruin." Put for evertere. 653. Fatoque urguent incumbere. "And to hasten the doom that was urging on to overwhelm them." The literal force of incumbere is well explained by Heyne Urgent, que instant; his si incumbimus, ea impellimus, ut proruant." 654. Islam. Contracted for iislam.

654. Isdem. Contracted for iisdem.
655-670. Rursus in arma feror. "Again I fly to arms." This is still further followed out in lines 671, 672. 657. Efferre pedem. Equivalent to discedere. 658. Sperásti. "Didst thou expect." 660. Et sedet hoc animo. "And this resolution remains fixed in thy bosom." 661. Isti leto. "For that death which thou covetest." Observe the force of iste as referring to the person spoken to. There is a reference to ver. 645. 664. Iloc erat, quod. "Was it for this that?" More literally, "was it this on account of which?" Quod is in the accusative, governed by ob understood. 665. Eripis. Observe the beautiful use of the present tense. The hero wanders back in thought to the scenes strongh which he had just passed, and fancies that his goddess mother

675

680

68E

Arma, viri, ferte arma: vocat lux ultima victos.
Reddite me Danais; sinite instaurata revisam
Prœlia. Numquam omnes hodie moriemur inulti.
Hinc ferro accingor rursus clypeoque sinistram
Insertabam aptans, meque extra tecta ferebam.
Ecce autem, complexa pedes, in limine conjux
Hærcbat, parvumque patri tendebat Iulum:
Si periturus abis, et nos rape in omnia tecum;
Sin aliquam expertus sumtis spem ponis in armis,
Hanc primum tutare domum. Cui parvus Iulus,
Cui pater, et conjux quondam tua dicta relinozor?

Cui pater, et conjux quondam tua dicta relinozor l'
Talia vociferans gemitu tectum omne replebat;
Quum subitum dictuque oritur mirabile monstrum:
Namque manus inter, mœstorumque ora parentum,
Ecce! levis summo de vertice vizus Iuli
Fundere lumen apex, tactuque innoxia molles
Lambere flamma comas, et circum tempora pasci.
Nos pavidi trepidare metu, crinemque flagrantem
Excutere, et sanctos restinguere fontibus ignes.
At pater Anchises oculos ad sidera lætus
Extulit, et cælo palmas cum voce tetendit:
Jupiter omnipotens, precibus si flecteris ullis,

is still shielding him from harm. 668. Arma. On his return home, Encas may be supposed to have disarmed himself.—Vocat lux ultims victos. "Their last hour now calls upon the vanquished." Equivalent to manet nos mors, or moriendum est, but far more powerfully expressed.

pressed. 670. Nunquam. 'A strong negation for nullo modo. 671-678. Accinyor. "I gird myself." 672. Insertabam. "Was in the act of inserting." 674. Harcbat. "Kept clinging to them." 675. Periturus. "Resolved to perish." 678. Conjux quandam test dicta. "Whom you once regarded as your wife, but now abandon to the foe." This appeal to the affections of Æneas, combined with the insimuated fatility of the attempt, is highly wrought.

689-684. Monstrum. "A prodigy." 681. Manus inter maderumque, &c. "Amid the embraces and parting words of his sorrowing purents," i. e. while his sorrowing purents held him in their fond embrace, and were bidding a last farewell to each other. We have mode ora here, with Thiel, equivalent to sermones. Most commentators, however, explain it by oculos. 682. Levis apex. "A light, tufflike flame." Apex and flamma are synonymous here; or perhaps apes flammaque is a hendyadis for apes flamma. It will be remembered that Livy (i. 39. 41.) records a like phenomenon to have portended the elevation of Servius Tullius to the regal dignity. Compare also Plin N. II. ii. 36.

685-691. Trepidare. The historical infinitive, for trepidabant. 686. Fontibus. Put for fonte, and this for aquá. 688. Palmas Consult note on line 93, book l. That this was the ordinary attitude in the consult note on line 93, book l.

s: hoc tantum: et, si pietate meremur, 690 e auxilium, pater, atque hesc omina firma. fatus erat senior: subitoque fragore zevum, et, de cœlo lapsa, per umbras, em ducens, multa cum luce cucurrit. nma super labentem culmina tecti. 696 Idæâ claram se condere silvâ. aque vias: tum longo limite sulcus a, et late circum loca sulfure fumant. victus genitor se tollit ad auras. e deos, et sanctum sidus adorat. 700 nulla mora est; sequor, et, qua ducitis, adsum. servate domum, servate nepotem: hoc augurium, vestroque in numine Troja est. idem, nec, nate, tibi comes ire recuso. t ille: et jam per mœnia clarior ignis propiusque æstus incendia volvunt. care pater, cervici imponere nostræ: to humeris, nec me labor iste gravabit. umque cadent, unum et commune periclum,

also above, ver. 407. iii. 207. Hor. Carm. iii. 23. 1. 690. "Regard us," i. e. look on us with an eve of pity.—Hoo This only do I entreat of thee," i. e. I ask this, and no ply te rogo. 691. Atque hase omina firma. "And confirm i," i. e. put the stamp of truth upon them, by giving us some expressive of thy will.

Intonuit Levum. This was a good omen. Compare the finelli: "Qua enim nobis leves, a deis destra proveniunt."

En. ix. 631. 698. Sulcus. "The furrow" traced by the sky. 699. Victus. "Overcome," i. e. prevailed on, convess signs.—Se tollit ad auras. "Raises himself erect," i. s. ourd, on which he had been lying. 701. Nulla mora est. sec. 723. Vestrum hoc augurium, &c. Anchises, skilled inferred, from the tufted flame on the head of Iulus, that as destined to prove a great light unto Trojan affairs, and to ther land. The peal of thunder confirms him in his belief, exclaims that Troy is under the protection of heaven, and follow the fortunes of his race.

Clarior ignis auditur. "The roar of the flames is bee and more distinct." Observe the force of the present in 1 of the plural in incendia. 707. Imponere. "Place thy-

Literally, "be thou placed upon." Present imperative equivalent to impone te. 708. Nec me labor iste gravabit. marning very beautiful in the employment here of the e, but which cannot very well be conveyed in a direct "nor will that burden oppress me, since it is thousall be bearing." 709. Quo res cumque cadent. "In

Una salus ambobus crit. Mihi parvus Iulus 716 Sit comes, et longe servet vestigia conjux. Vos, famuli, quæ dicam, animis advertite vestris. Est urbe egressis tumulus, templumque vetustum Desertæ Cereris, juxtaque antiqua cupressus, Religione patrum multos servata per annos: 715 Hanc ex diverso sedem veniemus in unam. Tu, genitor, cape sacra manu, patriosque Penates: Me, bello e tanto digressum, et cæde recenti. Attrectare nefas, donce me flumine vivo 720 Hæc fatus, latos humeros, subjectaque colla, Veste super fulvique insternor pelle leonis. Succedoque oneri : dextræ se parvus Iulus Implicuit, sequiturque patrem non passibus æquis: Pone subit conjux. Ferimur per opaca locorum; Et me, quem dudum non ulla injecta movebant Tela, neque adverso glomerati ex agmine Graii,

whatever way things shall fall out," i. e. whatever may be our lot. Observe the tmesis in quocumque. 711. Sit comes mihi. "Be my companion," i. e. take me by the hand.—Et longe servet vestigia conjus. Creiusa is directed to follow at some distance in the rear of the party, and the domestics are sent off in different directions, lest so large a number of persons keeping together might lead to discovery on the part of the foc.

712-720. Quæ dicam, animis, &c. "Attend to what I am going to say." Literally, "turn yourselves in your minds to those things which I shall say:" vertite vosmetipsos in vestris animis ad ca qua dicam.-Est urbe caressis, &c. "There is, as one goes forth from the city, a hillock, and an old temple of Ceres which has been left deserted during the siege." Commentators differ in opinion as to the true force of the epithet deserta. Some make it mean "bereft of her daughter Procerpina." This, however, is too far-fetched. Others see in it an allusion to the temple's being without a priest, Polyphortes, who had filled that station, having been slain in the course of the war. (En. vi. 481.) We have given, however, what seems the most natural interpretation-716. Ex diverso. "From different directions." More closely, "(each) from a different quarter." With direrso supply itinere or loco. 717. Cipe sacra manu. &c. See above on ver. 293. 719. Plumine ziss. "In some running stream." Nothing sacred could be touched, observes Valpy, no sacrifice offered, without purification by washing in some flowing water; but particularly this must be observed by a person polluted with blood.

721-729. Latos humeros, &c. "I am covered over as to my broad shoulders," &c. The verb superinsternor is divided by tmesis. 725 Per opaca locorum. A Gracism for per opaca loca. See above a ver. 332. 727. Adverso glomerati ex agmine Graii. Wunderlich in

mmes terrent aura, conus excitat omnis, sum, et pariter comitique onerique timentem, que propinquabam portis, omnemque videbar e viam, subito quum creber ad aures adesse pedum sonitus; genitorque per umbram ciens, Nate, exclamat, fuge, nate; propinquant: tes clypeos atque æra micantia cerno. mihi nescio quod trepido male numen amicum Namque, avia cursu am eripuit mentem. equor, et nota excedo regione viarum, misero conjux fatone crepta Creiisa tit, erravitne via, seu lassa resedit, um: nec post oculis est reddita nostris. 740 rius amissam respexi, animumve reflexi, tumulum antique Cereris sedemque sacratam ius: hic demum collectis omnibus una ; et comites, natumque, virumque fefellit.

at glomerati ex agmine cannot be joined in construction, and radingly makes glomerati equivalent to densi, and ex adverso, to stantes in acis adversa. This, however, is far from corfice expression glomerati Graii refers merely to the parties of breaking off at different times from the main body, which last as continually in motion; such being, as is well known, the force

734. Omnemque videbar, &c. "And seemed to have accomin safety my whole route (through the city)." Wagner: Visiki jam omnem viam per urbem feliciter ac sine periculo em-

We have retained, in accordance with this, the reading of the rext, viam. Heyne, however, adopts in its stead vicem, the small emendation of Markland, giving it the meaning of "perior "fortunam." This cannot be allowed, since, if we read correct Latinity will require that evasisse be changed to evitasse. The ver. 443:—"Nec ullas vitavisse vices Danaûm." 733. iens. "Looking forth into the distance." Being raised on the rat of Eness, he could see farther before him. 734. Ardentes, &c. Ardentes and micantia refer to the reflected light of the ration.

744. Hic mihi nescio quod, &c. "Here, I know not what adower robbed me, trembling with alarm, of my already bewilnind," i. e. deprived me, already in a state of confusion and of all calm reflection. 737. Notá excedo regione viarum. "Quit wm direction of the road." So Lucret. ii. 230. Rectá regione sinare. Compare also En. vii. 215. ix. 385. 738. Heu, misjus, &c. Construe as follows: Heu, incertum (cst) conjusus erepta misero fato, substitit, erravitue via, &c. Heyne supsihi with misero, and joins fato in construction with substitit, isch is extremely harsh. 742. Tumulum. Supply ad.—Una

Quem non incusavi amens hominumque deorumque? Aut quid in eversa vidi crudelius urbe? Ascanium, Anchisenque patrem, Teucrosque Penates Commendo sociis, et curva valle recondo: Ipse urbem repeto, et cingor fulgentibus armis. Stat casus renovare omnes, omnemque reverti **750** Per Trojam, et rursus caput objectare periclis. Principio muros, obscuraque limina portæ, Qua gressum extuleram, repeto; et vestigia retro Observata sequor per noctem, et lumine lustro. Horror ubique animos, simul ipsa silentia terrent. 755 Inde domum, si forte pedem, si forte, tulisset, Me refero: irrucrant Danai, et tectum omne tenebant. Ilicet ignis edax summa ad fastigia vento Volvitur; exsuperant flammæ; furit æstus ad auras. Procedo, et Priami sedes, arcemque, reviso. 760 Et jam porticibus vacuis, Junonis asylo,

defuit, et comites, &c. Wagner very correctly remarks, that the idea of abandonment is to be implied from defuit, and that fefellit is to be regarded as equivalent to έλαθεν ἀπολιποῦσα.

Custodes lecti, Phoenix et dirus Ulixes

745-759. Quem nom incusavi, &c. "It was not for nothing, observes Dryden, "that this passage was related with all these tender circumstances:—Æneas told it; Dido heard it." Deorumque. Weichert, in order to avoid the hypermeter, reads Deúmque. Virgil, heaver, appears purposely to have employed the hypermeter here, in order to avoid the unpleasant sound proceed by the four times repeated syllable umque, namely, natumque, virumque, hominumque, desmque. 750. Stat casus renovure omnes. "My resolution stands fixed to renew all risks." Sententia is understood. 752. Obscuraque limins porta. "And the obscure threshold of the gate," i. e. the threshold obscured by the gloom of night, and therefore more screened from observation than another entrance would have been. 754. Lumine lutro. Equivalent merely to circumspicio. 756. Si forte pedem, &c. The repetition of si forte, observes Valpy, well represents the mixed hopes and fears of Æneas. 759. Exsuperant flammae, &c. "The flames gain the mastery; the tide of fire rages to the skies."

760-770. Procedo, et Priami sedes, &c. Finding his own abole wrapped in flames, and discovering no traces of Creusa, Æneas now hastens to the citadel, and to the palace of Priam, hoping to find her there, near her father's ruined home. 761 Porticibus vacuis, Juneanis asylo. "In the deserted porticos, in the asylum of Juno," i. e. in the deserted porticos of the temple of Juno. The porticos are here called "vacuis" because deserted by their usual occupants. There was according to the poet, a temple of Juno on the high ground of the citadel, which enjoyed the privilege of an asylum, or place of refuge for crimitals. The friend and preceptor of Achilles. Complete

ENEIDOS LIB. II.

am asservabant: huc undique Troïa gaza sis crepta adytis, mensæque deorum, resque auro solidi, captivaque vestis 765 ritur. Pueri et pavidæ longo ordine matres circum. ; quin etiam voces jactare per umbram, vi clamore vias, mœstusque Creiisam dquam ingeminans iterumque iterumque vocavi. 770 enti, et tectis urbis sine fine furenti, ĸ simulacrum, atque ipsius umbra Creüsæ nihi ante oculos, et notâ major imago. pui, steteruntque comæ, et vox faucibus hæsit. sic affari, et curas his demere dictis: 775 tantum insano juvat indulgere dolori, cis conjux? non hæc sine numine divûm unt: nec te comitem portare Creüsam ut ille sinit superi regnator Olympi.

of Proper Names. 764. Mensæque deorum. Cerda thinks that are meant, from which oracles were given: "Fortasse hæ sunt, oracula reddebantur, quasque Græci τριπόδους vocant." e probable, however, that tables of solid gold or silver are inon which costly viands and other offerings were wont to be ex-The Romans had such at their Lectisternia. 765. Auro For e solido auro. 766. Pueri et matres. These are the cap-bout to be dragged into slavery. 770. Ingeminans. "Oft ng (the name).' 779. Tectis urbis. "Amid the dwellings of the city." Equito intra urbis mænia. 773. Et nota major imago. "And her larger than the one known (in life)," i. e. larger than life, indiaccording to Cerda and Heyne, that she had already become a The former of these scholars has collected numerous passages ive of this belief. 774. Steterunt. By systole, to adopt the ge of grammarians, for steterunt. It is probable, however thave here the ancient pronunciation; at least the analogy language is in favour of it. 775. Turn sic affuri, &c. Sermarks, that this verse is said to have been wanting in the number of manuscripts. It is, however, found in all at the day .- With offaci and demere we may supply carpit, although eater to make them historical infinitives, for the imperfect. rlich understands visa est, from the previous sentence. 778. comitem portare Crewsam. We have here given the reading mer. That of Heyne is Nec te hinc comitem asportare Creusam, s the lection also of the common text. Wagner thinks that the which Heyne follows owed its origin to Servius, who, having d that some manuscripts had nee te comitem hine asporture m, directed the hine to be put back after the te, in order to the line scan. Asportane is altogether too prossic. 779. Ille w. "You ruler." Pointing to the sky. Longa tibi exsilia, et vastum maris æquor arandum: Et terram Hesperiam venies, ubi Lydius, arva Inter opima virûm, leni fluit agmine Thybris. Illic res lætæ, regnumque, et regia conjux Parta tibi: lacrimas dilectæ pelle Creusæ. Non ego Myrmidonum sedes, Dolopumve, superbas Aspiciam, aut Graiis servitum matribus ibo, Dardanis, et divæ Veneris nurus; Sed me magna deûm Genetrix his detinet oris. Jamque vale, et nati serva communis amozem. Hæc ubi dicta dedit, lacrimantem, et multa volentem Dicere, deseruit, tenuesque recessit in auras Ter conatus ibi collo dare brachia circum; Ter frustra comprensa manus effugit imago, Par levibus ventis, volucrique simillima somno. Sic demum socios consumtâ nocte reviso. Atque hic ingentem comitum affluxisse novorum

785

vanderings from his native land, and hence the plural is used. 781. Terram Hesperiam. Compare £n. i. ver. 530.—Lydius. The Tiber is called Lydian, because for a great part of its course it washes Etruria on one side, and tradition assigned the origin of Etrurian civilization to a colony from Lydia in Asia Minor. 782. Virúm. The Latin race are meant. Burmann, with very little propriety or taste, joins opima virúm in construction, "populous," "rich in men."—A grave objection is here made by some critics. Æneas hears from Creüm that he is destined to settle in Hesperia, near the river Tiber, and yes in the next book we find him attempting a settlement first in Thrace and afterward in Crete. The subject will be found discussed by Wagner and Heyne in their editions of the poet.—Agmine. A term heautifully descriptive. The banks of the stream keep its waters in dense column of march. Virgil has imitated the expression from Ennius, ap. Mucrob. vi. 4. Quod per amanam urben leni fluit agmine fluen. So in Georg. i. 322. Agmen aquarum.

784-792. Parta tibi. "Have been obtained for thee," i. e. from

784-792. Parta tibi. "Have been obtained for thee," i. e. from the fates. 785. Creüsa. The dative is equivalent here to propts Creüsam. 786. Ecreitam ibo. "Shall I go to be a slave unto." Servitum is the supine after a verb of motion. 788. Magna deâm genetrix. "The great mother of the gods," i. e. Cybele. The poet means to imply that Creüsa was taken as a companion by Cybele, and made a nymph in her native land. In further illustration of this passage, it may be remarked that, according to a legend given by Pausanias (x. 26), Creüsa is said to have been made captive by the Greeks, but to have been rescued from them by Cybele and Venus. 789. Nati communic. Alluding to Iulus. 792. Ter conatus. Supply sum. With

the passage compare Georg. iv. 500. Hom. Od. xi. 205.

796-804. Collectam existio pubem. "A band collected for exile."

Existio for existium. Pubes is almost the same as populus; and

127

ENEIDOS LIB. II,

io admirans numerum; matresque virosque, tam exsilio pubem, miserabile vulgus. que convenere, animis opibusque parati, ascumque velim pelago deducere terras. ue jugis summæ surgebat Lucifer Idæ, batque diem; Danaique obsessa tenebant la portarum; nec spes opis ulla dabatur: et sublato montes genitore petivi.

800

ive is in apposition with matresque virosque which precedes. 799. opibusque. "In spirit and in resources." 803. Nec spes opis ibatur. "Nor was any hope afforded of lending aid to my couns04s. Cessi. For discessi.—Montes. We have given here the of Wagner, in place of montem, as found in the ordinary text. ountains generally in the neighbourhood of Troy are meant, not particular.

P. VIRGILII MARONIS

ÆNEIDOS

LIBER TERTIUS.

ARGUMENT.

Æneas proceeds in his relation: he gives an account of the fleat we which he sailed, and the success of his first voyage to Thrace. From the control of the fleat we which he sailed, and the success of his first voyage to Thrace. From the control of the control

Postquam res Asiæ Priamique evertere gentem Immeritam visum Superis, ceciditque superbum Ilium, et omnis humo fumat Neptunia Troja; Diversa exsilia et desertas quærere terras

1-4. Res Asia. "The power of Asia," i.e. the powerful kingd established by the Trojans in Asia. By Asia is here meant what call Asia Minor. 2. Immeritam. "Undeserving of such a fate," i as far as the people themselves were concerned. See Georg. i. 502 Ceciditque superbum, &c. Observe in this whole pessage, the grad descent from generals to particulars: res Asie; Priami gens; any bum Hium; Neptunia Troja. As regards the expression Neptun Troja, consult note on En. ii. 625. 4. Diversa exsilia. "A fartant place of exile." Liversus here obtains the meaning of "distar or "remote," from the intermediate one of "very different." or " like." Mark the force of the plural in exsilia .- Desertas terras. these words the most natural explanation is that adopted by He The allusion is to lands thinly peopled, if peopled at all, wherein Troisn colonists would find room for their new settlement. objects to this, that Latium was by no means a "deserta terra;" but forgets that Eneas is here merely speaking to Dido of a country Auguriis agimur divûm, classemque sub ipsâ

Antandro, et Phrygiæ molimur montibus Idæ,
Incerti quo fata ferant, ubi sistere detur;
Contrahimusque viros. Vix prima inceperat æstas,
Et pater Anchises dare fatis vela jubebat;
Litora quum patriæ lacrimans portusque relinquo,
Et campos ubi Troja fuit. Feror exsul in altum
Cum sociis. natoque, Penatibus, et magnis dîs.
Terra procul vastis colitur Mavortia campis.

which he is to settle, and, having no accurate knowledge of it himseif, presumes, of course, that he will find room there for his intended settlement, or else the gods would not have determined to send him to it.

5-7. Auguriis divám. These were the declaration made to him, respecting his future fate, by the apparition of Hector (Æn. ii. 295, 1972); the lambent flame that played about the temples of Ascaniut (ii. 681.); the course of the falling star, and the thunder on the left (ii. 694.); and, lastly, the interview with the shade of Creüsa. 6. Sub ipså Antandro. "Under the very walls of Antandros." This city was situate on the coast of Troas, at the foot of Mount Alexandra, one of the summits of Ida. Its vicinity afforded an abundant supply of timber for building ships. We must suppose the city to have stood, of course, on ground somewhat elevated, and hence the force of the preposition sub. 7. Sistere. "To settle." More literally, "to place (i. e. establish) ourselves." Supply nosmet. In ver. 117. sistere is active.

8-12. Prima æstas. "The first days of summer." Equivalent to cestatis prima pars. Troy is said to have been destroyed in the beginning of spring.—Dare fatis vela. "To give our suils to the fates." i. e. to sail forth with Heaven as our guide. Heyne makes fatis here the ablative, and equivalent to propter deorum jussa et monita; and he condemns the dative, which we have preferred following, as incorrect in point of Latinity. He manages in this way to spoil a very poetic idea. Besides, if we can say vela dare ventis, we surely can, with qual correctness, say vela dare fatis. 11. Fuit. "Once was."-In altum. Supply mare. 12. Penatibus et magnis dis. "The penates (of Troy), and the gods (of the nation)." The penates and great gods must not be confounded together, although this has been done in their case by several of the commentators. The penates are the deities who watched over Troy as over a large household, and had charge of the public hearth of the city. The great gods are those worshipped by the whole Trojan race, as well within as without the walls of Troy. The great gods, therefore, were always the same, but the penates were different in different cities of the same land. It has been observed that the exordium of this book is peculiarly beautiful; and the book itself, which is modelled after the Odyssey, abounds with incident, and with illustrations of geography, mythology, and early domestic life.

18-18. Terra Mavortia. See Index of Proper Names, s. v. Thracia.

Thraces arant, acri quondam regnata Lycurgo;
Hospitium antiquum Trojæ, sociique Penates,
Dum fortuna fuit. Feror huc, et litore curvo
Mœnia prima loco, fatis ingressus iniquis;
Æneadasque meo nomen de nomine fingo.
Sacra Dionææ matri divisque ferebam,
Auspicibus cœptorum operum; superoque nitentem
Cœlicolûm regi mactabam in litore tacrum.
Forte fuit juxta tumulus, quo cornea summo
Virgulta, et densis hastilibus horrida myrtus.

Accessi: viridenque ab humo convellere silvam

As Thrace was not very distant from the Troad, Servius here gives to procul its original import, pro oculis.—Vastis campis. The allusion here is specially to the Thracian Chersonese. 14. Thraces arent. This is a parenthesis; regnata agreeing with terra. There is a similar construction in Æn. i. 12. 532.—Acri Lycurgo. "By the stern Lycurgus." He is spoken of in fable as an enemy to Bacchus, whom he drove from Thrace and compelled to seek protection from Thetis. See Index of Proper Names. 15. Hospitium antiquum. "An ancient place of hospitality." The tie of hospitality was cemented, in ancient times, between not only individuals, but whole communities, All strangers, therefore, coming from the one nation would be hospitably received by the other.—Sociique penates. This amounts to what, in modern parlance, would be styled a league offensive and defensive. 16. Dum fortuna fuit. "While fortune was ours," i. e. while we were fortunate as a people. 17. Mania prima. The Roman writers generally call this place Enos, which is the name of a city on the coast of Thrace, at the mouth of the Hebrus. See Plin. N. H. iv. 11. But, according to Homer (II. iv. 520), Enos existed before the Trojan war. As Æneas calls the inhabitants of his new city Æneale, the poet must have had in view some such name for the place at Ænca (Αἴνεια). Of course the settlement in question is purely fabulous,-Fatis iniquis. "With the fates directly opposed to our making it a permanent place of abode.

19-25. Dionae matri. "To my Dionean mother." Venus is called "Dionean" from Dione her mother. She was, according to Homer (II. v. 370), the daughter of Dione and Jove. The more common legend made her to have sprung from the foam of the sea.—Divisque. "And to the other deities." Equivalent to et ceteris deis. Compare the well-known Greek form of expression, Zeō seal Seoi. \$1.

Auspicibus captorum operum. "The favourers of my works (the begun."—Nitentem. Alluding to the custom of offering schite victims to Jupiter. 23. Hastilibus. "Spear-like shoots." The long-tapering branches of the tree, observes an anonymous commentator, are properly termed hastilia, "spears," or "spear-shaped;" but the word has a peculiar propriety here, as it alludes to the spears and darts with which Polydorus has been transfixed, and which has grown up into these trees. 24. Viridem silvam. "The verdant wood," i. e. the shoots of

ANTEIDOS LIR. III.

s, ramis tegerem ut frondentibus aras,
dum et dictu video mirabile monstrum.
use prima solo ruptis radicibus arbor
r, huic atro liquuntur sanguine guttse,
am tabo maculant. Mihi frigidus horror
a quatit, gelidusque coit formidine sanguis.
et alterius lentum convellere vimen
r, et causas penitus tentare latentes:
alterius sequitur de cortice sanguis.
novens animo, nymphas venerabar agrestes,
amque patrem, Geticis qui præsidet arvis,
undarent visus, omenque levarent.

le. 25. Ramis tegerem, &c. In sacrifices, the altar was haded with garlands and boughs. Compare Æn. ii. 249. esent occasion, as the sacrifice was intended for Venus, the tree sacred to that goddess, would be peculiarly appropriate. Nam qua prima, &c. The literal translation, following at time the natural order of the text, is as follows: "For (as se) which is first pulled up, &c. from this coze forth drops of By a construction, something similar to that in An. i. 573. aced with grace in the relative clause, instead of huic arbori, the antecedent clause; and huic atro liquuntur sanguine at for ex ea manant gutta sanguineae. For a similar use ax of the verb liquor, see Georg. ii. 187. This prodigy of ing myrtle, and the bleeding corpse of Polydorus, has been as too marvellous for the epic muse. We may observe, in defence of it, remarks Symmons, that it was written for a to did not refuse their belief in prodigies, and in whose his-y were frequently recorded. In the "Jerusalem Delivered" a bleeding and speaking tree (x. 41.); and in Spenser's queen "a still closer imitation of Virgil's prodigy. (B. i. " 31. Alterius. 31.) 29. Frigidus horror. "A cold shudder." wboris. 32. Penitus tentare. "Thoroughly to explore." Nymphas agrestes. The Hamadryads, who came into being ee, and died with it. Æneas, therefore, feared lest this the blood of one of their number. Compare the explana-Servius: "Cogitabam, inquit, ne forte sanguis esset ex Hamadryades namque cum arboribus et nascuntur et pereunt.

Hamadryades namque cum arboribus et nascuntur et pereunt.
rumque casa arbore sanguis emanat." 35. Gradivumque
èc. Mars is invoked as presiding deity of the land of
or by the area Getica the country of Thrace is meant.
a were a Thracian race, allied perhaps to the Goths
rage. Mars was called Gradivus, but the etymology
ppellation is altogether uncertain. The latter part of
resembles the Sanscrit deva, "god." 36. Rite secund.
The verb secundare is here "to render favourto make a good augury," i. e. to bless.—Rite, when
men, means "in due form," or "order," &c.; but when
the gods, it refers to the kindness and mercy which they

Tertia sed postquam majore hastilia nisu
Aggredior, genibusque adversæ obluctor arenæ,
(Eloquar, an sileam?) gemitus lacrimabilis imo
Auditur tumulo, et vox reddita fertur ad aures:
Quid miserum, Ænca, laceras? jam parce sepulto;
Parce pias scelerare manus. Non me tibi Troja
Externum tulit: aut cruor hic de stipite manat.
Heu! fuge crudeles terras, fuge litus avarum.
Nam Polydorus ego. Hic confixum ferrea texit
Telorum seges, et jaculis increvit acutis.
Tum vero, ancipiti mentem formidine pressus,
Obstupui, steteruntque comæ, et vox faucibus hæsit.
Hune Polydorum, auri quondam cum pondere magno,

are wont to show to the human race when duly propitiated.—Omenque levarent. "And lighten the omen," i.e. remove from it the threatening load of evil which seemed to be connected with it. Commentators consider the use of visus for visa, and the employment of the phrase omen levare, as novelties on the part of Virgi. (uses dieta).

41-48. Quid miserum laceras? Supply me; and mihi with parce. Jum purce sepulto. "Oh, spare me, now that I lie buried here," 1. c. let it suffice that I suffered so much while alive; let me now, at least, enjoy repose in my grave, as far as I can find it there. 42. Parce. For noti.—Non me tibi Troja, &c. "Troy did not produce me a stranger to thee." Polydorus was son of Priam and brother to Creusa, the wife of Æneas. He might well, therefore, say that he was no stranger (i. c. not unknown) to the latter. 43. Aut cruor hie de stipile manat. To complete the idea, we may add, sed de meo corpore. 44. Litus avarum. The shore is called covetous, in allusion to the cupidity of its king. 45. Confixum. "Me pierced through by them.'
46. Et jaculis increvit acutis. "And bath grown up over me with its sharp javelins," i. e. and the javelins of which it was originally composed have now grown up over me. The weapons thrown at him, and which had pierced his body and become fixed in the ground, had taken rost, become shrubs, and covered his corpse, and the hillock had been grabecome suruos, and covered and conjust, and the dually formed by the drifting sand. Heyne, with far less propriety, makes jaculis the dative, and equivalent to in arboris unde petuntur.—It will now be perceived why the poet covered the hillock with cornel-twigs and myrtle-shoots, both of these being used by the ancients for making handles to spears and javelins. Compare Georgii. 447. "At myrtus validis hastilibus et bona bello cornus."—The myrtle, however, loves the sea shore: "Litora myrtetis latiesima." (Georg. ii. 212.) 47. Ancipiti formidine. "By perplexing dread," i. e. by perplexity and fear. 48. Obstupui, &c. This line is repeated from Æn. ü. 774.

49-61. Hunc Polydorum. Homer gives a quite different account of the death of Polydorus. He makes him to have been slain in battle by Achilles. (II. xx. 407. seqq.) Euripides on the other hand, whe

ENEIDOS LIB. III.	133
ırtim mandârat alendum	ΰ 0
ım jam diffideret arnıis	
e urbem obsidione videret.	
e Teucrûm, et Fortuna recessit,	
as victriciaque arma secutus,	
it; Polydorum obtruncat, et auro	55
l non mortalia pectora cogis,	
Postquam pavor ossa reliquit,	
i proceres, primumque parentem,	
ero, et quæ sit sententia, posco.	
imus scelerata excedere terra,	60
hospitium, et dare classibus austros.	
Polydoro funus: et ingens	
tellus; stant manibus aræ,	

me legend with Virgil, makes him to have been the Thracian monarch, and his corpse to have been lecuba, i. seqq.) 50. Alendum. "To be brought literally, "for a bringing up," so as to preserve for 5 force, 51. Threicio regi. Euripides, who has he Hecuba) on the story of Polydorus, calls the Polymestor. He was the son-in-law of Priam, ughter Iliane. 53. Ille. "The other."—i acle. tered." Supply sunt. 54. Res Agamen onias. amemnon." 55. Fas omne abrumpit. "/iolates hold sacred." By the murder of Polydorus, obsetor violated not merely the laws of justice, but of hospitality, and of honour. 56. Quid. For ad "Accursed," or "execrable." 61. Pollutum hose hospitality foully violated." Et dare classin hypallage, as the grammarians are pleased to call ical form of expression; equivalent, in fact, to say: the southern breezes with outspread canvas." of syntax by means of the active and passive verbs; re better to read linguere.

auramus, &c. "We therefore celebrate funeral" The expression instauramus funus is the cusases, being what is termed religiosum vocabulum, also, that this expression and aggeritur tumulo telefferent things, but the former mark the whole and e of the component parts of the ceremony. Hence ier, placed a colon after funus. The whole passage as containing a full account of the ceremonies custont of the dead, after the ashes had been obtained le.—Et ingens aggeritur, &c. "And (first) a vast eaped up for a tomb." The higher the mound, the said to the dead. 63. Stant manibus aræ. "Two to his manes." Two altars, says Voss, were often deities, but in the funeral ceremonies also of dis-

Cæruleis mæstæ vittis, atrâque cupresso,	
Et circum Iliades crinem de more solutæ.	68
Inferimus tepido spumantia cymbia lacte,	
Sanguinis et sacri pateras; animamque sepulcro	
Condimus, et magna supremum voce ciemus.	
Inde, ubi prima fides pelago, placataque venti	
Dant maria, et lenis crepitans vocat auster in altum,	70
Deducunt socii naves, et litora complent.	
Provehimur portu, terræque urbesque recedunt.	
Sacra mari colitur medio gratissima tellus	
Nereidum matri, et Neptuno Ægæo:	
Quam pius Arcitenens, oras et litora circum	75

tinguished mortals. 64. Atrâque cupresso. The cyprus is here called atra, "funereal," or "gloomy," not from any dark colour possessed by its wood, but from the gloomy associations connected with it as a funereal tree.

66-68. Inferimus tepido, &c. Milk and blood were brought to the altars, and then poured out in libation to the gods below, and to the manes, or shades of the dead. Sometimes wine was added. These and similar offerings to the dead were called inferiæ.—Tepide. Freshly milked.—Cymbia. Cups in the shape of a boat (cymba). 67. Sanguinis sacri. The blood of the victim. Animam condinus. It was a prevalent opinion among both the Greeks and Romans that the soul could not rest without burial. Hence their extreme anxiety about funeral rites. There seems also to be an allusion to an opinion entertained by the Stoics, that the soul remains with the body in the sepulchre until corruption is complete. 68. Et magné supremum, &c. The last thing done at an interment was to bid farewell to the deceased, by calling upon him thrice, and thrice uttering the word Vale!

69-71. Ubi prima fides pelago. "As soon as the deep could be trusted." 70. Crepitans. "By its chiding accents," i. c. by its rustlings, that seem to chide our delay. This, however, though a poetical idea, gives to crepitans the sense of increpitans. Perhaps, therefore, lenis crepitans is put for leniter crepitans, "gently murmuring," by an elegant use of the adjective for the adverb. Compare Georg. i. 163. iii. 28. iv. 19. An. v. 764. ix. 755. xi. 832. xii. 902. Hor. Carm. ii. 5. 19. Epod. xvi. 51. 71. Deducant. On completing a voyage, the ancients generally drew their vessels up on shore, and

brought them down again when about entering on one.

73-77. Mari medio. We have rendered this in accordance with the Homeric manner of expression, making it equivalent merely to in alto. Some translate "in the middle of the sea," and make it allude to the supposed position of Delos, in the centre of the Cyclades. The island meant is Delos; the mother of the Nereids in Doris, wife of Nereus, and Delos is said to have been sacred to Doris and Neptune, long before it became the natal isle of Apollo and Diana. 75. Arcitenens. "The bow-bearing god." Apollo is meant,

Errantem, Gyaro celsâ Myconoque revinxit, immotamque coli dedit, et contemnere ventos. Huc feror; hæc fessos tuto placidissima portu Accipit. Egressi veneramur Apollinis urbem. Rex Anius, rex idem hominum Phœbique sacerdos, Vittis et sacrâ redimitus tempora lauro, Occurrit: veterem Anchisen agnoscit amicum. Jungimus hospitio dextras, et tecta subimus. Iempla dei saxo venerabar structa vetusto:

Da propriam, Thymbræe, domum; da mœnia fessis, E: genus, et mansuram urbem. Serva altera Trojæ

and the epithet pius implies a feeling of gratitude on his part towards Delos, as having afforded shelter to his mother Latona, and having been his own natal island. 76. Errantem. The more received legend makes Delos to have become stationary for the purpose of receiving Latona. Here, however, Apollo fixes it firmly.—Gyaro celsé Mycomogue, &c. "Bound firmly by means of lofty Gyarus and Myconus were two islands in the group of the Cyclades, between which Delos lay. There is considerable doubt about the true reading here. Wagner gives Errantem Hycono e celsá Gyaroque revinxil; but the epithet celsá is an awkward one to apply to Myconus, which is represented by travellem as all low ground. 77. Contemnere ventos. Because, before this, it was driver about as the sport of winds and waves.

79-82. A pollinis urbem. The town of Delos is meant, of the same name with the island. 80. Rex idem hominum, &c. Uniting in himself, according to early custom, the offices of king and priest. Abraham, Melchisedee, and other illustrious names in the Old Testament, are examples of the practice. 31. Sacrá lauro. The laurus, or baytree, was sacred to Apollo. The ancient laurus must not be confounded with our modern laurel. 82. Veterem Anchisen, &c. Servius says that Anchises had come to Delos before the Trojan war, to inquire of Anius whether he should accompany Priam to Salamis Hence he is now re-

cognised by Anius as an old acquaintance and friend.

85-89. Propriam domum. "A home that we may call our own."—Thymbras. Apollo was called "Thymbran," from Thymbra, a town of Troas, where he had a grove and temple. It was in this temple that Achilles is said to have been mortally wounded by Paris. Observe the peculiar force of da in this passage: "Give unto us," &c. i. e. show us by oracles how these things may all be obtained; for Apollo had not the power to bestow them, but merely to unfold the secrets of the future as regarded their attainment. 86. Genus, et mansuram urbsm. "A race to perpetuate our name and a permanent city."—Serves altera Trojes Pergama. "Preserve this other Pergamus of Troy," i. e. which we, as we hope, are destined to creet in another land. The Pergamus was the citadel of Troy. and, of course, the strongest portion of the city, or rather the city itself, car' \$\xi_0 \chi_0 \chi_0

Pergama, reliquias Danaûm atque immitis Achilli. Quem sequimur? quove ire jubes? ubi ponere sedes? Da, pater, augurium, atque animis illabere nostris.

Vix ea fatus eram; tremere omnia visa repente,
Liminaque, laurusque dei; totusque moveri
Mons circum, et mugire adytis cortina reclusis.
Submissi petimus terram, et vox fertur ad aures:
Dardanidæ duri. quæ vos a stirpe parentum
Prima tulit tellus, eadem vos ubere læto
Accipiet reduces: antiquam exquirite matrem.
Hic domus Æneæ cunctis dominabitur oris,
Et nati natorum, et qui nascentur ab illis.

9ö

90

new city of Troy in all its strength."—Reliquias Danaúm, &c. Consult note. Æn. i. 30. 88. Quem sequimur? "Whom do we follow?" i. e. whom dost thou point out to us as our guide? what one of gods or mortals? Observe the use of the indicative with the interrogative pronoun, the action of the verb denoting something certain, the only thing uncertain being the person whom they are to follow. 89. Animis illabere nostris. "Glide into our minds," i. e. and instruct us as recards the future.

90-92. Visa. Supply sunt. 91. Liminaque. Observe the force of the arsis or cœsura, in lengthening the short syllable que.—Laurus. The sacred bay in front of the temple. 92. Mons. Alluding to Mount Cynthus, from which Apollo derived the surname of Cynthius. It raises its barren summit to a considerable height above the plain.—Et mugire adutis, &c. "And the sacred tripod sent forth a low moaning sound, the recesses of the temple being unfolded to the view." Certina, in its primary sense, means a large circular vessel for containing liquids, a kind of caldron. It was afterwards applied to the table or hollow slab, supported by a tripod, on which the priestess at Delphi sat to deliver her responses. Hence it sometimes means, as in the Present instance, the whole tripod; at other times the oracle itself, as in En. vi. 347. The tripod was placed over the sacred spiracle or vent, and the low moaning sound is produced by a subterrancan wind or gas strugging to escape.

94-98. A stirpe parentum. The allusion is to the land which produced the main stock of the Trojan race. Hence the oracle calls the Trojans Dardanidæ, not Teucri, to intimate their original descent from the Italian Dardanus. 95. Ubere. "In her fertile sol." So Æn. i. 531. Ubere glebæ. 96. Antiquam exquirite matrem. The oracle means Italy; but its meaning is clothed in so much studied ambiguity as easily to mislead.—Domus Æncæ. "The line of Æneas." Referring to the Romans as descended from the Trojans. 98. Et nati natorusm, &c., Hom. II. xx. ver. 307. Nuv δὲ δὴ Λίνειαο βίη Τρώεσσιν ἀνάξει, Καὶ παίδες παίδων, τοί κεν μετόπισθε νένωνται. See the editor's zote

ad locum.

mixtoque ingens exorta tumultu ncti, que sint ea mœnia, quærunt: 100 ocet errantes, jubeatque reverti. eterum volvens monumenta virorum, eres, ait, et spes discite vestras. gni medio jacet insula ponto; i, et gentis cunabula nostræ. 105 habitant magnas, uberrima regna; pater, si rite audita recordor. as primum est advectus ad oras. ım regno. Nondum Ilium et arces rant: habitabant vallibus imis. 110 trix Cybelæ, Corybantiaque æra, us; hinc fida silentia sacris,

*heebus. Supply disit. 100. Ques sint ea manie. is city (to which the god alludes)." Mark the force 102. Veterum volvens monuments virorum. "Ree legends of the men of old." 103. Et spes discite earn your hopes," i. e. and learn from what I am you have to hope for.—The remarks of Anchises, give rise to the question, how Æneas, unto whom d that Hesperia was to be his new home, should have t this at the present moment. Consult remarks of e.

e. magni insula. "The island of great Jove." Juo have been brought up in Crete, in the cave of
s mother Rhea carried him thither to save him from
who sought to devour him. 105. Mons Idaus ubi.
it Ida as well as Troas.—Cunabula. "The cradle,"
**Entum urbes habitant. "(Its people) inhabit a hune is called in the Iliad (ii. 694.) iκατόμπολις, from
Supply Cretenses. 107. Maximus pater. "Our
the founder of our race, our great progenitor. With
atu. 108. Rhæteas in oras. The shores of Trous
tean," from the promontory of Rhæteum. 109.
d." See Æn. i. 425.—Nondum Ilium, &c. Comegg. 110. Vallibus imis. That is, at the foot of

mater cultrix Cybela. "Hence came the motheritant of Cybela." The allusion is to Cybele, the is, who is here called the inhabitant of Cybela, heive dwelt on a mountain of that name in Phrygia hich she derived her name (Kuếtλη, Æol. Κύδιλα, ltrix is applied to Cybele, as coluisse to Juno, in Æn. yue æra. "And the brazen cymbals of the Coryybantes were the priests of Cybele, who celebrated cries and howlings, the clashing of cymbals, &c.

Et juncti currum dominæ subiere leones. Ergo agite, et, divûm ducunt qua jussa, sequamur : Placemus ventos, et Gnosia regna petamus. 115 Nec longo distant cursu: modo Jupiter adsit. Tertia lux classem Cretzeis sistet in oris. Sic fatus, meritos aris mactavit honores, Taurum Neptuno, taurum tibi, pulcher Apollo, Nigram Hiemi pecudem, Zephyris felicibus albam. 120 Fama volat, pulsum regnis cessisse paternis Idomenea ducem, desertaque litora Cretæ: Hoste vacare domos, sedesque astare relictas. Linquimus Ortygiæ portus, pelagoque volamus, Bacchatamque jugis Naxon, viridemque Donysam. 125

nally belonged to a grove and mountain in Crete, where the rites of Cybele were wont to be celebrated. This name and these rites were carried from Crete to Troas, in which latter country a new Idean grove and mountain, marked by the same rites, accordingly arose.—Hine fides silentia sacris. "Hence faithful secrecy in her sacred rites," i. e. hence, too, came the Idean mysteries, the secret rites of Cybele faithfully kept by her votaries. 113. Et juncti currum, &c. The meaning is, and from Crete, too, came the custom of representing Cybele, in these sacred

rites, seated in a car drawn by lions.

115 120. Placemus ventos. "Let us propitiate the winds," i. e. by sacrifices. The winds must be here regarded as so many personifeations.—Gnosia regna. Gnesus or Cnosus (Κνωσός, more correct than Gnossus or Cnosus, if we follow the language of coins and inscriptions) was the royal city of Crete, on the northern coast. Hence, "Gnosian" becomes aynonymous with "Cretan." 116. Modo Jupiter adsit. "Only let Jove be propitious." 117. Classem sistut. "Shall place our fleet (in safety)." 118. Meritos honores. "The appropriate victima." More crificed according to established custom. 119. Neptuno. Neptune and Apollo are here mentioned, the former as god of the Ocean, who, if duly honoured, will still its waves; the latter, as the deity who has just opened the future to their view. 120. Nigram Hiemi pecudem, &c. The black victim is offered to the gloomy storm-god, the white one to the favouring deities of the western wind.

121-127. Fama volat. "A flying rumour meets us." 122. Idemenea ducem, &c. Idomeneus, the Cretan leader, was expelled by his subjects on his return from Troy, and settled in Magna Graecia. (Compare ver. 400.) 123. Hoste vacare domos, &c. "That its habitations were free from any foc, and that its settlements stood abandoned." 124. Ortygia portus. Ortygia, or the quail-island (δρτυξ, "a quail"), was another name for Delos. 125. Bacchatam jugis Naxon. "Naxos, on whose mountain-tops the orgies of Bacchus are celebrated." Naxos was sucred to Bacchus, and its rites were accordingly celebrated how with more than ordinary spirit.—Viridemque Donysam. "And the verdant Donysa." Servius explains the epithet viridem by making in

on, niveamque Paron, sparsasque per æquor das, et crebris legimus freta consita terris.
icus exoritur vario certamine clamor;
antur socii, Cretam proavosque petamus.
quitur surgens a puppi ventus euntes,
ndem antiquis Curetum allabimur oris.
go avidus muros optatæ molior urbis,
ameamque voco; et lætam cognomine, gentem
or amare focos, arcemque attollere tectis.
ue fere sicco subductæ litore puppes;
ubiis arvisque novis operata juventus;
domosque dabam: subito quum tabida membris,
upto cœli tractu, miserandaque venit

o the green marble contained in it; but it is in far better taste ke it applicable to the verdant appearance of the island, as seen vigators in passing by. So the term niveam, "snowy," in the of Paros, ought to be referred to the appearance of its marble when viewed from a distance. For an account of the different mentioned in the passage under consideration, consult Index of Names. 127. Crebris freta consideration. "Narrow seas, sown with many an island." These words are supposed to describe most appropriate word that could have been used.—Observe the a in legimus.

-131. Nauticus exoritur, &c. "The cries of the seamen arise, engaging with emulation in their various duties." 130. Prosesurgens, &c. "A wind, springing up astern, accompanies us r way," i. e. a favourable wind. Compare the Greek offoc. Curetum oris. By "the shores of the Curetes," Crete is meant. Suretes carry us back to the first establishment of the Cretan race ame.

-134. Molior. "I proceed to erect." Lastam cognomine. oscing in the name," inasmuch as it reminded them of home, semel like a restoration of their ancient city. So Servius: "Lastatem propta Pergama restituta." Pliny (N. II. iv. 12.) means the ancient cities of Crete. 134. Arcenque re tects. "And to raise a citadel with lofty roof," i. e. the lofty f which would make it appear truly an arx.

139. Puppes. A part of the vessel having to be selected here representative of the who'e, by syncedoche, the poet, of course, that which is most conspicuous after the vessel has been drawn mely, the stern. 136. Comnubits arvisque novis, &c. "The youth mgaged in forming matrimonial connexions, and in (the tillage of) sewly-acquired lands. I myself was occupied with giving them and assigning habitations." The jura were the laws and regulamecessary to be established in a new settlement. By domos, on her hand, are meant portions of ground whereon to build. With a supply set. 138. Corrupto cali tractn. "The atmosphere be-

Arboribusque satisque lues : et letifer annus, Linquebant dulces animas, aut ægra trahebant 140 Corpora: tum steriles exurere Sirius agros: Arebant herbæ, et victum seges ægra negabat. Rursus ad oraclum Ortygiæ, Phæbumque, remenso Hortatur pater ire mari, veniamque precari: Quem fe-sis finem rebus ferat; unde laborum 145 Tentare auxilium jubeat; quo vertere cursus. Nox crat, et terris animalia somnus habebat: Effigies sacræ divûm, Phrygiique Penates, Quos mecum a Troja, mediisque ex ignibus urbis, Extuleram, visi ante oculos astare jacentis 150 In somnis, multo manifesti lumine, qua se Plena per insertas fundebat luna fenestras. Tum sic affari, et curas his demere dictis: Quod tibi, delato Ortygiam, dicturus Apollo est, Hic canit, et tua nos, en! ultro ad limina mittit. 155 Nos te, Dardaniâ incensâ, tuaque arma secuti; Nos tumidum sub te permensi classibus æquor: Idem venturos tollemus in astra nepotes, Imperiumque urbi dabimus. Tu mœnia magnis

coming infected," so that a pestilential blight arising from it, produced a pestilence. 139. Satis. "The sown corn." A participle from sers.

—Letifer annus. Supply erat: unless, indeed, the words are coupled with lucs.

140-146. Linquebant, &c. Namely, the men and cattle. 141. Tum steriles, &c. "Then, too, the Dog-star began to parch the sterile fields," i. e. to parch and render them sterile. 144. Veniamque precari. On the supposition that they had committed some offence against the gods, and that the pestilence and drought had been sent for their punishment. 145. Quem fessis finem, &c. "(To ask of the god) what termination," &c. The expression quem fessis finem redus feral may be freely rendered, "what end to our weary wanderings be will be pleased to point out." Ferat is here equivalent to oracule monstret.

147-152. Animalia habebat. "Was holding all living things under its influence." 151. In somnis. This is the true reading, "amid my slumbers," not insomnis, "sleepless," as many insist. The expression nec sopor illud erat (line 173) is alone sufficient to settle the point. Heyne thinks that Æneas could not have been asleep, since the images of the gods were seen by him amid the light of the moon. He forgets, however, that this statement about the moonlight forms part of the dream. 152. Insertas. "Inserted (in the wall)." Supply parietibus.

154-163. Dicturus est. "Is about to tell," i. c. stands ready to tell, or would tell. 155. Ultro. "Unasked." 158. Idem. Contracted for iidem. 159. Mania magnis magna. "A great city for a great

ENRIDOS LIB. IIL

para, longumque fugue ne linque laborem. 160 se sedes. Non hac tibi litora suasit aut Cretze jussit considere, Apollo. 18 (Hesperiam Graii cognomine dicunt). atiqua, potens armis, atque ubere glebæ: coluere viri: nunc fama, minores 165 dixisse, ducis de nomine, gentem. is proprise sedes: hinc Dardanus ortus, ne pater, genus a quo principe nostrum. ge, et hæc lætus longævo dicta parenti lubitanda refer: Corythum terrasque requirat 170 Dictæa negat tibi Jupiter arva. attonitus visis, ac voce deorum por illud erat; sed coram agnoscere vultus. que comas, præsentiaque ora videbar:

160. Ne linque. "Renounce not," i. e. give not over through s. 162. Creta considere. "To settle in Crete." Creta is the y a Grecism, for in Cretâ.—Apollo. To be joined in conwith Delius.

66. Est locus, &c. These lines have already appeared in the

k (530-533), where consult notes.

71. Ha nobis propria sedes. "These are our proper settle168. Genus a quo princips nostrum. "From which chiefngs our race." There is a difficulty in this passage. Isaius
the father, but the brother of Dardanus, and pater, thereere merely a term of respect, as in the case of Æneas. Acto the collocation of the words, however, principe must refer
a, and not to Dardanus, when, in truth, it ought to be just
r way, since Dardanus was the real founder of the line. Heyne,
seeks to obviate the difficulty by making a quo principe apnoth brothers, and to be equivalent to a quibus principibus.
wever, is extremely harsh, and we have preferred enclosing
pater in a parenthesis, by which the reference to Dardanus
in the words a quo principe. 170. Corythum. Corythus,
der of Cortona in Etruria, is first put for the city itself, and
latter for all Italy, or, at least, for Etruria and the neighbourtry of Latium. So again in Æn. vii. 209. ix. 10. x. 719.
trea area. See on ver. 104.
79. Nec sopor illud erat. "Nor was that a sound sleep."

79. Nec sopor illud erat. "Nor was that a sound sleep." the force of sopor here. Æneas was not at the time in a deep in that kind of imperfect or incomplete slumber from which saturally arise; hence the vivid nature of the one which he As regards the construction with illud in the neuter (literally, a that thing a sound sleep"), compare the well-known duice sor, &c., as also the following from Sen. Benef. ii. 8. "Non est raditar." Liv. ii. 35. 5. "Si hoc profectio et non fuga est." I dream itself compare that of Telethusa in Ovid. Met. ix. 12. risson of Hannibal in Sil. Ital iii. 108. 174. Velatas comps.

Tum gelidus toto manabat corpore sudor), 126 Corripio e stratis corpus, tendoque supinas Ad coolum cum voce manus, et munera libo Internerata focis. Perfecto lætus honore. Anchisen facio certum, remque ordine pando. Agnovit prolem ambiguam, geminosque parentes: 188 Seque novo veterum deceptum errore locorum. Tum memorat; Nate, Iliacis exercite fatis, Sola mihi tales casus Cassandra canebat. Nunc repeto, hæc generi portendere debita nostro, Et sæpe Hesperiam, sæpe Itala regna vocare. 185 Sed quis ad Hesperiæ venturos litora Teucros Crederet? aut quem tum vates Cassandra moveret? Cedamus Phœbo, et moniti meliora sequamur. Sic ait; et cuncti dicto paremus ovantes. 190 Hane quoque deserimus sedem, paucisque relictis Vela damus, vastumque cavâ trabe currimus æquor. Postquam aitum tenuere rates, nec jam amplius ulla Apparent terre, colum undique et undique pontus;

In allusion to the custom of placing chaplets about the brows of the *Penates*. 176. Corripio e stratis corpus. "I snatch my frame from the couch," i. e. I spring from my couch.—Supinas. Consult note on £n. i. 93. ii. 688. 178. Intemerata. Not merely of pure wins, but with due precautions and ceremonies. So that the term answers nearly to our epithet, "solemn." The foci stands here for the domestic alter.

130-191. Prolem ambiguam. "The double stock." Alluding to the double origin of the Trojans, from Dardanus and Teucer. Hence, by geminos parentes Dardanus and Teucer are meant. 181. Now retervam, &c. Misled by a mistake, which confused places of modern date with those of ancient celebrity. Anchises calls himself "a modern," and his error that of a modern (noous error), compared with the remote date of the legends to which he alludes. 182. Hiacis exercise fatis. "Still exercised by the fates of Troy." 183. Tales casus. "Such fortunes." 134. Nunc repeto, &c. "Now I recollect that she forefold," &c.—Hac is the same with tales casus in the previous line, namely, that the Trojans were destined to return to Italy whence Dardanus came.—Debita. Supply fato. 187. Aut quem tum vales, &c. According to the legend, Apollo decreed that no credit should ever be attached to her predictions, as a punishment for a deception she had practised upon him. 188. Meliora. "Better counsels." 190. Paracisque relictis. This is said in order to account for the appearance of a Pergamus, at a later day, among the cities of Crete. See above, at ve. 132. It is supposed to be the modern Peramo. Servius says it was account Cydonia. Cavá trabe. "In a hollow ship;" as in Hor Carn. i. 1.

192-200. Altum tenuere. "Held possession of the main," i. e. had gained the deen. 193. Cadum undique, &c. Supply est or apparet.

ANEIDOS LIB. III.

hi caruleus supra caput astitit imber. hiememque ferens, et inhorruit unda tenebris. 196 o venti volvunt mare, magnaque surgunt : dispersi jactamur gurgite vasto. re diem nimbi, et nox humida cœlum t: ingeminant abruptis nubibus ignes. aur cursu, et cescis erramus in undis. 200 m noctemque negat discernere colo, minisse viz media Palinurus in unda. eo incertos cæcâ caligine soles s pelago, totidem sine sidere noctes. terra die primum se attollere tandem 205 perire procal montes, ac volvere fumum. dunt; remis insurgimus; haud mora, nautæ torquent spumas, et cærula verrunt. m ex undis, Strophadum me litora primum int: Strophades Graio stant nomine dictæ 210

ruleus imber. "An azure rain-cloud." 195. Noctem. "Darkising from the dark atmosphere. Heyne thinks that the storm untered by the Trojans in doubling the cape of the Pelopond passing from the Ægean into the Ionian Sea. There is always current to be stemmed here. (Compare Hom. Od. ix. 80.) polpere diem nimbi. "The storm-clouds enwrapped (in their e light of day."-Humida. "Caused by the humid atmo-200. Cocis in undis. "In an unknown sea." 08. Negat. For dicit non. Supply se. Palinurus was the the flect. 203. Tres adeo incertos, &c. "We wander, ac-, over the deep for three uncertain days, amid pitchy darke. for three days rendered all uncertain by the darkness. some doubt about the proper construction of adeo in this. We have given it what appears to be the most natural . It may be joined, however, with incertos (" rendered thus 1"), or it may be connected with tres (" for three whole days"). attoliere. "To rise on the view." 206. Visa. Supply est. procul montes, &c. "To disclose mountains in the distance, up smoke." We must bear in mind that the fleet is all the dually drawing nearer. First, the land itself rises above the horizon; then, as the vessels approach, mountains begin to and at last, when near the land, they see the smoke ascending, ves token that the island is inhabited. There is no reference some think, to the smoke of a volcano. 207. Vela cadunt. ils fall," i. e. we lower sail .- Remis insurgimus. "We rise to "a poetic expression for rowing vigorously. In active rowing, is partially raised at each stroke of the oar, in order to impart re to it.

115. Primum. Encas was the first who leaped on shore. ophades. For an account of the Strophades, consult Index of Names; as well as for the story of Phineus and the Harpies

Insulæ Ionio in magno, quas dira Celæno, Harpyiæque colunt aliæ, Phineïa postquam Clausa domus, mensasque metu liquere priores. Tristius haud illis monstrum, nec sævior ulla 215 Pestis et ira deûm Stygiis sese extulit undis. Virginei volucrum vultus, fœdissima ventris Proluvies, uncæque manus, et pallida semper Ora fame. T Huc ubi delati portus intravimus; ecce! 220 Læta boum passim campis armenta videmus, Caprigenumque pecus, nullo custode, per herbas. Irruimus ferro, et divos ipsumque vocamus In partem prædamque Jovem. Tum litore curvo Exstruimusque toros, dapibusque epulamur op mis. 225 At subitæ horrifico lapsu de montibus adsunt Harpyiæ, et magnis quatiunt clangoribus alas, Diripiuntque dapes, contactuque omnia fœdant Immundo; tum vox tetrum dira inter odorem. Rursum in secessu longo, sub rupe cavatà, Arboribus clausi circum, atque horrentibus umbris. 230 Instruimus mensas, arisque reponimus ignem : Rursum, ex diverso cœli, cæcisque latebris. Turba sonans prædam pedibus circumvolat uncis: Sociis tunc, arma capessant, Polluit ore dapes. Edico, et dirà bellum cum gente gerendum. We have removed the comma after dietie, which appears in many texts. For the scanning of line 210, see Metrical Index. With Ionio supply mari. 215. Ira deam. That which is created by the angry gods, for the punishment or discomfort of mortals. 216. Virginei volucrum rultus. "The countenances of these winged creatures are those of maidens," i. e. they are winged creatures, with the countenances of maidens. 220-228. Lata armenta. Heyne: "Adspectus lata, rand, ut separet alia." 222. Vocamus. "We invoke," i. c. we vow to offer up to them, if successful, a portion of what we may take. See on ver. 231. 223. In partem prædamque. "To a share of the booty." By hendisdys, for in prædæ partem. 224. Toros. "Couches," on which to recline while eating. 228. Vox. Supply auditur. 229-237. In secessu longo. Heyne: "In loco longo remoto." 281. Irisque reponimus ignem. "And replace the fire on the altara." Virgil here follows the Homer's custom, according to which the fire was kindled on the altars, at a repast, and a portion of the viands offered thereon to the gods. Virgil makes no mention of altars in line 224; but still, from the use of reponimus, it may be fairly inferred that a had there also the same custom in view. 232. Ex diserso cu "F. om a different quarter of the sky." Supply tracts or loco. 25 Supply ut. 235. Et dird bellum cum gente, -1rma capessant.

Haud secus ac jussi faciunt, tectosque per herbam Disponunt enses, et scuta latentia condunt. Ergo, ubi delapsæ sonitum per curva dedere Litora, dat signum speculâ Misenus ab altâ Ere cavo: invadunt socii, et nova prœlia tentant, 240 Obscepnas pelagi ferro fœdare volucres. Sed neque vim plumis ullam, nec vulnera tergo Accipiunt : celerique fugâ sub sidera lapsæ, Semiesam prædam et vestigia fæda relinquunt. Una in præcelså consedit rupe Celæno, 245 Infelix vates, rumpitque hanc pectore vocem : Bellum etiam pro cæde boum, stratisque juvencis, Laomedontiadæ, bellumne inferre paratis, Et patrio Harpyias insontes pellere regno? Accipite ergo animis atque hæc mea figite dicta: 250

&c. "And that open war must be waged with the hideous race."

237. Et scuta latentia condunt. "And stow away their hidden shields." i. c. stow away their shields, so as to hide them from view.

238-246, Sonitum dedere. We follow Heyne in referring sonitum to the clangor alarum mentioned in line 226. 2.9 Dat signum specula, &c. Misenus was the trumpeter of Æneas, and his office was to give signals of approaching danger. See Æn. vi. 165. 240. Ære caro. "With his brazen trumpet."—Nova prælia. "An unusual kind of combat;" each one singling out a Harpy in this strange encounter, 241. Obscanas pelagi ferro, &c. "To wound (namely) with the steel these filthy birds of ocean."—Fædare, by a Greeism, for ut fæden. For the peculiar force of fædare, consult note on Æn. ii. 286. The Harpies are called pelagi volucres, because inhabiting isles of ocean. 244. Semiesam. To be pronounced as a word of three syllables (sem'esam). We have adopted this form of the word, with Wagner, in place of the common semesam, as more consistent with semianimis and semihominis, which occur in the course of the poem. 246. Infelia sates. "Harbinger of ill." More literally, "ill-omened prophetess." Compare the explanation of Servius: "Nuntia infelicitatis."

247-249. Bellum ctiam pro cæde, &c. "Is it was that ye are preparing," &c. i. e. is this the return that you make us for naving slaughtered the oxen over which we are appointed to keep guard? Are you not content with what has already been done, and must you even bring was in addition, and, in place of atoning for your misdeeds, add outrage to outrage? 248. Laomedontiadæ. "Descendants of Laomedon." There is a latent sarcasm in this appellation. Laomedon was a faithess prince; and the Trojans are therefore called the wicked descendants of a wicked progenitor. 249. Et patrio insontes, &c. "And to drive the unoffending Harpies from their paternal realm?" The words "patrio regno" must not be taken in too strict a sense here. They are only meant to indicate a region which had for a long period been assigned to the Harpies as a dwelling-place.

251-257. Que Phabo pater omnipotens, &c. It was the popular

Que Phobo pater omnipotens, mihi Phoebus Apollo Prædixit, vobis Furiarum ego maxima pando. Italiam cursu petitis; ventisque vocatis Ibitis Italiam, portusque intrare licebit. Sed non ante datam cingetis mænibus urbem. Quam vos dira fames, nostræque injuria cædis, Ambesas subigat malis absumere mensas. Dixit; et in silvam pennis ablata refugit. At sociis subitâ gelidus formidine sanguis Deriguit: cecidere animi; nec jam amplius armis, 200 Sed votis precibusque jubent exposcere pacem, Sive deze, seu sint dirze obscrenzeque volucres. Et pater Anchises, passis de litore palmis, Numina magna vocat, meritosque indicit honores: Dî, prohibete minas: dî, talem avertite casum, 2:5

belief of antiquity, that Apollo derived his knowledge of the future from Jove. 252. Furiarum maxima. Supply natu. In Homer, the Harpies and Furies are distinct classes of deities. They were contounded, however, by a later age, since both were regarded as instruments of punishment and annovance. Consult note on vi. 605. 253. Ventisque vocatis, &c. "And, the winds being invoked, ye shall reach Italy," i. c. and having obtained favouring winds, &c. 255. Datem. "Granted by the fates." 257. Ambesas malis absumere. For ambedere et ita consumere mensas malis.—Malis. Literally, "with the jaws," Ablative plural of mala. Compare Georg. iii. 268. This fear-inspiring prediction terminates amusingly enough, as will appear is a subsequent book. (£n. vii. 116.) Virgil, however, is not to blame for this, nor is it right to charge him with puerility in causing so alarming a prophecy to have so silly and unsatisfactory a fulfilment. He merely follows a legend of his own day, and clothes it to the best of his ability in the garb of poetry. Strabo relates the same story at large in his twelfth book. Consult the Excursus of Heyne on this subject, as also the Life of Virgil at the commencement of this volume.

260-267. Nee jam amplius armis, &c. "Nor now any longer do they desire me to seek for peace by force of arms, but to sue for it by vows and prayers." We have here a blending of two ideas, amounding, in effect, to a species of zeugma; so that exposerse must have one meaning when joined with armis (namely, that of querrer), and its own proper force when construed with votis precibusque.—Sive des, sen sint, &c. In either case the Trojans wished to propitiate them. 263. Passis de litors palmis. "With hands outstretched from the shore," i. e. the hands extended towards the ocean, with the palms turned upward. This was the mode of addressing in prayer the deities of Ocean. 264. Numina magna. "The great divinities of Ocean." These are invoked because the Harpies belong to their dominious, being "pelani volucres."—Meritosque indicit honores. "And directs due sacrifices (to be offered up to them)." Meritos equivalent have

Et placidi servate pios. Tum litore funem Deripere, excussosque jubet laxare rudentes.

Tendunt vela Noti: ferimur spumantibus undis, Qua cursum ventusque gubernatorque vocabant. Jam medio apparet fluctu nemorosa Zacynthus, Dulichiumque, Sameque, et Neritus ardua saxis. Effugimus scopulos Ithacæ, Laërtia regna, Et terram altricem sævi exsecramur Ulixi. Mox et Leucatæ nimbosa cacumina montis, Et, formidatus nautis, aperitur Apollo. Ilunc petimus fessi, et parvæ succedimus urbi. Ancora de prorâ jacitur; stant litore puppes.

270

275

to debitos. 267. Deripere. "To tear away." Denoting eagerness to be gone.—Excussospue laxare rudentes. "And to uncoil and ease the sheets." By rudentes are here meant the ropes fastened at the bottom of the sail to its two corners, and which are called in Greek mider. Before setting sail, these ropes, which our seamen call the sherts, would lie in a coil or bundle. In order, therefore, to depart, the first thing was to uncoil or unroll them (excutere); the next, to adjust them according to the direction of the wind, and the aim of the voyage. With a view to fill the sail and make it expose the largest surface, they were let out, which was called immittere or laxare. Laxale rudentes, among the Romans (Ovid, de Ponto, iv. 9. 73.) was equiva-

lent to "ease the sheets" with us.

270-277. Nemorosa Zacynthus. For this, and the other places here mentioned, see Index of Proper Names. 272. Scopulos Ithaca. Homer also calls Ithaca rocky, Κραναή '1θάκη. (II. iii. 201.)—Laërtia reyna. Laërtes was the father of Ulysses. 275. Apollo. The reference is to the temple of Apollo at Actium, not to that on the promontory of Leucate, and we must therefore regard the line Et formidatus, &c. as marking a progressive course. Hence Heyne supplies after et the words ulterius progressis, "to us having advanced beyond this."—Formidatus nautis. The adjacent shore was rocky and dangerous .- Aperitur applies to both cacumina and Apollo, though, in grammatical strictness, cacumina has aperiuntur understood. It is a mutical term, signifying in conspectum venire. See on ver. 291. 276. Parvæ urbi. The city or town of Actium is meant, off which in later days the famous sea-fight took place between Augustus and An-Virgil purposely alludes to this locality, in order to flatter Augustus, and with the same view makes mention of games having been instituted there by Æneas. These games, then, would be the precursors of those celebrated every five years, at Actium, by order of Augustus, after his victory over Antony. 277. Stant littere puppes. The prow being turned towards the deep, and the stern towards the had, the latter extremity is fixed upon the shore (stat litore). The prow remains in the deeper water, and therefore the anchor is thrown out to attach it to the ground.

)

Ergo, insperatâ tandem tellure potiti, Lustramurque Jovi, votisque incendimus aras: Actiaque Iliacis celebramus litora ludis. Exercent patrias oleo labente palæstras Nudati socii. Javat evasisse tot urbes Argolicas, mediosque fugam tenuisse per hostes. Interea magnum sol circumvolvitur annum. Et glacialis hiems aquilonibus asperat undas. Ære cavo clypeum, magni gestamen Abantis, Postibus adversis figo, et rem carmine signo:

278-280. Insperata tandem tellure potiti. "Having gained at length land we had despaired of reaching," i. e. land sufficiently remote to place them out of the reach of their Grecian foes; for the voyage from Crete had been in this respect full of peril. Compare lines 282, 203. 279. Lustramurque Jovi, &c. This sacrifice was one of expi-ation for the attack on the Harpies. Some render votis, "with our offerings," taking votum for the thing vowed. 280. Actiague Iliaeis, &c. The common form of expression would be, "We celebrate Tro-jan games on the Actian shore:" Iliacos ludos Actio litore celebramus. Virgil, however, gives it a more poetic turn. Games are said to have been celebrated at Actium before the era of the naval victory; so that Augustus, in fact, merely re-established them. Virgil adroitly avails himself of the previous existence of these games, to ascribe their institution to Eneas, and thus connect them, from their very origin, with the Roman name.

281-283. Oleo labente. "(Anointed) with slippery oil." Among the ancients, the athletæ, or persons who contended at the games, had their bodies anointed with oil preparatory to their entering the palestra. The chief object of this anointing was to close the pores of the body, in order to prevent much perspiration, and the weakness consequent thereon. To effect this object, the oil was not simply apread over the surface of the body, but was also well rubbed into the skin. The oil was mixed with fine African sand. 282. Evasisse tot urbes Argolicas, &c. Alluding, in fact, to their whole voyage from Troy, but more especially to the portion from Crete to Actium. 283. Fugam tenuisse. "To have held on our flight," i. e. to have made good our flight.

284-288. Magnum sol circumvolvitur annum. "The sun rolls round the great year." Literally, "is rolled round." The same as saying that the sun, by its revolution, completes the year. Magnum is here a mere ornamental epithet. It savours too much of trifling to make this term apply to the solar year as longer than the lunar. 286, Magna gestamen Abantis. "Once wielded by the mighty Abas." Abas appears to have been some distinguished chieftain among the Greek forces at Troy, unless we make him, what is far more probable, a mere poetical creation. 287. Postibus adversis. "On the confronting doorposts," i. e. fronting upon the view. The door-posts of the temple of Apollo are meant,-Et rem carmine signo. "And I commemorate

Æneas hæc de Danais victoribus arma.	
Linquere tum portus jubeo, et considere transtris:	
Certatim socii feriunt mare, et æquora verrunt.	290
Protenus aërias Phæacum abscondimus arces.	
Litoraque Epiri legimus, portuque subimus	
Chaonio, et celsam Buthroti accedimus	
Hic incredibilis rerum fama occupat aures,	
Priamiden Helenum Graias regnare per urbes,	295
Conjugio Æacidæ Pyrrhi sceptrisque potitum;	
Et patrio Andromachen iterum cessisse marito.	
Obstupui; miroque incensum pectus amore,	
Compellare virum, et casus cognoscere tantos.	
Progredior portu, classes et litora linquens.	300
Sollemnes tum forte dapes, et tristia dona,	.,,,,,

the act by a verse," i. e. by the following inscription in verse. Literally "I mark," or "indicate." 288. Eneas hac, &c. Supply consecration. In inscriptions of this kind the verb is very frequently omitted. In Greek the form would simply be, Alvilaç ἀπὸ τῶν Δαναῶν. We must not, as some do, regard this as a trophy put up by Eneas for successes over the Greeks, since such successes had no existence, and a trophy would ill accord with the character of a fugitive. The offering is purely a votive one, and is meant as an expression of gratification on the part of Eneas for having been preserved from his form.

289-292. Considere. "To take their seats in order." 291. Phacacum arces. The island of Coreyra. One of the earlier names of this island was Phacacia.—Abscondimus. A nautical term, the very reverse of aperitur in line 275. Literally, "we hide from view," i. e. from our own view. It is best to apply the term arces to the mountain summits of Coreyra, and not, as some do, to the two conical hills (κορυφώ) of the city itself, from which the modern Greek name Korfo is supposed to be derived. 292. Portu Chaonio. "The Chaonian harbour." The Pelades portus, or "myddy haven," is here meant. It formed the outer bey and channel of Buthrotum. Portu is the old dative, after subimus.

294-299. Occupat aures. "Engrosses our attention." Literally, "takes possession of our ears," i. e. fills our ears. Observe the peculiar force of occupat: "Seizes upon before anything else can enter," "engrosses." 296. Conjugio Escida, &c. The explanation of this is given at line 328. See Index of Proper Names. Pyrrhus, as well as his father. Achilles, were of the line of Escus. 297. Patrio iterum cessisse marite. "Had again fallen to a husband of her native land." 298. Increasem. Supply est. 299. Compellare. In place of the infinitive, the gerund (compellandi, cognoscendi) would be employed in

301-305. Sollemnes dapes. The Greeks and Romans were accustomed to visit the tombs of their relatives at certain periods, and to offer to them sacrifices and various gifts, which were called *Inferia* and *Parentalia*. The offerings consisted of victims, wine, milk, garlands of

Ante urbem in luco, falsi Simoëntis ad undam. Libabat cineri Andromache, Manesque vocabat Hectoreum ad tumulum, viridi quem cespite inanem, Et geminas, causam lacrimis, sacraverat aras. Ut me conspexit venientem, et Troïa circum Arma amens vidit, magna exterrita monstris, Deriguit visu in medio; calor ossa reliquit; Labitur, et longo vix tandem tempore fatur : 310 Verane te facies, verus mihi nuntius adfers, Nate deâ? vivisne? aut, si lux alma recessit, Hector ubi est? Dixit, lacrimasque effudit, et omnem Implevit clamore locum. Vix pauca furenti Subjicio, et raris turbatus vocibus hisco: 315 Vivo equidem, vitamque extrema per omnia duco. Ne dubita: nam vera vides. Heu! quis te casus, dejectam conjuge tanto,

flowers, and other things. 302. Falsi Simoëntis. Alluding to a stream which Helenus and Andromache had called the Simois, from the Trojan river of that name. (Compare line 349.) 303. Cineri. "To the ashes" of her first husband. 304. Hectorcum ad tumulum. Observe the peculiar phraseology, as indicating a tomb raised in honour of llector, but not containing his remains. This last would be Hectoris tumulus.—Inanem. Equivalent to cenotaphium. Literally, "An empty one." 305. Et geminas, &c. The two altars were probably one for Hector and one for Astyanax. Hence they are styled causem lacrymis, as reminding her of both her husband and son.

306-312. Ut. "As soon as."—Troïa arma. "The Trojan arms," i. e. warriors arrayed in Trojan arms. 307. Amens. "In wild amazement." 300. Deriguit visu in medio. "She stiffened as she gazed." 309. Labitur. "She sinks fainting." 310. Adfers. Supply te. The meaning is, art thou really he whom thou appearest to be (vera facies) and whom thou sayest that thou art (verus nuntius)? 311. Aut si lux alma recessit, &c. "O if the genial light (of life) hath departed from thee, (oh, tell me) where is my Hector in the regions below.

313-318. Vix pance furenti, &c. "With difficulty do I (in the intervals of her grief) utter a few words of reply to her raving wildly," &c. Subjicio is not exactly the same as respondee. It means that Ancas is only able to utter a few words here and there as the grief of Andromache lulls for the instant. The idea is carried out more fully in raris vocibus hisco. He stands ready to speak, with distended lips (bisco); but, partly from his own agitation (turbatus), partly from the violent grief of Andromache, he can only utter a few words at intervals (raræ voces). 317. Dejectam conjuge tanto. "Depived of so great husband." Dejectam may be regarded as equivalent to privatas; implying, at the same time, that the object lost was of exalted station.

Excipit? aut quæ digna satis fortuna revisit?
Hectoris Andromache Pyrrhin connubia servas?
Dejecit vultum, et dimissâ voce locuta est:

O felix una ante alias Priameïa virgo,
Hostilem ad tumulum Trojæ sub mænibus altis
Jussa mori, quæ sortitus non pertulit ullos,
Nec victoris heri tetigit captiva cubile!
Nos, patriâ incensa, diversa per æquora vectæ,
Stirpis Achilleæ fastus, juvenemque superbum,
Servitio enixæ, tulimus: qui deinde, secutus
Ledæam Hermionen, Lacedæmoniosque hymenæos,

318. Digna. Supply te. "What fortune sufficiently worthy (of thee) has visited thee again!" i. e. what is now your condition, after having last your Hector! Is it in any respect such as it ought to be!

319-320. Hectoris Andromache, &c. Heyne thinks that there is something wrong in this line, the more especially because Æneas has already heard that Andromache is united to Helenus. Wagner defends it, on the ground that it is more of an exclamation of sorrow than a real interrogation. " Hast thou, once the wife of Hector, come into the possession of Pyrrhus, both an enemy and a far inferior man!" According to this view of the subject, Ameas purposely conceals his knowledge respecting her third union with Helenus, and merely conrasts Pyrrhus with Hector. It may be added, in confirmation of Wagner's opinion, that the words qua digna sutis fortuna revisit prepare us for this allusion to Pyrrhus,-Pyrrhin. For Pyrrhine. Heyne and others read Pyrrhin', which is objectionable, since there is no actual apostrophe in Pyrrhin', coming before connubia. Pyrrhin, on the other hand, is an old contracted form .- Connubia servas. Equivalent, merely, to matrimonio juncta es. 320. Dejecit vultum, &c. Sir Uvedale Price remarks on this passage, " The very look of the speaker is imaged to us, and the true tone of voice indicated in this affecting picture of Andromache, when she hears from the cold-blooded Æneas the unfeeling and unfounded reproach." . This fling at the Trojan hero is all wrong. If we read Pyrrhi, there is reproach in what Æneas says; but Pyrrhin is the language of one who does not believe, or appears not to believe, what he has heard. Hence, too, Heyne is in error when he doubts whether Virgil ever employed the a' in this case.

321-329. O felix una, &c. Aliuding to Polyxena, who was immolated on the tomb of Achilles. As regards the peculiar force of una here, consult note on En. ii. 426 323. Troja sub manifors altis. Euripides lays the scene of this on the coast of the Thracian Chersonese. 323 Sortius. Alluding to the custom, common in Homer and the tragic writers, of distributing the captives as well as other booty by lot. 326. Stirpis Achillea, &c. "Endured the contumely of the race of Achilles, and the haughty youth?" i. c. we were compelled to endure the haughty contumely of Pyrrhus, fit scion, in this, at least, of the arrogant stock of Achilles. 327. Enixa. Andromache, during her servitude, became the mother of a son named Molossus. 328. Ledacan

Me famulo famulamque Heleno transmisit habendam Ast illum, ereptæ magno inflammatus amore Conjugis, et scelerum Furiis agitatus. Orestes Excipit incautum, patriasque obtruncat ad aras. Morte Neoptolemi regnorum reddita cessit Pars Heleno: qui Chaonios cognomine campos. Chaoniamque omnem Trojano a Chaone dixit. Pergamaque, Iliacamque jugis hanc addidit arcem. Sed tibi qui cursum venti, quæ fata dedere? Aut quisnam ignarum nostris deus appulit oris? Quid puer Ascanius? superatne? et vescitur aura

diermionen. Hermione was the daughter of Menelaus and Helen, an consequently, the granddaughter of Leda. 329. Famulamque. Eq.

valent to famulam et ipsam, or que et ipsa famula eram.
330-336. Erepta conjugis. Hermione had been promised in marriage to Orestes, but was given to Pyrrhus. 331. Scelerum Furiis. The Furies were sent to punish Orestes for the murder of his mother Clyteunestra. 332. Excipit incautum. "Catches off his guard."-The scene of this assassination, according to some, Patrias ad aras. was at Delphi, where Pyrrhus had erected altars to his father Achilles, and on which he was offering a sacrifice at the time. The altars were raised in the temple itself, according to Servius, who also states that this was done by him in insult to Apollo, his father having been slain in the Thymbrean temple of the god. Another account transfers the scene to Phthia in Thessaly. 333. Reddita. For data simply. Pers has reference to another part, viz. Phthia in Thessaly. 334. Cognomine. Referring to a name superadded to some previous one. Compare note on line 350. 336. Pergamaque, &c. "And added a Pergamus, and this Trojan citadel to the mountain tops." Observe the

force of hane, "this citadel here," pointing to it.
337-343. Tibi cursum dedere. "Having directed thy course?" 338. Ignarum. "Ignorant of what has taken place." 339. Quid puer Ar-canius? "How fares the boy Ascanius?" Literally, "What is the boy Ascanius doing?" Supply agit.—Et vescitur aura, &c. "And does she (too) breathe the vital air?" The common text has a comma after superatne, and a mark of interrogation after aura, making the whole line refer to Ascanius. In the next line, moreover, it has quem instead of que, again referring to the son of Æneas. We have adopted the excellent emendation of Wagner, which makes the words from st esseitur aura contain a new interrogation, and relate to Creusa. It seems very improbable that Andromache would confine her inquiries to Ascanius; and, therefore, according to the new reading, she begins to ask also about Creusa, but stops suddenly on perceiving Æneas make a sign of sorrow, by which she discovers he has lost the partner of his The sense thereupon is left suspended, and in the next line she resumes her inquiries about Ascanius. The presence of tamen in this latter line confirms the view that has been taken of the imperfect nemistich. Thus, for example, Andromache, after stopping short, and concluding from the manner of Eness that his wife is no more, suba the following line: "Does the boy, however, feel the loss of rent?" 340. Que tibi jam Trojá, &c. The view which we sken of this verse makes it probable that Virgil left the line purincomplete. Some commentators, however, suggest various of completing it. Thus, for example:

Quen tibi jam Troja peperit fuscante Creisa. Quem tibi jam Troja obsessa est mica Creisa. Quem tibi jam Troja est obsessa enica Creisa. Quem tibi jam Troja natum fussante roliqui, Quem tibi jam Troja incensa, deus obtulii orbum.

these are bad enough. It may be added that Heyne, unjustly, an suspects the 340th and 341st lines of being spurious. 342.

Literally, "ancient courage." Equivalent, in owever, to virtulem majorum. 343. Avunculus. Creüsa, the of Ascanius, was the sister of Hector.

355. A menibus. "From the city," i. e. on the road leading we city. 347. Suos. "His countrymen." 348. Multum. Equihere to the Homeric πολλόν, or the Latin adverbs valde, em, &c. 349. Sémulataque magnis, &c. "And a Pergamus sted to the great one," i. e. built in imitation of its great proto-Sapply Pergamis after magnis. 350. Et arentem, &c. "And ty stream with the name of Xanthus." Cognomen denotes a uperadded to a previous one. Here the cognomen of Xanthus en to a stream, which had been previously called by some other in the language of the country. 351. Scaæque amplector, &c. re the remark of Heyne, "Ut exosculari solent postes in pareduces." 353. Porticibus. "Galleries," i. e. of the palace. ng received and entertained the great body of the Trojans (illor) spacious galleries. The more select banquet took place in the sumd which the galleries ran. 354. Aulai in medio, &c. The smisses the banquet without much particularizing, the only two

Impositis auro dapibus, paterasque tenebant. -Jamque dies, alterque dies processit: et aura-Vela vocant, tumidoque inflatur carbasus austro: His vatem aggredior dictis, ac talia queso: Trojugena, interpres divûm, qui numina Phæbi. Qui tfipodas, Clarii lauros, qui sidera sentis, Et volucrum linguas, et præpetis omina pennæ; Fare age (namque omnem cursum mihi prospera d Religio, et cuncti suaserunt numine divi Italiam petere, et terras tentare repôstas: Sola novum, dictuque nefas, Harpyia Celæno Prodigium canit, et tristes denuntiat iras, Obscœnanque famem), quæ prima pericula vito? Quidve sequens tantos possim superare labores? Hic Helenus, cæsis primum de more juvencis, Exorat pacem divûm, vittasque resolvit

allusions being to the libation and the golden service. Hey that paterasque tenebant is a frigid addition, but Wagner and makes libatant paterasque tenebant equivalent to libatant tenentes. Still there is something very like an awkward in poculu.—Aulaï is the old form of the genitive for aula. Trasque. As regards the form of the ancient patera, consu En. 1.729.

353-361. Vatem. Alluding to Helenus, who is also called l οιωνοπόλων όχ' ἀριστος, "by far the best of diviners." (1 359. Trojugena. "Son of Troy." Literally, "Trojan-bor Tripodas. Alluding to the sacred tripod at Delphi, on V Pythoness sat. (Consult note on line 92.)—Clarii. Supply allusion is again to Apollo, who had a famous seat of div Claros, near Colophon, in Asia Minor. The oracle was in a rounded by a sacred grove. 361. Et volucrum linguas, &c. here the two great classes of omens accustomed to be drawn finamely, those from their singing or cry, and those from the Birds belonging to the former class were called Oscines: to Propetes.

362-372. Namque omnem cursum, &c. "(And weil methec this), since favouring responses and omens have declared course to me." Observe the force of namque, equivalent to 363. Religio. This term properly applies to religious rites monies, and then to all things connected with or flowing fr such as responses, omens, auguries, &c.—Numine. "By an e of their divine will." 364. Et terras tentere repóstas. "And trial of far-distant lands," i. e. to search there for a new hor Obsomam famem. "Loathsome famine," i. e. famine so to compel us to eat the most revolting food. Compare the en of Heyne: "Quaternus ad ultima redacti etiam ea comedent seem faciunt." 370. Vittasque resolvit, &c. "And un allets of his consecrated head." Helenus, while performing

hernti capitis, meque ad tua limina, Phoebe, isse manu, multo suspensum numina, ducit; atque hace deinde canit divino ex ore sacerdos. Nate defi; nam te majoribus ire per altum funciciis manifesta fides (sie fata defim rex funtur, volvitque vices; is vertitur ordo): traca tibi e multis, quo tutior hospita lustres fiquora, et Ausonio possis considere portu, fiapediam dictis; prohibent nam cetera Parcee fine Helenum farique vetat Saturnia Juno.

375

380

then, had his brow, as was customary, encircled with fillets. Now, however, that he is going to prophesy, he removes the fillets, and assumes more of that air of wild exthusiasm which the ancients ascribed to divine inspiration. Compare what is said of the Sibyl in Ess. vi. 48:

"Him assume measure come." 371. Ad tus limina, Phasis. There assume to have been a temple of Apollo in this new Troy, after the quantities of the one which had stood in the Pergamus at home. 372.

"Matte expenses neurine." Awe-struck at the abundant presence of the god," i. e. struck with awe at the many indications around me of

the presence of the god.

274-379. Nam to majoribus, &c. "For sure is my faith that thou a strong is my belief that thou art the peculiar favourite of heaven, ng through the deep, under higher auspices (than ordinary)," my, then fall to the lot of ordinary men. New may be referred to make del, which goes before, or to pauce tibie multis, that a after. If we refer it to the former, the latent idea will be this. there are really the offspring of a goddess, appears plainly from the assessment that are thine. If, on the other hand, we make into to serios, &c., then the meaning will be, I tell thee only a new cut of many. The remainder are of too exalted a character name martal prophet to understand or declare to thee. This last , by which som is made to precede pauca, accords well with d state of the prophet's mind while making this disclosure. see, two, there is no need for the words from nam to ordo being maded in a parenthesis. 376. Is vertitur ordo. "This (settled) is of things is now undergoing its accomplishment." Literally, "is being made to revolve," i. e. this revolution of events is now in nation. 277. Tutior. Equivalent here to tutius.—Hospita æquora. I which the Aussnes were settled, from whom the Trojans had nothin, The Adriatic, on the other hand, was full of dangers for them, its coasts were filled with Grecian colonies. 379. Prohibent nam we ke. We have removed the comma after scire, so as to make h this verb and fori refer to Helenus, in accordance with the explanation given of nam in line 374.

Principio Italiam, quam tu jam rere propinquam, Vicinosque, ignare, paras invadere portus, Longa procul longis via dividit invia terris. Ante et Trinacriâ lentandus remus in undâ, Et salis Ausonii lustrandum insulus æquor, Infernique lacus, Ææeque insula Circæ, Quam tutâ possis urbem componere terrâ. Signa tibi dicam: tu condita mente teneto: Quum tibi sollicito, secreti ad fluminis undam, Litoreis ingens inventa sub ilicibus sus, Triginta capitum fætus enixa, jacebit, Alba, solo recubans, albi circum ubera nati;

381-383. Italiam. Governed by dividit. 382. Vicinos. they were in thy immediate vicinity." Æneas was now in Ep imagined that all he had to do in order to reach Italy was to c the intervening Adriatic to the opposite shores. Helenus infe of his error, and states that the part of Italy where he is de settle is still far away; that if he cross over at once, he will st ong tract of country to be travelled over; and that his cour will be equally long, since he will have, if he wishes to reach i to sail around Italy and Sicily. 363. Longa procul longis, &c commentators think that this means a route by sea. Not so. The meaning of Helenus, which has already been hinted at in vious note, is merely this, that if one should cross over at o Epirus to Italy, he would still have to travel along a tedious. cult route by land, on account of the "longa terra" int before reaching Latium, the spot where Æneas was destined The "longa terra" would be, in other words, the whole in tract of Italy, from the eastern shore to the Latin frontier. thinks that a play on words is intended in longa, longis; via, i 384 387. Trinacria. Sicily was called Trinacria (scil. "the Trinacrian island," from its three promontories or capaŭκραι).—Lentandus. "Must be bent." 385. Salis Ausonii. to the Lower or Tuscan Sea (Mare Tyrrhenum), along a large whose shores the Ausones and other kindred nations were settle Infernique lacus. Alluding to Lake Avernus, &c .- E. Circe was so called from her native city Æa, in Colchis. H was on the western coast of Italy, and became afterward a pre of Latium, by the name of Circeii. 387. Componere. For con 389-393. Quum tibi sollicito. This circumstance of the v with her thirty white offspring, which to many may appear ber dignity of epic song, is related by Dionysius of Halicarnassu authority, as would appear, of antecedent writers; and we may that it was the subject of some ancient tradition. Our poet, to observes Symmons, very properly seized on it for the purauthenticating his poem with the semblance of historic veracity may tend, therefore, to lower it in our eyes, was calculated

i urbis esit, requies ea certa laborum. mensarum morsus horresce futuros: am invenient, aderitque vocatus Apollo. 395 tem terras, Italique hanc litoris oram, 12 que nostri perfunditur equoris estu. : cuncta malis habitantur nicenia Graiis. Narycii posuerunt mœnia Locri, entinos obsedit milite campos 400 s Idomeneus; hic illa ducis Meliberi Philoctetæ subnixa Petilia muro. ubi transmissæ steterint trans æquora classes, itis aris jam vota in litore solves. 405 reo velare comas adopertus amictu;

a those of the Romans. 393. Is locus urbis erit. Alba was a later day, by Ascanius, on this very spot, and received its scording to tradition, from the white sow and her white young By the retired river the poet merely means a part of the Tiber, tance from the haunts of men. Compare Æn. viii. 42. seqq.

192. Morsus futures. Alluding to the prophecy of Celeno, in 395. Viam. "A way (for bringing this about)," i. e. withery to yourselves. 397. Proxima que nostri, &c. "Which, is washed by the tide of our sea," i. e. which, lying in our te vicinity, is laved by the tide of the Ionian Sea, where it tween Epirus and Italy. The Ionian Sea is here the same Adriatic. 399. Naryoii Locri. The Episephyrian Locri are who settled in Bruttium, in Lower Italy, and who are here 'Narycian," from Naryx, or Narycium, one of their cities at xposite Eubera. 400. Et Sallentinos, &c. The Sallentini people of Italy, in the territory of Messapia. 401. Lyctius. people of Italy, in the territory of Messapia. 401. Lyctius. petus, &c. "Here, too, is that little Petilia, relying for defence rall of Philocetes, the Meliboran leader," i. e. defended by the Petilia was a small place in Bruttium, built and fortified by ten, after the Trojan war. He is called the "Meliboran," from etty, Melibora, in Thessaly.

169. Quin. "Moreover." For quinetiam.—Steterint. "Shall me to a station." 405. Velare comas. "Be thou veiled as to a." Velare is the present imperative passive, like imponere, in 707. More freely, "veil thy locks." Virgil alludes here to a properly a Roman custom, namely, to cover the head during e, in order that the priest who officiated might observe nothing ed. Afterward, a veil was merely thrown from behind over the dace, which, although one could see through it, still satisfied required. Servius tells a curious story, that Diomede, suffer-r various calamities, was directed by an oracle to restore to the the Palladium, which he had in his possession. That he came, gly, with this intention to the spot where Eneas was sacrificing affield head, and that the Trojan warrior, not stopping the

Ne qua inter sanctos ignes in honore deorum
Hostilis facies occurrat, et omina turbet.
Hunc socii morem sacrorum, hunc ipse teneto;
Hâc casti maneant in religione nepotes.
Ast, ubi digressum Siculæ te admoverit orm
Ventus, et angusti rarescent claustra Pelori,
Læva tibi tellus, et longo læva petantur
Equora circuitu; dextrum fuge litus et undas.
Hæc loca vi quondam, et vastâ convulsa runâ
(Tantum ævi longinqua valet mutare vetustas),
Dissiluisse ferunt, quum protenus utraque tellus
Una foret: venit medio vi pontus, et undis
Hesperium Siculo latus abscidit, arvaque et urbes
Litore diductas angusto interluit ævtu.
Dextrum Scylla latus, lævum implacata Charybdis

sacrifice to receive the image, Nantes, one of his followers, took is 406. No qua inter sanctos, &c. "Lest, amid the hallowed fires (borning) in honour of the gods," &c. Qua, for aliqua. 407. Omics. Taken before the sacrifice commenced. 409. Hác in religions. "Is the constant practice of their religious rite."

411-413. Et angusti rarescent, &c. "And the straits of the name Pelorus shall begin to open on the view." The straits here meant so those between Italy and Sicily, now the Straits of Messina. The name given them in the text is from Pelorus, the easternmost promotory of Sicily, and the point on the Sicilian shore where the straits are narrowest. Helenus directs Eneas not to pass through them, account of the dangers which threaten from Scylla and Charybdia, but to keep to the left, and sail around Sicily. To a vessel sailing data along the coast of Italy, this country and Sicily must appear at some distance as one land, until the mariners come in a direct line with the straits; and then the claustra must gradually open, and discover for narrow passage. 412. Læva tellus. Sicily. 413. Destrum Man.

414-423. Hæc loca, vi quondam, &c. Construe as follows: Ferme hæc loca, convulsu quondam vi et vastā ruinā, dissiluisse.—Vastā ruinā with vast desolation." Heyne explains ruinā by terra mota, a meaning which is implied rather in vi. 416. Ferunt. "They my, i. e. there is a tradition. Alluding to the tradition that Sicily, subaving formed a part of it, was torn away from Italy by some violet convulsion of nature, and became an island.—Protenus. Equivalent a continue, or the Greek διηνεκῶς. 417. Venit medio vi pontus. "The with a narrow (and tumultuous) tide, now flows between fields and cities separated by a shore," i. e. separated by the sea, forming a cities separated by a shore," i. e. separated by the sea, forming a cities separated. Compare the explanation of Heyne: "Litore diduction et diem ac mari, quod intervenerat, diductas; nom ubi litua, is mare." 419. Angustos estu. Alluding to the tide, as being strungs agitated in a narrow strait. 420. Dextrum Scylla latus, &c. Helenia

, atque imo barathri ter gurgite vastos in abruptum fluctus, rursusque sub auras lternos, et sidera verberat undâ. lam cæris cohibet spelunca latebris, ertantem, et naves in saxa trahentem. hominis facies, et pulchro pectore virgo mus; postrema immani corpore pistrix, ium caudas utero commissa luporum.: Trinacrii metas lustrare Pachyni em, longos et circumflectere cursus, emel informem vasto vidisse sub antro i, et cæruleis canibus resonantia saxa.

495

430

neribing the straits between Italy and Sicily. Soylla is on the harybdis on the Sicilian side.—Implacate. For implacabilian sidet. "Blocks up." A military term, that here denotes, dy, her holding the place like a foe, bent on the destruction of a by. The same remark will apply to Charybdis.—Atque imo, &c. "And thrice, with the deepest whirlpoot of its abyas, it is waves headlong in, and spouts them forth again in succession upper air, and lashes the stars with the spray," i. e. and thrice, he abyas is deepest, its eddying waters suck in, &c. 422. In a. Compare the explanation of Heyne: "Profundum adeo-

28. Cohibet. "Contains." 425. Ora exsertantem, &c. ing forth her jawa." 426. Prima hominis facies. "The set of her body is that of a human being." Prima is here oppositioned. Literally, "the uppermost appearance (or look) is at heauteous bosom, as far as the groin." 427. Pietria. "A far." Other forms are pietria, pristis, pistris. Some comathink that a species of basking shark (squalus maximus) is here and they are probably correct. According to the poet, the ras of Scylla consisted of an immense sea-monster, terminating was dolphin tails, each tail being connected with the womb of it, and these wombs formed the under part of the pistrix. sea-wolf is meant a rapacious kind of "ish. 428. Delphindes, &c. "Having the tails of dolphins joined to the f wolves." Literally, "joined as to the tails of dolphin

32. Prestat Trinacrii, &c. "It is better for thee, delaying surse," &c. i. e. it is better for thee to take more time in naviand, lengthening thy route, to pass around Sicily, doubling chynus, its southern extremity, than to expose thyself to the arising from a single view of Scylla. 432. Caruleis canibus. hounds" are the canes marina, or sea-dogs. Heyne makes a same with the lupi just mentioned, but not, in our opinion, rectly. They seem, rather, according to the poet's view, to so quite distinct from Scylln, and to have occupied the caverus

Præterea, si qua est Heleno prudentia, vati
Si qua fides, animum si veris implet Apollo,
Unum illud tibi, nate deâ, præque omnibus unum
Prædicam, et repetens iterumque iterumque monebo
Junonis magnæ primum prece numen adora;
Junoni cane vota libens, dominamque potentem
Supplicibus supera donis: sic denique victor
Trinacrià fines Italos mittere relictà.
Huc ubi delatus Cumæam accesseris urbem,
Divinosque lacus, et Averna sonantia silvis;
Insanam vatem aspicies, quæ rupe sub imâ

in the neighbouring rocks, whence they issued to destroy shipwree mariners. Homer represents Scylla as often catching these seatofor her own prey. (Od. xii. 97.—Schol. in Apoll. Rhod. iv. 825.)

433-440. Si qua est Heleno prudentia, &c. "If Helenus posse any wisdom (as a man), if any credit is due to him as a proph Compare the explanation of Servius: "In homine cnim prudentia en vatibus fides." Some give a different punctuation, removing the con after prudentia, and placing it after vati. According to this, prudentia will signify a knowledge of the future. This, however, is far ferior to the ordinary pointing, as we have given it in the text. Pradicam. "I will tell thee plainly," i. e. I will here openly che upon thee. Helenus now begins to allude to the dangers which J will throw in the way of Æneas. As he cannot, however, particula these dangers (ver. 380), he contents himself with giving the her general warning. He enjoins one thing, nevertheless, in plain direct terms, namely, to propitiate Juno's favour. Æneas afterwi alludes (ver. 546.) to the importance which Helenus attached to injunction, which might probably have been intended as a complin to Augustus, who had built more than one temple in honour of Ji See also AEn. xii. 840. 437. Primum. "In the first place," be doing anything else. 438. Cane vota. Poetice for offer preces. bons. "Willingly, readily," and therefore neither sparingly nor missly. It answers in this respect to the Greek προθυμώς. A strong term. Overcome her anger by the force and at dance of thy gifts. Compel her, as it were, to become propitions dint of entreaty. Heyne explains it very well by expugna. "T by storm." 440. Mittere. "Thou shall be sent (on thy way)," thou shalt be allowed to reach.

441-444. Cumwam urbem. "The Cumwan city," i. e. the cit Cumw, in Italy, on the shore of Campania. It was famed as the i dence of the Sibyl. 442. Divinosque lacus, &c. The reference I is to the Lucrine and Avernian lakes, but especially the latter. T are called sacred, either from their general character, or more probabecause the Sibyl resided in their immediate vicinity.—Averna some silvis. Aliuding to the low moaning of the wind among the differents that encircled this gloomy and stagnant lake. 443. Inservatem. Such was the appearance and demeanour of the Sibyl.

ENEIDOS LIB. III.

foliisque notas et nomina mandat. ie in foliis descripsit carmina virgo, 445 numerum, atque antro seclusa relinquit: t immota locis, neque ab ordine cedunt. em, verso tenuis quum cardine ventus teneras turbavit janua frondes, deinde cavo volitantia prendere saxo, 450 re situs, aut jungere carmina curat: abeunt, sedemque odere Sibyllæ. qua moræ fuerint dispendia tanti; icrepitent socii, et vi cursus in altum possisque sinus implere secundos : 455 vatem, precibusque oracula poscas vocemque volens atque ora resolvat. liæ populos, venturaque bella, emque modo fugiasque ferasque laborem, cursusque dabit venerata secundos. 460

uence of divine inspiration. 444. Fata canit. The verb ist not be taken in its strict and literal sense, but merely he responses of the Sibyl were in verse, that is, verse not merely written. The usual custom of the Sibyl was her answers orally, but merely to write them on leaves. 'ritten characters; letters.

Carmina. "Verses," i. e. oracles in verse. 446. Digerit
"She arranges in order."—In numerum is equivalent
but with reference to their poetical numbers. 447. Ab
rom the order in which they have been placed." 448. Ve&c. "And yet these same, when, on the hinge being
the current of air has set them in motion, and the (openh disturbed the tender leaves, she never afterwards cares
they flutter through the hollow cave, nor to restore their
tions, nor connect (once more) her predictions." 452.

eunt. They (who apply) depart (in this way) with
se." Inconsulti here means, more literally, "they who
a consulted for," i. e. for whose interests the Sibyl has not
giving them a response. In other words, they who have
esponse from her.

His tibi ne qua mora, &c. The general meaning of the is this: Let not time appear so valuable in thy eyes as to from visiting the cave of the Sibyl, &c. 457. Ipsa. "Herrabally, not by writing on leaves. Compare Æn. vi. 76. expedict. "She will unfold to thee." 460. Cursuaque And, having been addressed with due reverence, will give rable course, i. e. will show thee how to obtain a favour-Vencrata is used passively. According to poetic usage, the earlier idiom of the language, many deponents of a rhaps all of them) having been originally common verbases.

Hac sunt, quæ nostra liceat te voce moneri.
Vade age, et ingentem factis fer ad æthera Trojam.
Quæ postquam vates sic ore effatus amico est,
Dona dehine auro gravia, sectoque elephanto,
Imperat ad naves ferri, stipatque carinis
Ingens argentum, Dodonæosque lebetas,
Loricam consertam hamis auroque trilicem,
Et conum insignis galeæ, cristasque comantes,
Arma Neoptolemi. Sunt et sua dona parenti.
Addit equos, additque duces:

461. Quae nostrá liceat, &c. Compare line 380. Observe the peculia force of liceat, as if Helenus feared that he had even already gone to tar in his revolutions. 562. Vade age. Come, onward!"

that in his revolations. 562. Vade age. Come, onward '?

464-468. Dona auro gravia, &c. "Presents, heavy with gold acut ivory," i. c. richly adorned with gold and plates, or lamina, ivory. Secare is the proper term applicable to the dividing of any stance into thin plates. The ivory is here divided in this way, a placed as an ornament on different objects. Thus Pliny remarks " Dentes elephanti secare, lignumque cbore distingui." (H. N. zw. 44. 84.) The final syliable in gravia is lengthened by the arrive casura. 465. Stipatque carinis, &c. "And stows away in their bold." a vast quantity of silver plate, and also Dodonean caldrons." Hevi considers " Dodonean" a mere ornamental epithet : such caldro namely, as are in the temple and grove of Jupiter at Dodons, and fro which oracles were drawn by his priests. Wagner, on the other hand suspects that Virgil has followed in this some Grecian poet, who had heard that Helenus had settled at Dodona. (Compare Dion. Hal. i. 32.) 467. Loricam consertam hamis, &c. "A coat of mail, composed of rings hooked into one another, and (these arranged) in a triple tissue of gold," i. e. a chain-mail, composed of rings of gold, linked or hooked into one another, and resembling in its formation the pattern of cloth technically termed triliv. In other words, the chains that composite the corsiet consisted each of three strands, or parallel rows of smaller chains. All that is effected by the shuttle, in weaving, is the conver-ance of the woof across the warp. To keep every thread of the woof m its proper place, it is necessary that the threads of the warp be decessated. This was done by the leashes, called in Latin licis, in Greek μίτοι. At least one set of leashes was necessary to decussate the warp. even in the plainest and simplest weaving. The number of sets was increased according to the complexity of the pattern, which was called biliz, triliz, &c., according as the number was, two, three, or more. 463. Conum insignis galea, &c. "The cone of a beautiful helms, and a hairy crest," i. e. a beautiful helmet, with cone and hairy crest. The cone supported the crest.

469-471. Sunt et sua dona parenti. "My father (Anchises), tes, has his appropriate gifts." 470. Duccs. "Guides," i. c. pilots for the route. Heyne thinks that grooms, to take care of the horses, are how meant. Wagner, however, who is of opinion that, if such were the meaning of Virgil, the second addit would not be employed, maintain that guides or pilots are intended, and he strengthens this view of the subject by a quotation from Dionysius of Halicarnassus, wherein it

polet : socios simul instruit armis. ssem velis aptare jubebat et vento mora ne qua ferenti; interpres multo compellat honore: chisa, Veneris dignate superbo. 475 is Pergameis erepte ruinis, oniæ tellus! hanc arripe velis. ic pelago præterlabare necesse est : illa procul, quam pandit Apollo. felix nati pictate! quid ultra 480 fando surgentes demoror austros? ndromache, digressu mœsta supremo. is auri subtemine vestes, Ascanio chlamydem; nec cedit honori;

ς της ναυτιλίας συνεκπλεύσαι Alveig, from Epirus supplet. "He supplies a band of rowers." Heyne ray of translating remigium here, because in Homeric s were not a servile class, but were composed of the lves. Wagner, however, very correctly suggests, in at Virgil does not follow Homeric usage exclusively, nanners and customs of early and later times. ssem velis uptarc. "To fit the fleet with sails," i. e. to oisted, and ready for the wind when it should begin to s here the ablative, not the dative. 473. Ferenti. (us on our way)." 474. Phabi interpres. Helenus. Here taken passively. Compare note on line 460. meis, &c. Consult note on An. ii. 641. 477. Hanc Heyne is wrong in making this equivalent merely to Épiri litore dirige naves. It means, rather, "sail nost zeal," versus hanc summo studio naviga. 478. art of Italy which is nearest. 479. Ausonia pars Helenus alludes to the western coast of Italy, which eached by a long circumnavigation. 480. Quid ultra "Why am I carried further?" &c. i. e. why say I more; is lengthening out my discourse, do I prevent you from res of favouring gales ? cturatas auri subtemine vestes. "Garments figured idery of gold." Picturatas is equivalent, in effect, here painted with the needle," i. e. embroidered or wrought So, again, subtemen, which elsewhere means "the notes, literally, "a thread," and is the same as filum. chlamydem. This was in the number of the vester just in. N. II. viii. 48. Picta vestes jam upud Homerum umphales natæ: acu facere id l'hryges invenerunt. s a species of cloak or scarf, oblong instead of square, generally about twice its breadth. To the regular re added, either in the form of a right-angled triangle,

angled triangle. The chlamys was worn in war, huntrneys.—Nec cedit honori. "Nor is her bounty disTextilibusque onerat donis, ac talia fatur: Accipe et hæc, manuum tibi quæ monumenta mearum Sint, puer, et longum Andromachæ testentur amorem. Conjugis Hectorese. Cape dona extrema tuorum. O mihi sola mei super Astyanactis imago! Sic oculos, sic ille manus, sic ora ferebat; Et nunc aquali tecum pubesceret ævo. Hos ego digrediens lacrimis affabar obortis: Vivite felices, quibus est fortuna peracta Jam sua; nos alia ex aliis in fata vocamur. Vobis parta quies: nullum maris æquor arandum: Arva neque Ausoniæ, semper cedentia retro, Quærenda. Effigiem Xanthi, Trojamque videtis, Quam vestræ fecere manus: melioribus, opto. Auspiciis, et que fuerit minus obvia Graiis, Sì quando Thybrim, vicinaque Thybridis arva Intrâro, gentique mez data mœnia cernam, Cognatas urbes olim, populosque propinquos, Epiro, Hesperiâ (quibus idem Dardanus auctor. Atque idem casus), unam faciemus utramque

proportioned to the merit of the object," i. e. nor is her gift unworthy of him on whom it is bestowed. It was just such a gift as the young Ascanius merited to receive. Such is the commonly-received interpretation of this passage; but it is far more satisfactory. Another meaning has been given to the words: "Nor does she yield to Helenus in the value of her presents." 485 Textilibus donis. "With gifts, the predace of the loom."

486-489. Manuum monumenta mearum. "Memorials of my hand-work." Compare Hom. Od. xv. 126. Andromache, observes Valpy, is occupied with Ascanius alone; to him alone makes presents; she dwale on his resemblance to her murdered son. 488. Tuorum. "Of thy friends." 489. O mihi sola mei, &c. "Oh, sole remaining image unte me of my (beloved) Astyanax." Super is here equivalent to superses,

or, in a freer translation, to quæ superes.

492-505. Lacrimis obortis. "Tears having sprung up in spite of me." More freely, "tears gushing forth," &c. Observe the force of ob in composition: against all my efforts to restrain them. 493. Quibus est fortuna, &c. "Whose fortune is now completed," i. e. the course of whose fortune is now completely run. 494. Alia ex alia, &c. "From one fate to another." 496. Semper cedentis rate. "Ever-retreating," i. e. which seem to be ever receding from us as we advance. 502. Cognatas urbes olim, &c. "We will make hereafter our kindred cities and neighbouring communities in Epirus, in Hespeth, unto whom the same Dardanus is a founder, and to whom there is the same fortune, one common Troy in their affections. Let this care we for our posterity (to fulfil it)." Observe the peculiar usage of atvantage as agreeing with Trojam, where we would expect the program, as referring

ENEIDOS LIB. III.	16 5
imis: maneat nostros ea cura nepotes. mur pelago vicina Ceraunia juxta, Italiam, cursusque brevissimus undis.	505.
terea, et montes umbrantur opaci. optatæ gremio telluris ad undam,	
10s, passimque in litore sicco 1ramus; fessos sopor irrigat artus.	510
rbem medium Nox horis acta subibat: is strato surgit Palinurus, et omnes	
entos, atque auribus aëra captat : .cta notat tacito labentia cœlo,	515
pluviasque Hyadas, geminosque Triones, que auro circumspicit Oriona.	
cuncta videt cœlo constare sereno, n e puppi signum; nos castra movemus,	, X
que viam, et velorum pandimus alas.	520

pitants of Buthrotum and Rome. Some think that the it nostros, &c., contain an allusion to Nicopolis, built and ee city by Augustus. Dardanus is here called a common to race, the allusion being to the Trojans with Helenus and Eneas.

Provehimur pelago, &c. The fleet leaves Buthrotum, and, the coast of Epirus, in a north-western direction, comes to unian Mountains, whence the passage across to Italy is the "We prostrate ourselves," i. e. we lie 19. Sternimur. nd and rest .- Ad undam. "Close to the water's edge." remos. "Having distributed the oars by lot," i. e. having by lot who should remain on board and keep watch at nd who disembark and enjoy repose. Those on board arse, be ready at the first signal of Palinurus. 511. Cor-Supply cibo.—Irrigat. Consult note on .En. i. 692. Needum orbem medium, &c. " Nor yet was Night, driven irs, entering upon her mid-course," it was not yet midnight. suribus aëra captat. " And carefully catches the air with In other words, listens to each quarter for the breeze. um, &c. This line is repeated from En. i. 744. See notes Armatum auro Oriona. "Orion, armed with gold," ith his golden sword. His sword and belt are formed of t stars; hence the epithet, "armatum auro." Consult roper Names.—Circumspicit. Observe the force of this nurus looks all around the constellation, to see whether thing dangerous in its vicinity. Compare the remark of gards the peculiar meaning of the verb: "Circumspecture, t timidis, qui sæpe circumspiciunt omnia." (Clav. Cic.) sm cuncta videt, &c. "When he sees all things settled in ky," i. e. when he sees all those signs which betoken fair reather. 520. Et nelorum randimus alas. " And spread

52

Quum procul obscuros colles, humilemque videmus ITALIAM! primus conclamat Achates: Italiam læto socii clamore salutant. Tum pater Anchises magnum cratera coronâ Induit, implevitque mero, divosque vocavit Stans celsa in puppi: Dî, maris et terræ tempestatumque potentes, Ferte viam vento facilem, et spirate secundi. Crebrescunt optatæ auræ, portusque patescit Jam propior, templumque apparet in arce Minervæ. Vela legunt socii, et proras ad litora torquent. Portus ab Euroo fluctu curvatus in arcum: Objectæ salså spumant aspergine cautes: Ipse latet : gemino demittunt brachia muro Turriti scopuli, refugitque ab litore templum. Quatuor hic, primum omen, equos in gramine vidi,

out the pinions of our sails," i. e. spread out our sails like pinions. Heyne thinks that by alas are here meant the extremities of the sails. It is much better, however, to adopt the ordinary explanation.

1 S22-527. Obscuros colles, humilemque Italiam. "Misty hills, and Italy lying low (upon the waters)." The Trojans landed at a place called Castrum Minerro, below Hydruntum, where the coast is low and fiat. The hills seen were those in the interior of the country; and at such a distance as to render it doubtful whether they were hills or not. Compare Lucan. Phars. iii. 7. 523. Italiam. The repetition of this word is purposely meant to indicate jov. Compare the Súlarra! Súlarra! of the ten thousand, when they first beheld the sea on their retreat. (Xen. Anab. iv. 7. 24.) 525. Cratera corona induit. Compare note on Æn. i. 724. 526. Mero. "With undiluted wine." As was customary in libations. 527. Celsá in puppi. He takes his station on the stern, because here was placed the image of the tutelary deity of the ship, together with a small hearth or altar.

528-536. Potentes. "Rulers." 530. Crebrescunt. "Fresham"

526-536. Potentes. "Rulers." 530. Crebrescunt. "Freshen." 531. In arce. "On a height," i. e. on elevated ground inland. 533. Partus ab Euroo fluctu, &c. The poet is here describing the Portus Veneris, as it was afterwards called. This harbour was formed by two rocks or cliffs, sloping downward from the interior, and the extremities of which served as barriers against the waves. It faced the south-east, and the waves impelled by the south-east wind had, by their dashing it is of rock. 535. Grand demittunt, &c. An enlargement, merely, on the previous idea. 535. Unfortunately and to be given on a high hill in the interior. The coast between the hills and shoes in the second content of the second parture.

in general low. The turriti scopuli are spurs coming down from the more elevated country inland.

537-547. Primum omen. "Our first omen." The ancients and carefully to observe the first objects that met their view on landing a

any country where they intended to settle, and thence drew prognestis

Tondentes campum late, candore nivali.

L.t pater Anchises: Bellum, O terra hospita! portas;
Bello armantur equi; bellum hæc armenta minantur.

Lamen idem olini curru succedere sueti
Quadrupedes, et frena jugo concordia ferre:

Spes et pacis, ait. Tum numina sancta precamur
Palladis armisonæ, quæ prima accepit ovantes;

Et capita ante aras Phrygio velamur amictu;

Præceptisque Helcin, dederat quæ maxima, rite
Junoni Argivæ jussos adolemus honores.

Haud mora: continuo, perfectis ordine votis,

Cornua velatarum obvertimus antennarum,

Grajugenûmque domos suspectaque linquimus arva.

of good or evil fortune. 539. Bellum, O terra hospita, por!as. "Ah! hospitable land, thou (nevertheless) betokenest war," i. e. although hospitable, thou nevertheless betokenest war. 540. Bello. "For war." Poetic for ad bellum. 541. Curru. Old dative, for currui. Compare ver. 293. Ecl. v. 29. Hence, succedere curru is, literally, "to go unto," to come up to," &c. 544. Qua prima, &c. Alluding to their having seen a temple of this goddess first of all, on their approach to Italy. 545. Et capita ante aras, &c. Compare note on line 405. 546. Praceptisque Heleni, &c. Compare ver. 435. seqq. 547. Honores for victimas.

Hinc sinus Herculei, si vera est fama, Tarenti Cernitur. Attollit se diva Lacinia contra,

549-550. Cornua relatarum, &c. "We turn towards the deep the extremities of our sail-clad yards," i. c. we turn about, from the land towards the open sea. We prepare to depart. Two ropes hung from the horns or extremities of the sail-yards, the use of which was to turn the yards around as the wind veered, so as to keep the sail opposite to the wind. It was also done, as in the present instance, to bring the head of the vessel around, when leaving a arbour into which it had just entered. 550. Grajugenúm. "Of the men of Grecian race," i. e. of the Greeks. Alluding to the Grecian colonies in this quarter. Grajugenúm is for Grajugenurum, from the nominative Grajugenæ.

of Tarentum, (a city) founded by Hercules, if report be true." Virgil appears to allude to some early legend, by which the founding of Tarentum was ascribed to Hercules. According to the common account, this city owed its origin to Taras, son of Neptune. That the legend was a doubtful one, is indicated by the words si vera est fama. 552. Attollit as Dira Lacinia contra. "The Lacinian goddess rears her head opposite," i. e. the temple of Juno on the Lacinian promontory. The Trojan fleet, in coasting along, came to the lapygian promontory, on passing which the bay of Tarentum opens on the view. In front of them, across the mouth of this bay, rises the Lacinian promontory, they direct their course, not entering the bay of Tarentum, but merely they direct their course, not entering the bay of Tarentum, but merely

A DUMANTAL MARKET

Caulonisque arces, et navifragum Scylaceum.
Tum procul e fluctu Trinacria cernitur Ætna;
Et gemitum ingentem pelagi pulsataque saxa
Audimus longe, fractasque ad litora voces;
Exsultantque vada, atque æstu miscentur arenæ.
Et pater Anchises: Nimirum hæc illa Charybdis;
Hos Helenus scopulos, hæc saxa horrenda, canebat.
Eripite, O socii! pariterque insurgite remis.
Haud minus ac jussi faciunt: primusque rudentem
Contorsit lævas proram Palinurus ad undas;
Lævam cuncta cohors remis ventisque petivit.
Tollimur in cœlum curvato gurgite, et idem

500

standing across its entrance. 553. Caulonisque arces, &c. These places were encountered after doubling the Lacinian promontory. On examining the map, it will be perceived that Scylaceum comes before Caulon, but it must be borne in mind that as the Trojans were passing round the Lacinian cape, they first saw in the distance the heights on which Caulon was built, and then, the shore bending in and forming the Sinus Scylaceus, they first observed Scylaceum, at the head of the bay, close on their right. Of the epithet nuvifragum, see Index of Proper Names.

in the distance, which appears to them to rise out of the bosom of the sea, the mountain being so lofty as to be visible to them before the island. 555. Gemitum ingentem pelagi, &c. The allusion is to Scylla, the noise of which is heard by them in the distance, 556. Voces. Scilicet, undurum. 557. Exsultantque vada. This alludes to Charybdis. Heyne: Mane ex imo fundo sublatam in altum egeritus. According to this, vada will convey the idea, not of shoals, but of the very bottom of the ocsan; and this is further seen from the succeeding clause; where the sand from the bottom is washed up by the agitated water. 558. Anchises. Supply exclamat.—Nimirum hac illudes &c. "Doubtless this is that Charybdis," i. e. of which Helenus spoke. 559. Canebat. "Foretold."—Eripite. Supply nos. 560. Pariterque insurgite remis. "And in equal order rise to the oars," i. e. and apply yourselves vigorously to the oars, with equal strokes. Consult note on ver. 207.

561-569. Rudentem. "The groaning prow." By a powerful impulse of the rudder, he turned away the head of the vessel, which groaned beneath the effort with its straining timbers. 562. Lavas extended. Compare note on ver. 412. 563. Lavam cuncta cohors, extended. The whole fleet made for the left with oars and the winds," i. ewith oars and sails. The left-hand course would carry them off from Italy in a south-east direction. 564. Curvato gurgite. "On the arched and troubled wave," i. e. the wave bending and swelling upward.—Extended subducts, &c. "And (then, again) the water being withdrawn, we the same descend to the lowest shades." An example of hypervois, with which compare Lucan. Phars. v. 642. Heyne reads desidinate.

ad Manes imos descendimus undâ. SAS di clamorem inter cava saxa dedere : am elisam et rorantia vidimus astra. ssos ventus cum sole reliquit : viæ Cyclopum allabimur eric. ab accessu ventorum immotus, et ingens 570 l horrificis juxta tonat Ætna ruinis, que atram prorumpit ad æthera nubem. umantem piceo, et candente favillà; ie globos flammarum, et sidera lambit: scopulos avulsaque viscera montis 575 ctans, liquefactaque saxa sub auras itu glomerat, fundoque exæstuat imo . Enceladi semiustum fulmine corpus nole hac, ingentemque insuper Ætnam 580 n ruptis flammam exspirare caminis; n quoties mutet latus, intremere omnem Trinacriam, et cœlum subtexere fumo. llam tecti silvis immania monstra is; nec, quæ sonitum det causa, videmus :

"or "sink down;" and Wagner, desedimus, "we settled at the common reading, descendimus, is far more graphic. summer exisum, &c. "Thrice we saw the foam dash forth, is dripping with dew." The spray had been carried to such to seem, when descending, as if it fell dew-like from the 569. Oris. For ad orus.

Pertus. Virgil here copies from Homer. (Od. i. 136.)

Pertus. Virgil here copies from Homer. (Od. i. 136.) ar, if ever it did exist, is now completely changed by the Horrifeis ruinis. "With! frightful crashings." Comparation of Heyne: "Fragore resonat, quem faciunt ruinæ visus." By ruinæ, then, are here meant the crushing sounds from the bowels of the mountain, and indicative of the render of the rocks, &c. within. 572. Prorumpit. "It sender th." Used here as an active vert. It is neuter in Æn. x. Erigit. "Throws up."—Eructans. The good taste of this een doubted by some critics. The fault, however, if any, indar, whom Virgil here copies, and whose herbyovrai sugatans.—Liquefacta saxa. Lava. 577. Glomerat. A strong there into a heap or pile; piles up.
Fama. "A tradition." Enceladus was one of the Giants

. Fama. "A tradition." Enceladus was one of the Giants: against heaven.—Semiustum. To be pronounced as a word liables (sēm'ūstum). Compare Metrical Index. 580. Rupm, &c. "Breathes forth flame from its burst furnaces." By are here meant the caverns and receptacles of fire in the the mountain. Compare the explanation of Heyne: Caeceptaculis flamma subterrancis, quæ nove caminos, forna-

Nam neque erant astrorum ignes, nec lucidus æthrå Sidereâ polus, obscuro sed nubila cœlo: Et Lunam in nimbo nox intempesta tenebat. Lostera jamque dies primo surgebat Eoo, \Humentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram : Quum subito e silvis, macie confecta supremâ. Ignoti nova forma viri, miserandaque cultu, Procedit, supplexque manus ad litora tendit. Respicimus. Dira illuvies, immissaque barba. Consertum tegumen spinis: at cetera Graius. Ut quondam patriis ad Trojam missus in armis. Isque, ubi Dardanios habitus, et Troïa vidit Arma procul, paullum aspectu conterritus hæsit. Continuitque gradum; mox sese ad litora præceps Cum fletu precibusque tulit : Per sidera testor, Per superos, atque hoc zeeli spirabile lumen:

ces, dixit." 585. Neo lucidus, &c. Wunderlich makes others had denote "aris serenitas," while siderea he regards as equivalent to frigidu. He bases this explanation on the disjunctive force of negue. But as Wagner correctly remarks, the particles negue—negue are set always placed disjunctively. (Compare Georg. iv. 198.) In the present instance, neo lucidus athra, &c. is merely an enlargement of what precedes, and refers to the whole starry firmament taken collectively astrorum ignes denoting individual stars. 586. Nubila. Superant. 587. Et lunam in nimbo, &c. "And dend of night held the moon (shrouded) in a cloud." Literally, "unseasonable night," "and unfit for action." Compare the explanation of Servius: "Internetal dicta ext nox media, intempestiva, inactuosu, carens actibus."

583-598. Primo surgebat Boo. "Was rising with the first (appearance of the) morning star." Eous is the morning star, and is formed from the Greek έφος, another form of which is ἡφος. 590. Macis are fecta supremá. "Worn out to the last degree of emaciation." Macis are literally, "wasted with extreme meagreness." 591. Ignoti neces forme viri. "A strange form of an unknown man," i. e. a stranger was startled us by the shocking appearance which his person presented.—Miserandaque cultu. "And in deplorable attire." More literally "and calculated to excite compassion by his attire." 593. Respictures. "We regard him attentively," i. e. we look at him again and again.—Dira illuvies. "Dreadful was the filth (upon his person). 594. Consertum tegumen spinis. "His (ragged) clothing was fastant together with thorns." We have adopted here the reading of Hayan, instead of the common tegmen. Observe the literal force of the tens! "what covered his body."—Cetera. "In all other respecta." Stranget than alia. Compare the Greek rå δ λλλα. 595. Ut quondam, δεν We have preferred the reading of Burmann (ut), to the common level took (et), as far more spirited.

59-612. Testor. "I conjure you." Put for obtestor. 600. His carli spirabile lumen. "This vital light of heaven," i. e. this light of

icri: quaecumque abducite terras. Scio me Danais e classibus unun. s fateor petiisse Penates: leris tanta est injuria nostri. fluctus, vastoque immergite ponto: num manibus periisse juvabit. nua amplexus, genibusque volutans i sit, fari, quo sanguine cretus, z deinde agitet fortuna, fateri. 610 ram Anchises, haud multa moratus, ue animum præsenti pignore firmat. sità tandem formidine, fatur: x Ithaca, comes infelicis Ulixi, enides, Trojam genitore Adamasto issetque utinam fortuna!) profectus. 615 repidi crudelia limina linguunt, rii vasto Cyclopis in antro omus sanie dapibusque cruentis.

we live and breathe. 602. Scio me Danais, &c. "I me from the Grecian fleet," i. e. I know that I am a e, is commonly regarded as having the final syllable, however, in scanning, to pronounce it as a monosy gite me in fluctus, &c. "Tear me in pieces, and the waves." Equivalent to discerptum dispergite.—minum. "By the hands of men," i. e. human beto the innuman Cyclopes. 607. Genua. Supplyisa, as Nöhden maintains.—Genibusque volutans halling (on the ground), kept clinging to our knees.' The term juveni is here employed instead of the ling ei.—Prasenti pignore. "By the prompt pledga" giving of his right hand, as an assurance of pro-

icis Ulixi. Alluding to the protracted wanderings of Trojan war, and more especially to his fearful advendopes, related in Hom. Od. ix. See Index of Propen enitore Adamasto paupere. "Since my father Adamasto paupere." Since my father Adamasto paupere. "And would that this fortune to me!" i. e. and would that this condition, though a cen also mine. Would that I had remained at home as, and been contented with the lot of poverty. 616. Iselected term, alluding to the hurried flight of his 7. Cyclopis. Alluding to Polyphemus. 618. Domus 5. &c. "It is an abode of gore," &c. We have common punctuation, and have construed the ablative n with domus, being what grammarians call the ablator manner. Compare Æn. i. 639, vestes ostro superbo.

Intus opaca, ingens: ipse arduus, altaque pulsat Sidera (Dî, talem terris avertite pestem!), Nec visu facilis, nec dictu affabilis ulli. Visceribus miserorum et sanguine vescitur atro. Vidi egomet, duo de numero quum corpora nostro, Prensa manu magna, medio resupinus in antro, Frangeret ad saxum, sanieque exspersa natarent Limina: vidi atro quum membra fluentia tabo Manderet, et tepidi tremerent sub dentibus artus. Haud impune quidem; nec talia passus Ulixes. Oblitusve sui est Ithacus discrimine tanto. Nam simul, expletus dapibus, vinoque sepultus, Cervicem inflexam posuit, jacuitque per antrum Immensus, saniem cructans, et frusta cruento, Per somnum, commixta mero: nos, magna precati Numina, sortitique vices, una undique circum Fundimur, et telo lumen terebramus acuto, Ingens, quod torvâ solum sub fronte latebat,

Burmann removes the comma after cruentis, making the ablative depend on opaca, "gloomy with gore," &c.; while Wittianus, on the other hand, reads cruenta, "the abode is bloody with gore," &c.

Neither emendation, however, is needed.
619-629. Ipse arduns. "The Cyclops himself is gigantic of size." Supply est. 621. Nec visu facilis, &c. " Neither easy to be looked upon (without horror), nor to be addressed in speech by any one," i. a. whom no one can look upon or address without horror. Whom no can can bear to behold or speak to. 624. Resupinus. "Bending backward." We have given the meaning assigned to this word by Heyne and Wanderlich. It depicts the position of one who bends back his body in order to hurl something with greater force. The common translation is, "lying along on his back." 625. Ad saxum. "Against the stony floor." Commonly translated, "against a rock." 629. Oflitusve sui est Ithacus, &c. " Nor was the chieftain of Ithaca forgetful of himself at so alarming a crisis," i. e. of the craft and cunning that marked his character. These qualities, in the heroic age, were as highly prized, and conferred as much distinction, as prowess in arms. Hence no covert reproach is here intended.

630-644. Expletus. "Gorged." 631. Cervicem inflexam "He reclined his bent neck," i. e. he bent back his neck and reclined on the ground. 632. Saniem eructans, &c. Holdsworth indulges in some fippant remarks on this picture, as quite unfit for "ears polite," forgetting altogether how well the imagery harmonizes with the manuse of thinking and speaking that characterized the heroic age. 634. Servitique vices. "And having arranged our several parts by lot," i.e. having ascertained by lot the part that each was to perform. 635. Table acute. Homer makes Ulvsses and his party employ on the consideration. acuto. Homer makes Ulysses and his party employ on this occasion sharpened stake. Virgil possibly means the same thing here. 634.3 Solum The Cyclopes had only a single eye, and that in the centre of



ENRIDOS LIB. III.	173
pei, aut Phœbeæ lampadis instar; læti sociorum ulciscimur umbras. O miseri! fugite, atque ab litore funem	640
is quantusque cavo Polyphemus in antro claudit pecudes, atque ubera pressat,	1720
ii curva hæc habitant ad litora vulgo clopes, et altis montibus errant.	
Lunæ se cornua lumine complent, m in silvis, inter deserta ferarum nosque, traho, vastosque ab rupe Cyclopas	545
sonitumque pedum vocemque tremisco. felicem, baccas lapidosaque corna,	
, et vulsis pascunt radicibus herbse. lustrans, hanc primum ad litora classem	650
venientem. Huic me, quæcumque fuisset, atis est gentem effugisse nefandam:	
im hanc potius quocumque absumite leto. fatus erat, summo quum monte videmus ter pecudes vasta se mole moventem, Polyphemum, et litora nota petentem:	655

d.—Latebat. A graphic term. The eye lay partly constitute the stern, overhanging brow, the shaggy eyebrow, and lowering eyelid. Compare the remark of Heyne: "Vides, torram frontem, horridas palpebras, hirsutum supercilium." ici clypei, &c. The Argolic shield, as has already been was of a circular form. Consult note on Æn. ii. 389. 637. npadis. "The sun." Compare Æn. iv. 6. 638. Umbras. es." 639. Sed fugite, &c. Observe how well this line is sy its frequent elisions and dactylic rhythm, to express movement. 641. Nam qualis quantusque, &c. The full would be as follows: "Qualis quantusque Polyphemus est, &c. talis et lanti sunt centum alii Cyclopes qui vulgo &c. For a similar construction, see Æn. i. 498.

. Tertia jam luna, &c. "The horns of the moon are now d time filling themselves with light." Literally, "the third e moon are now filling," &c., i. e. this is now the third month. im infelicem. "An unwholesome sustenance." The epithet fers to the large size of the pit as compared with that of the 2. Huic me addixi. "To this I devoted myself," i. e. re-ive myself up. Addixi is a strong term, and indicates the speration to which Achemenides was reduced. It is properly those who sell themselves to others for life or death, as, for gladiators. 654. Potius. "Rather," i. e. rather than the

1. Fasta se mole movember. "Stalking along with his enor-

Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens. cui lumen ademtum. Trunca manu pinus regit, et vestigia firmat.
Lanigeræ comitantur oves; ea sola voluptas,
Solamenque mali.
Postquam altos tetigit fluctus, et ad æquora venit,
Luminis effossi fluidum lavit inde cruorem,
Dentibus infrendens gemitu; graditurque per æquor
Jam medium, necdum fluctus latera ardua tinxit.
Nos procul inde fugam trepidi celerare, recepto
Supplice, sic merito, tacitique incidere funem;
Verrimus et proni certantibus æquora remis.
Sensit, et ad sonitum vocis vestigia torsit.

mous bulk." 658. Monstrum horrendum, &c. Observe the pecalisate with which the line is constructed. It labours beneath numerous elisions, as if striving to express adequately the horrid appearance of the monster. Observe, also, the ingenious mode adopted by the poet of giving us an idea of the gigantic size of the monster. From the energy mous staff he wields in his hand, we are left to imagine the strength and dimensions of his body. We have followed in manus the readile of the best editions and manuscripts. The common text has measure of the most authentic manuscripts this hemistich is left unsupplied, so we have here given it. In some, however, the verse is completed with the collo fistula pendet, "a pipe hangs from his neck," which the best editors regard as a mere interpolation. It is evidently an attempt of the part of some copyist to make a full hexameter. Heyne, indeed, goes still further, and regards the words ea sola voluptas, solaments mali as also interpolated; but it is very improbable that any one would, in attempting to complete one line, produce another requiring itself to be completed.

This suits well the idea of his immense bulk. Compare the remark of Hoyne: "Ubi ad allum usque mare processit: pro vasti scilicat corporis modo." 663. Inde. Referring to the sea-water. Compare the explanation of Burmann. "Inde, ex aquare, aqua marina." 667. Sw merito. "Deserving to be so received by us." His information now proved correct: he was discovered not to be, like Sinon, an imposted in line 691, mention is again made of Achemenides. 668. Verrinus et proni, &c. Heyne objects to verrinus, and would prefer vertinus, 'we turn up." But verrere mare is used by Ennius, and passed from him through the whole range of Latin poetry. See also ver. 208. sapet.

i. e. the voice of the leader or commander of the rowers, as he gave the signal to the rowers, that they might keep time in rowing. In gave the signal for this purpose both with his voice and with a pole of the Greeks termed him κελενστής, and the exhortation, noise, κίλενσμα. The Romans called the same officer hortater

ANDIDOS LIB. III.

i nulla datur dextrâ affectare potestas,
Ionios fluctus æquare sequendo,
immensum tollit: quo pontus, et omnes
re undæ, penitusque exterrita tellus
visque immugiit Ætna cavernis.
: silvis Cyclopum, et montibus altis,
nit ad portus, et litora complent.
ustantes nequidquam lumine torvo
atres, cœlo capita alta ferentes,
horrendum: quales quum vertice celso
rcus, aut coniferæ cyparissi

670
670
671
675

id sometimes portisculus, which was the name given also or hammer. That such is the reference in vocis, on the sion, there can be no doubt to one who attentively consi-The Trojans at first, indeed, when the danger is t their cables in silence, but when the motion of the cars rly commenced, the voice of the hortator becomes allenable them to keep proper time and escape with greater nd, besides, the dashing of the oars would soon have disn to the Cyclops, even if the hortator had been still. ecidedly in favour of this interpretation. Heyne, however, er commentators, make vocis in this passage refer to the if the oars, or of the water impelled by them. If they are tum vocis will signify, "towards the sound of the noise." we the same as ad sonitum soni, which is certainly not a a. 670. Dextra affectare. "Of reaching us with his Supply nos. The prose form of expression would be andi, with the genitive of the gerund. 671. Neo potis Supply est. Æquare is generally supposed to refer here the Cyclops. He could not equal by his size the depth , in other words, he was not tall enough to wade further. ie meaning, fluctus loses all its force. It is better, thereaquare allude to the rapidity of movement. The Ionian he Trojan fleet away with more rapidity than the monster n pursuit .- Ionios fluctus. The Ionian sea lay between

Excitum "Summoned forth (by the cry)." In the ing or summoning, the compounds of cio are employed, enult long, as formed in the fourth conjugation. Thus, e present instance, concitus, "called together;" accitus, &c. But in the sense of arousing, or stirring up, the fcieo, having the short penult, are used; as, excitus, concitus, accitus, accit

Because unable to do any harm to the fugitives. 678. rely implying members of the same race.—Cailo. For ad. Concilium. Not consilium. (Consult Gronov. ad Liv. term indicates here a mere assemblage. 680. Conifera. g.º The fruit of cypresses and pines is called cones.

Constiterunt, silva alta Jovis, lucusve Dianse.
Precipites metus acer agit quocumque rudentes
Excutere, et ventis intendere vela secundis.
Contra, jussa monent Heleni, Scyllam atque Charybdim
Inter, utramque viam leti discrimine parvo,
Ni teneant cursus: certum est dare lintea retro.
Ecce autem Boreas angustâ ab sede Pelori
Missus adest: vivo prætervehor ostia saxo
Pantagiæ, Megarosque sinus, Thapsumque jacentem.
Talia monstrabat relegens errata retrorsum

because growing in the shape of a cone. 681. Constiterunt. "Steel vogether." Observe the systole making the penult short.—Steel consists &c. The oak being sacred to Jupiter, shows the reference it silva alta to be to the acrie querous; while the lucus Diana is composed of cypresses. It must be borne in mind, however, that by Diana is here meant the Diana of the lower world (Diana infere), of Hecate.

682-686. Rudentes excutere. Compare note on line 267. 684. Contra, jussa monent Heleni, &c. There has been considerable discussion respecting this whole passage, Heyne, Wagner, and sevent other editors regarding it (namely, lines 684, 685, 686) as aparious. They have been defended, however, by Weichert, Moebius, and Jaha, and by the reviewer of the latter in the Jena Review for 1827, Na. xciv. p. 367. The meaning of the passage appears to be this: Trojans, in their eagerness to escape, spread their sails to any wind that might favour their escape. The wind blowing at the time, bowwas, came from the south, and they had, therefore, to choose between paining through the Sicilian Straits or sailing backward in their commands of Helenus forbade the former, on account of the dangers arising from Scylla and Charybdis, and they had, therefore, into made up their minds to sail back, that is, towards the north, when a northern wind sprang up and enabled them to move southward. Six the passage is obscure. 685. Inter. Governing Scyllam and Charybdim.—Leti. Governed by viam. 686. Ni teneant cursus. Supply naves before teneant. Ni is an old form for ne.—Dare lintes refra. Literally, "to give our sails in a backward direction."

687-689. Pelori. The promontory of Pelorus lay in a northern direction from where the flect of Æneas now was. See above on was, 411. 688. Missus. As if some deity had purposely sent it to their nid.—Pivo saxo. "Formed of the living rock." See on ver. 618. Puntagia was a small river on the eastern coast of Sicily, to the south of Leontini, now Fiume de Porcari. Its mouth is between high rocks. The epithet vivo saxo, as applied to the spot, indicates the workman hip of nature, and may also be rendered "of the natural rock." 688. Jacentem. "Lying low on the waters." Thapsus was a penimula running out into the sea. According to Servius, it was "plana, passe fuctious par." 690. Relegens errata, &c. "As he sailed back (with us) along the shores (before) wandered over (by h.m.)." Ulyssee milet along the eastern shore of Sicily, from south to north, as he came from

Achemenides, comes infelicis Ulixi. inio prætenta sinu jacet insula contra ayrium undosum: nomen dixere priores Alpheum fama est huc, Elidis amnem, as egisse vias subter mare; qui nunc 695 rethusa, tuo Siculis confunditur undis. iumina magna loci veneramur: et inde ero præpingue solum stagnantis Helori. iltas cautes projectaque saxa Pachyni us; et, fatis numquam concessa moveri, 700 et Camarina procul, campique Geloi, nisque Gela, fluvii cognomine dicta. s inde Acragas ostentat maxima longe . L magnanimûm quondam generator equorum: datis linguo ventis, palmosa Selinus, 705

ed of the Lotophagi on the coast of Africa. These two lines are y spurious, and appear to owe their paternity to some gramwho thought the reader might otherwise inquire how Æncas r his knowledge of these places. The use of retrorsum, in line not epic; and in the succeeding line, the words infelicis Ulixi of character as coming from the lips of Æneas, who could have ng of commiseration for a bitter foe. Compare ver. 613. 702. Sicanio pratenta sinu. "Stretched out in front of the bay." The Bay of Syracuse, otherwise called Portus Magnus, neant.—Contra Plemmyrium undosum. "Opposite the wave-Plemmyrium." The Plemmyrian promontory is meant. 693. "The ancients." The poet means that the island got the f Ortygia from an early legend. According to one of Mai's ts, it was called Ortygia from oprut, "a quail," because Latona fuge here, having been changed into a quail in order to escape e serpent Python. The place is clearly distinct from Ortygiæ; (vcr. 124). 694. Alpheum. Consult Index of Proper Names. "Being directed so to do." By Anchises, as Heyne The poet himself does not say by whom. 698. Helori. A Sicily, between Syracuse and the promontory of Pachynus. rs, and for a season remains stagnating upon the adjacent fields. its waters are withdrawn, great fertility is the result. 700. Ra-"We coast closely along."-Fatis numquam concessa moveri.

ig to the well-known story of the draining of the adjacent marsh. Index of Proper Names. 701. Campique Geloi. These plains and Gela, and were famed for their fertility and beauty. Gela had the Minotaur on its coins, hence the epithet immanis. been supposed, however, to refer to Hiero and Thrasybulus, the of Syracuse.

718. Acragas. The Greek name for Agrigentum, and also for ight or rock on which it was situate. It stood 1100 feet above el of the sea, and, therefore, might well be seen from afar. The ttines were famous at one time for sending horses to the Olympic

716

Et vada dura lego saxis Lilybeïa cæcis.

Hinc Drepani me portus, et illætabilis ora,
Accipit. Hic, pelagi tot tempestatibus actus,
Heu! genitorem, omnis curæ casusque levamen,
Amitto Anchisen. Hic me, pater optime, fessum
Deseris, heu! tantis nequidquam erepte periclis!
Nec vates Helenus, quum multa horrenda moneret.
Hos mihi prædixit luctus; non dira Celæno.
Hic labor extremus, longarum hæc meta viarum.
Hinc me digressum vestris deus appulit oris.
Sic pater Æneas, intentis omnibus, unus

Fata renarrabat divûm, cursusque docebat.
Conticuit tandem, factoque hic fine quievit.

games. Theron, a native of this city, is also celebrated by Pindar as an Olympic conqueror. 706. Et vada dura lego, &c. Lilyboum was the westernmost of the three famous capes of Sicily. It is not a mountain-promontory, but a low, flat point of land, rendered dangerous to vessels by its sand-banks and concealed rocks. 707. Illustabilis or 2. So called by him because here he lost his father. 711. Naguidguess. "In vain." Not having been enabled to reach Italy. 714. Mots. "The termination." 715. Hinc me digressum, &c. This carries us back to Æn. i. 34. "Vix c conspectu Sicular telluris," &c. 716. Fais Divim. "The destinies of the gods," i. e. his career, &c., as settled by the decrees of heaven. 718. Quievit. "Rested," i. e. from his marrative. Wunderlich and others render this "retired to rest," assume at tradicit. But this is too abrupt, and borders on the burlesque.

P. VIRGILII MARONIS

ÆNEIDOS

LIBER QUARTUS.

ARGUMENT.

Dide discovers to her sister her passion for Æncas, and her thoughts of marrying him. She prepares a hunting-match for his entertainment. Juno, by Venus's consent, raises a storm, which separates the hunters, and drives Æneas and Dido into the same cave, where their marriage is supposed to be completed. Jupiter despatches Mercury to Æneas, to warn him from Carthage. Æneas secretly prepares for his voyage. Dido finds out his design, and, to put a stop to it, makes use of her own and her sister's entreaties, and discovers all the variety of passions that are incident to a neglected lover. When nothing would prevail upon him, she contrives her own death, with which this book concludes.

At regina, gravi jamdudum saucia cură, Vulnus alit venis, et cœco carpitur igni. Multa viri virtus animo, multusque recursat Gentis honos: hærent infixi pectore vultus, Verbaque: nec placidam membris dat cura quietem. Postera Phœbeâ lustrabat lampade terras,

1-5. At regina gravi, &c. The particle at has reference to the close of the preceding book: Æneas, on his part, made an end of his narrative; but the queen, on the other hand, long before it was done, was a prey to ardent love. Curå put for amore. 2. Cuco igni. "A secret passion." 3. Virtus. Here more than mere valour: it is all that ennobles and makes the true man (vir). 4. Gentis honos. Referring to the connexion of the house of Æneas with the race of the gods, through Venus and Anchises. 5. Nec placidam, &c. Her elambers were broken, and strange visions came over her in her dreams. Compare ver. 9.

6-11. Poetera Phabea lustrabat, &c. Compare the explanation of

5

10

16

Humentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram, Quum sic unanimam alloquitur male sana sororem: Anna soror, quæ me suspensam insomnia terrent! Quis novus hic nostris successit sedibus hospes! Quem sese ore ferens! quam forti pectore, et armis! Credo equidem, nec vana fides, genus esse deorum. Degeneres animos timor arguit. Heu! quibus ille Jactatus fatis! quæ bella exhausta canebat! Si mihi non animo fixum immotumque sederet, Ne cui me vinclo vellem sociare jugali, Postquam primus anior deceptam morte fefellit; Si non pertæsum thalami tædæque fuisset; Huic uni forsan potui succumbere culpæ.

Forbiger: "Obibat, ideoque radiis suis collustrabat." Hevne makes aurora here stand for dies, which is justly condemned be Heyne makes aurora nere stand for aux, which is justified.

Wunderlich. 8. Unanimam. A beautiful term here; "of one and the Wunderlich." "writed in feeling." &c.—Male sana. "With mind dissame mind," " united in feeling," &c.—Male sana. turbed." Compare the explanation of Heyne: "insana, µairopira." 9. Quæ me suspensam, &c. "What dreams fill me with suspense and alarm?" She dreamed of Æneas and love. This filled her with alarm when she awoke, lest she might be tempted to violate the vows of constancy which she had previously offered up to the memory of her husband; and yet so powerful were the attractions of the Trojan bero. that this same alarm would, every now and then, pass away from her bosom, and be succeeded by a feeling of utter uncertainty as to how she should act. 10. Quis novus hic hospes, &c. That is, quis est hic, qui, &c. Observe here the imitation of the Greek idiom. In this latter language, the demonstrative placed after the interrogative pronound draws together two members of a sentence into one; as, obrog dirk λόγφ τε και σθένει κρατεί, for τίς έστιν ούτος ος κρατεί, &c. 11. Quem sese ore fereus! "How graceful in mien!" Literally, "bearing himself as-whom?-Quam forti pectore, &c. The full expression would be, quam forti pectore et quam fortibus armis.

12-19. Genus esse deorum. Supply eum. Observe the employment of genus here for prolem or progeniem. 13. Degeneres animos, &c. "Fear argues ignoble souls," i. e. shows or indicates. The absence of fear on the part of Æneas, in so many trying situations, is a proof of his high origin. 14. Exhausta. "Exhausted," i. e. drained out, concluded. 17. Deceptam morte. "Deceived (in my hopes of happiness) by the death (of Sychwus). 18. Si non pertæsum fuisset. Supply me.—Tadæ. "The marriage torch." According to the Roman custom, the bride was conducted to the residence of the bridegroom by the light of torches. Compare Matt. xxv. 19. Huic uni, &c. "I might, pertangs, have yielded to this one fault." The fault here meant is a second marriage. Second marriages in women were not esteemed reputable and, besides, the fault would be greater in Dido's case, considering the strong affection that had subsisted between her and Sychwus.—Potus Not for possem, as some maintain. Potus succumbers indicates what

Anna, fatebor enim, miseri post fata Sychen	20
Conjugis, et sparsos fraterna cæde Penates,	
Solus hic inflexit sensus, animumque labantem	
Impulit: agnosco veteris vestigia flammæ.	
Sed mihi vel tellus optem prius ima dehiscat,	
Vel Pater omnipotens adigat me fulmine ad umbras,	25
Pallentes umbras Erebi, noctemque profundam,	
Ante, Pudor, quam te violo, aut tua jura resolvo.	
Ille meos, primus qui me sibi junxit, amores	
Abstulit: ille habeat secum, servetque sepulcro.	
Sic effata, sinum lacrimis implevit obortis.	30
Anna refert: O luce magis dilecta sorori!	
Solane perpetuâ mœrens carpere juventâ?	
Nec dulces natos. Veneris nec præmia nôris?	
Id cinerem aut Manes credis curare sepultos?	

would have happened under a certain condition, but what, since the condition has not taken place, has not, of course, occurred. It is the same, therefore, as saying, "potui succumbere, at non sucoumbarn."

20-30. Fata. "The death." The fatal end. 21. Fraterná cæde. The same as cæde a fratre commissá. See Æn. i. 343. 22. Solus hie infæxit, &c. "This one alone bath swayed my feelings (from their former rigidity and coldness), and hath impelled to love my bosom wavering between this emotion and duty to my former lord." 23. Agnosco reteris, &c. "I recognise the traces of (my) earlier flame," i. e. I again feel the flame of love, as I formerly feit it. 27. Ante, Pudor, &c. Regarding ante as worse than useless after prius, in ver. 24, Markland suggests, that the true reading is Sancte Pudor. The redundance, however, is analogous to πρίν, πρίν η, in Greek, and so in Sall. Cat. 32. Priusquam legiones scriberentur, multo ante capere quæ bello usui forent. 23. Meos amores. "All my love." Observe the force of the plural. 30. Sinum. Supply sororis.—Obortis. Consult note on Æn. iii. 492.

31-34. Refert. "Replies."—O luce magis, &c. Thus, Gray, in his "Bard,"—Dear as the light to these sad eyes. 32. Solane pervettio, &c. "Wilt thou alone be wasted away, in mourning (for an other), during all thy youth?" More freely, "wilt thou alone consument in sorrow for another, all the days of thy youth?" The reference is to Sychæus. In carpére there is a metaphor borrowed from the plucking and withering of flowers.—Juvenia. Heyne takes this in a general sense for ætate, or ritá. In this, however, he is wrong. The poet has imaged forth Dido as still conspicuous for youthful beauty. 34. Id curse. "Care for that," i. e. think you that the departed Sychæus at all cares whether you are again united in wedlock or not?—Manes sepultae. The manes were supposed to rest in peace after the proper furgeral ceremonies had been performed.

Esto; ægram nulli quondam flexere mariti. Non Libyæ, non ante Tyro: despectus Iarbas. Ductoresque alii, quos Africa terra, triumphis Dives, alit: placitone etiam pugnabis amori? Nec venit in mentem, quorum consederis arvis? Hinc Gætulæ urbes, genus insuperabile bello, Et Numidæ infreni cingunt, et inhospita Syrtis; Hinc deserta siti regio, lateque furentes Barcæi. Quid bella Tvro surgentia dicam, Germanique minas? Dîs equidem auspicibus reor, et Junone secundâ.

35-39. Esto: agram nulli, &c. "Granted, that in former days no suitors bent thee (to their prayers) while pining (for Sychaeus);" i. c. I allow that in former days your conduct was proper enough in refusing to listen to any suitors while the loss of Sychaeus was still recent in your memory; but now, why continue to act thus? why struggle with a passion the possesses charms for you? We must be careful not to connect este with what precedes. The more literal translation is, "Be it so: no suitors formerly," &c. 36. Despectus Iarbas. "Iarbas was slighted." Iarbas was an African prince, in whose dominions Dido had been allowed to settle, and whose hand she had refused. Compare ver. 196, seqq. umphis dives. "Rich in triumphs," i. e. agitated by constant warfare. Compare the explanation of Wagner: " Videtur ca terra antiquis temporibus, ut hodieque, bellis inter incolas assidue agitatis infestete. proptereaque dives triumphis dicta esse." 33. Placitone etiam pugnabis amori?-" Will you even struggle against a passion that is pleasing to you !" The dative is here put according to the Greek idiom, for the

ablative. Compare Ecl. v. 8. Georg. ii. 99.

40-46. Gatula urbes. "The Gatulian cities." Consult Index of Proper Names. 41. Numidæ infræni. "The Numidians riding us-bridled steeds." Infræni here is very incorrectly interpreted indomiti. by Ruæus. Virgil certainly means, says Holdsworth, their governing their horses without a bridle, by a wand only. Heyne and the best commentators agree in giving the same explanation Compare Mert. Rpigr. ix. 23. Sil. Ital. i. 213.—Et inhospita Syrte. "And the shospitable Syrtis." The two Syrtes are here meant, especially the Syrtis Major. The reference, however, is, in fact, to the barbarous and inhospitable tribes along this part of the shore. 43. Barcæi. The Barcæans were properly the inhabitants of the city of Barce, in Cyrenaica, and are here named by a species of anachronism, since their city was founded long after the supposed time of Æneas. It will be perceived, from an examination of the map, that Virgil speaks here of the Numidians and Gaztulians, to the south-west of Carthage, and the Barczei, to the south-east. Between these he places the Syrtes and a sandy desert.—Tyro surgentia. "Arising from Tyre." 44. Germanique minas. Alluding to Pygmalion, who, according to the poet, had threatened war, on account of the treasures which Dido had carried off with her. 45. Junone secundá. Juno is here particularly

m Iliacas vento tenuisse carinas.
bem, soror, hanc cernes! quæ surgere regna
li! Teucrûm comitantibus armis,
uantis attollet gloria rebus!
see deos veniam, sacrisque litatis,
pitio, causasque innecte morandi,
desævit hiems, et aquosus Orion,
e rates; dum non tractabile cœlum.
scensum animum inflammavit amore,
dit dubiæ menti, solvitque pudorem.

55
delubra adeunt, pacemque per aras

th because she presided over marriage, and because Carer her peculiar care. See £n. i. 15.

surgere regna. Repeat cernes. 48. Comitantibus.

ng (our own)." 49. Quantis rebus, "By how great us is equivalent here to opibus or potentia. 50. Tu kc. The recommendation of Anna to perform sacred secure the favour of the gods, is an answer to Dido's que errent? These rites would serve to counteract the omens h her dreams .- Sacrisque litatis. " Propitiating sacrien offered." A novel form of expression. Litare proto appease by sacrifice;" here, however, the phrase sacris us of celebrantur ara, and similar poetic forms. Subs imitating Virgil in this novel usage, say, "litare victisanguinem humanum," &c. 52. Dum pelago, &c. Anna various reasons for inducing Æneas to remain longer at wintry season, the storms threatened by Orion, the shatn of the fleet, &c. — Aquosus Orion. Consult note 35. 53. Dum non tractabile calum. This has very searance of an addition by some later hand to comich. It is certainly not needed after dum pelago desa-

msum animum, &c. That is, she kindled a fire that n her peace of mind into an open flame. Incendere is ng all on fire; accendere, to set fire merely to a part. sus, therefore, is merely equivalent to animus cacitatus; sus animus denotes a bosom pervaded by the powerful me passion or strong emotion, "a mind all on fire." Incause what was before more or less concealed to burst me. 55. Solvitque pudorem. "And removed her moi. i. e. moved the scruples in the mind of Dido, as to any might be thus showing towards the memory of Sychieus. sudorem in this passage "every sense of shame," a meaniot be too much condemned. Compare the remark of le accipitur, quasi ad impudentiam sit prolapsa." Comver. 91.

unt. Referring to the two sisters.—Pacem. "The favour as veniam, ver. 50.—Per aras. "By the altars," i. .

Exquirunt; mactant lectas de more bidentes
Legiferæ Cereri, Phæboque, patrique Lyæo;
Junoni ante omnes, cui vincla jugalia curæ.
Ipsa, tenens dextrà pateram, pulcherrima Dido,
Candentis vaccæ media inter cornua fundit;
Aut, ante ora deûm, pingues spatiatur ad aras,
Instauratque diem donis, pecudumque reclusis
Pectoribus inhians spirantia consulit exta.
Heu vatum ignaræ mentes! quid vota furentem,

by offering upon them. 57. Mactant lectas de more, &c. sacrifice two-year-old sheep, chosen according to custom." The heathen, as well as the Jewish religion, ordained that no victims should be offered to the gods but such as were sound, perfect in all their parts, and without blemish. This seems to be the import of lectus de more. 58. Legifera Cereri, "To the law-giving Ceres." Laws were said to have been introduced by Ceres, because agriculture, over which she pre-sided, laid the first foundations of civilized life Dido, therefore, offers sacrifice to her, as having instituted laws, especially those of marriage. and having led men by these means to the formation of families and the blessings of civilization .- Phaboque. She offered sacrifices to Phorbus as the God who presided over futurity, in order to gain his favour of her intended union with Eneas.—Lywo, To Bacchus, called Lywus (Λυαΐοs), from λύω, "to loosen," or "free," because he frees the mind from care. Bacchus is here invoked, in order that he might crown the match with perpetual joy. 56. Cas sis-cla jugalia, &c. "Unto whom nuptial ties are a care," i. e. who presides over marriage. Hence the epithet Juno Pronuba. Observe the syntax.

60-64. Pateram. Consult note on En. i. 729. 61. Media intercornua, &c. This is according to the Roman manner of performing sacrifice. After the immolatio, which consisted in strewing the head of the victim with roasted barley meal, mixed with salt, wine wis poured between the horns. Compare En. vi. 244. With fundif supply vinum, which is implied in pateram. 62. Ante ora defa. "Before the statues of the gods." Literally, "before their faces."—Pingues. Alluding to the fat of the victims. 63. Instauratque dism domis. "And renews the day with gifts," i. e. makes the whole day one continued scene of solemn sacrifice, by offering victim after victim. These repeated offerings are made from an anxious wish to obtain new omens still better than the last. 64. Inhians. "Standing with partel lips." The word beautifully expresses the cager expectation of the queen.—Spirantia exta. "The palpitating entrails." These are the σπλάγχνα of the Greeks, as contained in the upper stomach, namely,

the heart, lungs, liver, &c. 65-78. Vatum. "Of diviners," i. e. of those who seek to derive from sacrifices a knowledge of the future. How ignorant, beautifully exclaims the poet, were the very diviners whom she consulted, and who predicted unto her the secrets of the future from an examination of the victims. They saw not the hand of fate busily at work in the case of

Quid dulebra juvant? est mollis flamma medullas sterea, et tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus. Writer infelix Dido, totaque vagatur Urbe furens: qualis conjectà cerva sagittà, Cham procul incautam nemora inter Cresia fixit 70 Pestor agens telis, liquitque volatile ferrum Nescius; illa fugă silvas saltusque peragrat Dictros: hæret lateri letalis arundo. Nune media Ænean secum per mænia ducit, Sidomiasque ostentat opes, urbemque paratam; 75 Incipit effari, mediaque in voce resistit: June eadem, labente die, convivia quærit, secoque iterum demens audire labores spencit, pendetque iterum narrantis ab ore. Past, uhi digressi, lumenque obscura vicissim 80 Lena premit, suadentque cadentia sidera somnos. ala domo moret vacua, stratisque relictis

that very female, unto whom they pretended to disclose events about to happen.—Farentem. "Raging (with the fire of love);" as again in ver. 60. 68. Est. "Consumes." From edo. 67. Tacitum. "Consumes." From edo. 67. Tacitum. "Consumes." From edo. 69. Qualis conjectă, makileg and growing more and more inflamed. 69. Qualis conjectă, as. Hayne well remarks of this beautifully appropriate simile, "Engais perdite amantis comparatio." 70. Cresia. The Cretans vers calchested bowmen. 71. Agens. "Driving," or "pressing;" for verseal periodicus. Compare Georg. iii. 412. 72. Nescius. Not perceiving that he had struck the stag. 73. Dicteos. Consult note on As. iii. 104

74-79. Name. "At one time;" opposed to nunc in ver. 77. 75. Sidenies opes. "Her Sidenian wealth," i. e. the splendid appearance of her city, as testifying to her wealth. With regard to the epithet Sidenies, consult note on En. i. 446.—Urbenque paralam. "And the city that stood ready for him." A union with Dido would place this fair city in his hands, nor need he seek any further for a restingplace. This, of course, was not openly expressed, but was easily to be implied from the manner of the queen. 76. Mediâ in voce resistit. "Stope short," or "falters in the midst of what she was saying." A heautiful picture of an agitated mind. 77. Eadem convivia. The same as can the day before.—Labente die. The poet follows the Roman custom of having the cana, or banquet, late in the afternoon.—Quarit. "She looks eagerly for," i. e. she impatiently awaits.

80-89. Post, whi digressi, &c. "Afterward, when all had retired, and the (now) dim moon, in her turn, withdraws her light." The reference is to the setting moon with her feebler light.—Vicissim may be freely rendered, "in due course." 81. Suadentque cadentia. &c. Consult note on En. ii. 9. 82. Maret. "She pines."—Stratisque selictis incubat. "And reclines upon his forsaken couch." The re-

Incubat: illum absens absentem auditque videtque: Aut gremio Ascanium, genitoris imagine capta, Detinet, infandum, si fallere possit amorem. Non cœptæ assurgunt turres; non arma juventus Exercet, portusve aut propugnacula bello Tuta parant: pendent opera interrupta, minæque Murorum ingentes, æquataque machina cœlo.

Quam simul ac tali persensit peste teneri Cara Jovis conjux, nec famam obstare furori; Talibus aggreditur Venerem Saturnia dictis: Egregiam vero laudem et spolia ampla refertis Tuque puerque tuus: magnum et memorabile numen, Una dolo divûm si femina victa duorum est. Nec me adeo fallit, veritam te mœnia nostra, Suspectas habuisse domos Carthaginis altæ. Sed quis erit modus? aut quo nunc certamina tanta?

ference is to the couch which had been occupied by Æneas during the This is so true to nature that it is surprising how such mea as Heyne, Wunderlich, Wagner, &c., could be at all in doubt about its meaning. 85. Infandum si fallere, &c. "(To see) if (in this way) she may be able to beguile her unutterable love," i. e. deceive her own feelings by substituting an image for the reality; or, in other words, gratify her feelings by gazing on a mere image of the object of her love. 86. Arma exercet. For exercet se in armis. 88. Parant. Observe the construction of the collective noun juventus, both with a singular and plural verb; unless perhaps the true reading is parat .- Pendent interrupta, "Hang interrupted," i. e. are interrupted and discontinued. 89. Minæ murorum. Heyne: "Muri alti, quasi altitudine sud minantes."-Machina. Among the various explanations of this term given by the commentators, the most natural one makes it the scaffolding with the pulleys fixed, and other contrivances for raising materials.

90-93. Quam similar, &c. &c. "As soon as the beloved consort of Jove perceived that she was held (enchained) by so blighting a passion, and that a regard for character presented no obstacle to her raging love."

Quam, as beginning a clause, is here equivalent to cam. 94. Tague purque tuus. "Both thou and that boy of thine," i. e. the god of love. This address is plainly ironical.—Magnum et memorabile numes, &c. "It will be a great and memorable exercise of divine power, one (poor, feeble) woman is conquered by the guile of two divinities!"

96. Nec me adeo fallit. "Nor is it so unknown to me." More freely, "nor am I so dull of comprehension as not to have perceived." It suspectas habuisse. "Have held in suspicion," i. e. have regarded with an eye of suspicion. 98. Seel quis crit modus? "But what limis will there be (to this exercise of enmity):" Compare the explanation of Wunderlich: "Seel quis modus, scil. inimicitiam exercentis"—Aud quo nume certamina tanta? "Or to what purpose now (are) so great contentions!" We have adopted certamina tanta, the conjectual

100

105

ARTEIDOS LIB. 1V.

ius pacem æternam pactosque hymenæos
18? habes, totâ quod mente petisti:
ans Dido, traxitque per ossa furorem.
em hunc ergo populum, paribusque regamus
: liceat Phrygio servire marito,
10 tuæ Tyrios permittere dextræ.
20 ensit enim simulatâ mente locutam,
21 um Italiæ Libycas averteret oras
22 test ingressa Venus: Quis talia demens
23 tetum malit contendere bello?
23 quod memoras, factum fortuna sequatur.

of Heinsius. The common text has certamine tante, nust supply opus est. The manuscripts are in favour of this il it seems to have arisen from the error of some copyist, quo for the ablative, when it is, in fact, an adverb, and to quorsum.

Quin poins pacem, &c. "Why do we not rather cultivate peace, and (bring about) binding nuptials ?" i. e. nuptials f a regular matrimonial compact. 100. Exercemus. Obeugma in this verb.—Habes. Compare Æn. i. 673. seqq. snsm. "As a common one," i. e. in common.—Paribusis. Equivalent, as Servius well remarks, to æquali potestate. ce, as Heyne observes, is not to the nuptial auspices, but to tomed to be taken among the Romans when individuals n any office of magistracy or power. These are here taken for authority or power itself, since they were supposed to netion, on the part of the gods, for the exercise of such 3. Servire. "To become obedient to." 104. Dotalesque &c. "And to consign to thy tutelary care the Tyrians dowry (to Æneas)" Literally, "to consign to thy right have here followed the interpretation of Wunderlich.

me mother-in-law of Dido, will become the tutelary deity of inians, or, in other words, share that honour with Juno.

Olli. "Unto her." Old form of the dative for illi, and n construction on ingressa est.—Sensit enim, &c. The ded in the parenthesis assim a reason why Venus replied rity to Juno, namely, because she perceived that the latter insincerely.—Simulata mente. "With an insincere mind," to the Homeric δολοφρονίουσα. 106. Quo. "In order yeas averteret oras. That is, averteret ab Italia ad Libyam. itra. "Thus, on the other hand." We may supply oratingressa est, though not needed in the translation.—Quis a abnuat? "Who, deprived of all judgment, can refuse is these?" More freely, "who, so infatuated, as to refuse these?" More freely, "who, so infatuated, as to refuse these?" Indoor, quod memoras, &c. "Provided only a same attend the proceedings of which thou makest mention; d the lasting union of the two races results as a matter of

Sed fatis incerta feror, si Jupiter unam Esse velit Tyriis urbem, Trojâque profectus, Miscerive probet populos, aut fædera jungi. Tu conjux: tibi fas animum tentare precando. Perge: sequar. Tum sic excepit regia Juno:

Mecum erit iste labor. Nunc quâ ratione, quod im Confieri possit, paucis, adverte, docebo.
Venatum Æneas unaque miserrima Dido
In nemus ire parant, ubi primos crastinus ortus
Extulerit Titan, radiisque retexerit orbem.
His ego nigrantem commixtâ grandine nimbum,
Dum trepidant alæ, saltusque indagine cingunt,
Desuper infundam, et tonitru cœlum omne ciebo.

course from the marriage of Æneas and Dido. 110. Sed fatis i 'eror, &c. "But I am borne to and fro in a state of utter unce as regards the decrees of fate." Incerta fatis must be joined: struction, fatis being here equivalent to de fatis. 112. A "Should be blended together." 113. Tu conjux. Supply exmum tenture. "To sound his intentions." 114. Perge, 1 "Do thou proceed, I will follow," i. e. make a beginning; I will up what thou has segum.

115-119. Meeves erit iste labor. "That task shall rest witl—Quod instat. "Our present business." 116. Adverte. arimum. 117. Venatum. Supine after ire. 118. Ubi prime tinus, &c. "When to-morrow's sun shall have brought forth i risings (from the deep)." The poets used to consider the light a in the ocean every evening. and brought forth from it every more the returning sun. 119. Titan. According to one fable, the sthemself. This legend was earlier than the one which made the moon (Phebus and Diana) the offspring of Latona and Jove.

120-128. His ego nigrantem, &c. Construe as follows: His alæ trepidant cinguntque saltus indagine, ego infundam desuper m nigrantem commixtà grandine, &c. In hunting it was usual to nets in a curved line of considerable length, so as in part to surre space, into which the beasts of chase, such as the hare, the bo deer, the lion, and the bear, were driven through the opening l one side. This range of nets was flanked by cords, to which fee dyed scarlet, and other bright colours, were tied, so as to flare and in the wind. These feathers were termed ale. The hunters then forth with their dogs, dislodged the animals from their coverts, a shouts and barking, drove them first within the formido, as the app of strings and feathers was called, and then, as they were scare this appearance, within the circuit of the nets. Commentators ger translate ale in the text by "mounted hunters," which is tot variance with the spirit of the passage. Compare Sil. Ital. ii Georg. iii. 372. En. xii. 750. 122. Tonitru cœlum omne cieb appears that Juno, Minerva, and other deities, besides Jupiter, is

ENEIDOS LIB. IV.

gient comites, et nocte tegentur opacâ: ncam Dido dux et Trojanus eandem Adero, et, tua si mihi certa voluntas. 125 ubio jungam stabili, propriamque dicabo. Hymenæus erit. Non adversata, petenti uit, atque dolis risit Cytherea repertis. eanum interea surgens Aurora relinquit: rtis, jubare exorto, delecta juventus: 130 rara, plagæ, lato venabula ferro, ylique ruunt equites, et odora canum vis. nam, thalamo cunctantem, ad limina primi prum exspectant; ostroque insignis et auro sonipes, ac frena ferox spumantia mandit. 135 em progreditur, magnâ stipante catervâ, niam picto chlamydem circumdata limbo: sharetra ex auro, crines nodantur in aurum. a purpuream subnectit fibula vestem. ion et Phrygii comites, et lætus Iulus. 140 unt. Ipse ante alios pulcherrimus omnes : se socium Æneas, atque agmina jungit :

re of hurling the thunder. Compare Æn. i. 42. 125. Adero. I be there," i. e. as Juno Pronuba, or goddess who presides over ge. 126. Connubio jungam stabili, &c. Repeated from Æn. i. 28. Atque dolis risit repertis. "And smiled at the detected 'We have regarded dolis here as the dative. Wunderlich, T, prefers the ablative absolute.

133. Jubare exorto. Supply solis. 131. Plagæ. The larger f nets, for the greater beasts of prey.—Lato venabula ferro. g. spears, with broad iron heads. 132. Massyli. The name of cular nation in Africa, is here put for the Africans collectively.—canum vis. Literally, "a quick-scented power of dogs." The sion canum vis is modelled after Homeric usage, as seen in the βίη Πριάμοιο, &c. It is meant to indicate a number of dogs. c. Mark the double application of ruunt. 133. Cunctantem. touch of nature. Never satisfied with her personal appearance, stations of the toilet are begun and ended again and again.

139. Sidoniam picto chlamydem, &c. "Attired in a Sidonian rs, with embroidered border." The chlamys, to which we have ralluded in the note on Æn. iii. 434, was not oniv a military, sunting dress, or scarf. 138. Cui phuretra. Supply est. Cui ing the clause is here equivalent to ei.—Crines nodantur in. "Her tresses are tied up into a knot with gold," i. e. are I by a golden ornament. This alludes to the custom of forming of hair at the top or back of the head. 139. Aurea subnectis, 'A golden class fastened her purple robe beneath the bosom." the wais here it was connected with a zone or girdle.

ı

1

Qualis, ubi hibernam Lyciam Xanthique fluenta Descrit, ac Delum maternam invisit, Apollo, Instauratque choros, mixtique altaria circum Cretesque Dryopesque fremunt, pictique Agathyrsi: Ipse jugis Cynthi graditur, mollique fluentem Fronde premit crinem fingens, atque implicat auro: Tela sonant humeris. Haud illo segnior ibat Æneas; tantum egregio decus enitet ore. Postquam altos ventum in montes, atque invia lustra. Ecce! ferre, saxi dejectæ vertice, capræ

143-146. Hibernam Lyciam. Apollo was fabled to spend six mor of the year at Patara in Lycia, where he had a temple and oracle, six in Delos, his natal island. The six months which he spent in L were winter months, and hence the expression "wintry Lycia" in text, equivalent to "Lycia, his winter abode." Compare Hor. Ca iii. 4.64.—Xanthique fluenta. The Xanthus was a Lycian strenear which stood the city of Patara. 145. Instauratque che "And renews the dances." The poet makes the god do here what properly the office of his priests and votaries.—Mistique altaria cire &c. "While both the Cretans, and Dryopes, and painted Agath intermingled together around his altars, raise the loud cry of j This is generally supposed to be a figurative allusion to the concours people from different countries, who welcomed the deity on his arri Nöhden, however, thinks that we have here the names of three on of priests connected with the religious rites at Delos, names borre from mythological times. The Agathyrsi, at all events, remind u the Hyperboreans, and their offerings conveyed to Delos from remote north. But whoever are here meant, one thing is clear, they are represented as dancing with song around the altar, and I performing what was denominated the χορός κυκλικός. 146. Pisti Agathyrsi. Mela speaks of this nation's having a custom of pain their faces and bodies with marks that could not be obliterat "Agathyrsi ora artusque pingunt, . . . iisdem omnes notis et sie ablui nequeant." (ii. 1. 2. 86.)

147-150. Ipse jugis. A noble image. While his votaries are ployed at the base of the mountain, where the temple was situated singing his praises, the god is moving majestic along the lofty summ a laurel crown on his brow, his hair decorated with gold, and quiver, with its fearful contents, rattling on his shoulders. - Cym Consult note on An. i. 498.—Mollique fuentem, &c. "And, ading his flowing hair, crowns it," &c. Literally, "presses it with soft leaf," i. e. with a crown of bay, his favourite tree. 148. Impl auro. The hair was drawn up all around the head, and fastened i knot or κρώβυλος, which was secured by a golden ornament.

Haud segnior. "With no less graceful activity."

151-159. Postquam ventum. "After they had come." Full & postquam ventum est ab illis. 152. Dejectæ. "Dislodged." He makes dejecta equival t here to qua se dejecerant, "having les

eferred the explanation of Wunderlich. In another quarter, the stags traverse in rapid s, and gather together in their flight their dust-:. i. e. and flee in large and dusty herds. This, when resolved, becomes mittunt se trans Ascanius. The exchange had again been made scanius, and the latter was now once more with "To be given to his prayers," i. e. by rolis. unting. isceri murmure. "To be disturbed with the listant thunder)." 162. Tyrii comites. "The he Cartaginian attendants of Dido. 163. Di-164. Amnes. "Torrents." nt shelters. "And first Earth, and Juno, goddess of mar-"i. c. of the unhappy union of the guilty pair. ed, as one of the deities presiding over marriage. f the unhappy queen's love," remarks Symmons, t spirit of poetry. The nuptial goddess, Juno, : earth and air give ominous presage of the fatal reneal torches are supplied by lightning; and the by sounds of ghostly lamentation, and the howl-mountain nymphs." The peculiar modesty of itly been made the subject of praise. 167. Dans aour of the carth ensues .- Et conscius ather conwas a witness to their nuptials." This is merely t immediately precedes. The flashing lightning 168. Nympha. The mountain the skies. e here meant. primus, &c. The more ordinary form of expresCausa fuit: neque enim specie famâve movetur,
Nec jam furtivum Dido meditatur amorem:
Conjugium vocat; hoc prætexit nomine culpam.
Extemplo Libyæ magnas it Fama per urbes;
Fama, malum, quo non aliud velocius ullum:
Mobilitate viget, viresque acquirit eundo.
Parva metu primo; mox sese attollit in auras,
Ingrediturque solo, et caput inter nubila condit.
Illam Terra parens, irâ irritata deorum,
Extremam, ut perhibent, Cœo Enceladoque sororem
Progenuit, pedibus celerem, et pernicibus alis.
Monstrum horrendum, ingens; cui, quot sunt corpore pluma
Tot vigiles oculi subter, mirabile dictu,
Tot linguæ, totidem ora sonant, tot subrigit aures.

sion would have been, prima causa, or primum fuit causa. 170. Now enim specie, &c. "For neither is Dido influenced by appearance me by character," i. e. she is now equally regardless of appearance and dependence of the control of the control of the present of the mere reflecting upon a matter, but to the clothing of it with reality. Compare the explanation of Heusinger (ad Cic. Off. i. 40. 9:) "Material of the control of t

173-180. Fama. "Rumour." 175. Mobilitate viget, &c. "Safourishes by activity, and acquires strength by her very motion." Literally, "by going." 176. Parca metu primo. "Small at fast through fear," i. e. her first steps are timid, owing to the secrecy with which, to avoid detection, slanders are first propagated. 177. Ingraturque solo. "And stalks upon the ground." Virgil gets the hist which his phantom from the Eris of Homer, and both this and the previous line are directly imitated from the Greek poet. (II. iv. 442. a.) 178. Irâ irritata deorum. "Incensed at the anger of the goda." i. at the angry punishment inflicted by the gods on her giant officials and Fame, from the gigantic size to which she ultimately attains, and their sister. Caus is ranked by Apollodorus (i. 1. 3) among the Titans. The Giants warred against Jupiter, the Titans against Satura 132-183. Subter. "Are there beneath," &c. i. e. eyes under the feathers; hence the poet adds mirabile dictu. The body of Rumour feathers.

reathers; hence the poet adds mirabile dictu. The body of Ruman covered with feathers, because, as La Cerda rather quaintly remains Quisque, quum rem enuntiat, suum addit plumam, faciens, quantin in se est, celeriorem fumam." The eyes are placed under the pluman because, as Servius explains it, while Rumour sees all things she is supported by no one; "quum ipsa omnia videat, videatur a nemise," alledin of course, to the incipient stages. 183. Subrigit. "She pricks us

Nocte volat cœli medio terræque, per umbram, Stridens, nec dulci declinat lumina somno: 185 Luce sedet custos aut summi culmine tecti, Turribus aut altis, et magnas territat urbes; Tam ficti pravique tenax, quam nuntia veri. Hac tum multiplici populos sermone replebat Gaudens, et pariter facta atque infecta canebat: 190 Venisse Ænean, Trojano a sanguine cretum, Cui se pulchra viro dignetur jungere Dido; Nunc hiemem inter se luxu, quam longa, fovere, Regnorum immemores, turpique cupidine captos. 195 Hæc passim dea fœda virûm diffundit in ora. Protenus ad regem cursus detorquet Iarban, Incenditque animum dictis, atque aggerat iras.

184. Nocte velat, &c. Rumour flies by night, that is, amid darkness and obscurity, and naught is heard but the rushing sound of her pinions, because incipient slander is stealthy and cautious, and the only indica-4 tions of its presence are the buzzing and whispering tongues of men. 186. Luce sedet custos, &c. "By day, she sits as a spy." When slanders . have gained a certain degree of ascendency, then Rumour shows herseif in the full light of day, and sits down before the eyes of all. But she eits as a spy, on lofty places of observation, searching for new materials of detraction, and prying into the secrets of families. 188. Tam ficti pravique tenar, &c. Rumour clings to what she has once propagated, whether it be true or false. Compare the explanation of La Cerda: "Herret enim Fama his, que semil dixit, eaque evulgat tenaciter medo ficta, prava, aut vera sint." "This personification of Rumour has often been censured," remarks Symmons, "as extended to too great a length; and perhaps, though in the original the description occupies only fifteen verses, we might wish that it had been somewhat shorter. But the part assigned to the monster is important, and the postry in which she is represented is so admirable, that he must be an unrelenting critic indeed, who, as he reads, can consent to blot out a de line of it."

"With manifold reports." 189-194. Multiplici sermone. Facts stone infecta. "Facts and fictions." Literally, "of things done and not done." 192. Viro. "As a husband." 193. Quam sige. "As long as it may last." Supply sit, and compare Æn. viii 36. It was now only the commencement of winter; but Rumour, with er thousand tongues, exaggerates everything, and makes it the intertion of the guilty pair to spend the whole winter thus. - Fovere. expression hiemem fovers is elegantly used for hiemale tempus luxuidare. 196. Iarban. Virgil, following, probably, the fabulous narrative of some Alexandrean poet, makes Iarbas to have reigned in the Numi-dian territory, and to have introduced into ha dominions the rites and Touchip of Jupiter Ammon, his sire, from the Occele of Ammon in the Occie. 197. Apperet. "Aggravates."

Hic, Hammone satus, raptâ Garamantide Nymphâ, Templa Jovi centum latis immania regnis, Centum aras posuit; vigilemque sacraverat ignem, Excubias divûm teternas; pecudumque cruore Pingue solum, et variis florentia limina sertis. Isque, amens animi, et rumore accensus amaro, Dicitur, ante aras, media inter numina divûm, Multa Jovem manibus supplex orâsse supinis: Jupiter omnipotens, cui nunc Maurusia pictis Gens epulata toris Lenœum libat honorem, Aspicis hæc? an te, genitor, quum fulmina torques, Nequidquam horremus? cæcique in nubibus ignes Terrificant animos, et inania murmura miscent?

198-205. Hic. "This (prince):" i. e. Iarbas. See Index of Propa Names.—Garamantide Nymphá. "A Garamantian, i. e. an African nymph." See on Æn. vi. 794. 200. Posuit. "Had reared." The sorist to be rendered in our idiom by a pluperfect.—Vigilem ignem. "The ever-wakeful fire." This was in imitation of the custom that prevailed in the temple of Ammon in the Oasis, where, according to Plutarel, a consecrated lamp was continually burning (λύχνος ἄσβεστος.—Piet Orac. Defect. sub init.) 201. Excubias divám aternas. "The etanal watches of the gods," i. e. in honour of the gods. Alluding to the sacred fire or light kept alive by a wakeful priesthood.—Pecudiangue cruore, &c. Construe solum as the accusative, depending, like igness in sacraverat. So also limina. 203. Amens animi. "Distracted is mind." "Quare amens animi?" asks La Cerda: "Quia Fame ira agyeravit." Compare ver. 197.—Accensus. Consult note on ver. \$4204. Media inter numina divám. Equivalent to medios inter divam. 205. Manibus supinis. "With upturned hands," i. e. with the palme of his bands turned upward. Consult note on Æn. i. 93. ii. 688.

21

206-210. Nunc. Alluding to the recent introduction of this worship by Iarbas himself.—Maurusia gens. Another name for the Mauri, of ancient Moorish race.—Pictis. "Embroidered." Supply acu. 2077. Epulata. Taken as the aorist participle and denoting what is habitest or customary. Hence its meaning here as a present.—Lenaum honorem Bacchus was called Lenaus ('O Aηναῖος), or "the god of the wine-press," from ληνός, "a wine-press," this machine being sacred to him. As regards the force of honorem, consult note on Æn. i. 736. 228. Hase. Referring to the conduct of Æneas and Dido, and his own slighted love. 209. Cacique in nubibus ignes, &c. "And do thy lightnings, moving blindly amid the clouds, serve only to terrify om minds (with idle apprehensions), and mingle together unmeanise mounds?" i. e. or are we not under any government from on high, and are the lightning and the thunder not the indications of thy power and the imprehensions of the power and and only an example of the conduction of the power and only simos, or cos, understood, and regard murmura as its nominative; and only simos, or cos, understood, and regard murmura as its nominative; and incomplete the property pronounces the indicates.

que nostris errans in finibus urbem pretio posuit, cui litus arandum. oci leges dedimus, connubia nostra ac dominum Ænean in regna recepit. ille Paris, cum semiviro comitatu. 215 mentum mitra, crinemque madentem. s, rapto potitur; nos munera templis uis ferimus, famamque fovemus inanem. is orantem dictis, arasque tenentem. mnipotens, oculosque ad mœnia torsit 220 t oblitos famse melioris amantes. Mercurium alloquitur, ac talia mandat: e, nate, voca Zephyros, et labere pennis; amque ducem, Tyriâ Carthagine qui nunc it. fatisque datas non respicit urbes, 226 e, et celeres defer mea dicta per auras.

L. Femina. "Spoken contemptuously."-Urbem exiguam, th built a paltry city, for a stipulated price," i. e. hath paid Consult note on En. i. 368. 212. permission to erect it. Consult note on En. i. 368. 212. Carthage lay along the coast. 213. Loci leges. "Jurism the district," i. o. over the portion of coast thus granted to Et mane ille Paris, &c. The name Paris is here employed mons with all that is unmanly and womanish. And again, Paris robbed Menelaus of the partner of his bosom, so this is has deprived Iarbas of her whom he had hoped to have wa.—Semisire. "Effeminate." Perhaps there is a covert the Gelli, or priests of the Phrygian goddess Cybele. 216. he Phrygian cap, which was accustomed to be fastened under ith lappets. It is not, as some think, a female head-dress man, but a part of the male Phrygian attire. larbas regards n of gross effeminacy to wear such a cap, from its resema female covering for the head.—Madentem. " Moist with 217. Rapto. Supply pramio, or some like word. 219. And forsooth."—Famam fovemus inanem. "Are cherishfame," i. e. and are, to no purpose, proudly relying on our lescent from thee. i. Arasque tenentem. "And holding the altars," i. e. one rns, or corners of the altar, as was usual with suppliants. resider. Last syllable lengthened by the arsis or cassura.

rusiver. Last syllable lengthened by the arisis or casura.

rage, &c. "Go, now, my son; summon the zephyrs," i. e. bee on thy way. 225. Exspectat. "Lingers."—Urbes.

Description, and remotely to Rome. 226. Celeres auras.

the swiftness of the breezes that would bear Mercury on

Non illum nobis genetrix pulcherrima talem
Promisit, Graiûnique ideo bis vindicat armis;
Sed fore, qui, gravidam imperiis, belloque frementem,
Italiam regeret, genus alto a sanguine Teucri
Proderet, ac totum sub leges mitteret orbem.
Si nulla accendit tantarum gloria rerum,
Nec super ipse suâ molitur laude laborem;
Ascanione pater Romanas invidet arces?
Quid struit? aut quâ spe, inimicâ in gente, moratur,
Nec prolem Ausoniam, et Lavinia respicit arva?
Naviget! Hæc summa est; hic nostri nuntius esto.
Dixerat. Ille patris magni parere parabat

227-231. Talem. In full, talem fore, qualis est. 228. Ideopt vindicat. "And, therefore, twice rescues him." Observe the the present where we would expect a past tense. This is done cite tring the action more before the eyes, or else because the circums ulluded to are still fresh and vivid in the mind of the speaker. had twice saved her son from impending death: once in the with Diomede, when he was struck to the ground by the blow vast stone, and would certainly have been slain had not Vent veloped him in a cloud and borne him away. (11, v. 315); second time, when, under her protection, he escaped unharmed the flames of Troy, and from the very midst of the Greeks. 619. seqq. 229. Sed fore, qui, &c. For eum fore promisit, q -Gravidam imperiis. " Pregnant with a mighty empire." the force of the plural: "Imperio quo terrarum orbem amp erat Roma. For gravidus similarly employed, see Georg. ii. 5-x. 87. 231. Proderet. Should show by his prowess that he true descendant of Teucer; and, at the same time, reflect credit

233-237. Nec super ipse sua, &c. "And he himself attem arduous deed in behalf of his own renown." Super has here the of the Greek vaip. Labores moliri is equivalent, generally specto labores suscipere. 234. Ascanione pater, &c. "Does the penyy Ascanius the Roman towers!" i. e. does he intend to deprireanius also of the high privilege of founding the Roman name! Quid struit? "What does he purpose!" More literally, addesign is he planning!"—Spe. One of the short component wis selided, and then the remaining one is lengthened by the arist that, apparently, no clision takes place.—Inimical in gente. Substitution, and with prophetic allusion to the wars between Hand Carthage. 237. Nariget. "Let him sail," i. e. immedia Nostri. The genitive plural. The expression nostri nuntius is eallent, as Wagner remarks, to "qui nuntius a nobis mittiur." is fond of thus joining a substantive with the genitive of the sonal pronoun; as, solatia nostri (Æn. viii. 514); potentia nestri 22.)

238–245. Ille. " The other," i. e. Mercury. 239. Talar 2 aurea. "

740

io; et primum pedibus talaria nectit, quæ sublimem alis, sive æquora supra, rram, rapido pariter cum flamine portant. rirgam capit: hac animas ille evocat Orco tes, alias sub Tartara tristia mittit; omnos adimitque, et lumina morte resignat: etus agit ventos, et turbida tranat

245

Jamque volans apicem et latera ardua cernit

sandala." These, as is mentioned immediately after, were winged. apido pariter, &c. "Equally with the rapid blast," i. e. as as the blast. 242. Virgam. "His wand." This was the call is sometimes represented with wings, sometimes not. sas ille evocat Orco. Mercury with his caduceus, summoned the f the departed from Orcus, or the lower world, as in the case of laus, for example, who obtained permission from Pluto and sina to visit for a short period the regions of light. Hence Hymys of him, "a Mercurio reductus," scil. in lumen. 243. "He escorts." Compare the Greek form of expression, rac rimes. 244. Dat somnos adimitque. An imitation of Howlyss. xxiv. 3. seq.)—

Τἢ τ' ἀνδρῶν δμματα Θέλγει Ων ἐθέλει, τοὸς δ' αὐτε καὶ ὑπνώοντας ἐγείρει.

ina morte resignat. "And unseals the eyes from death," i. e. from off the eyes the seal that death is setting there; or, in rords, restores to life those who are on the point of death. m translation of this clause, "closes the eyes in death," has to authorize it. The ordinary meaning of resignare is "to (Mterally, " to unseal"), and we have merely to choose between ferent modes of adapting this meaning to the passage under conion. One mode is that of Forcellini and Heyne, "relaxes the death," i. c. causes the eye to lose its lustre, and grow dim and ces as death is coming on. The other is that of Wagner, which e adopted as the preferable one. It assigns a fifth office to Merhat of recalling to life those who are on the point of perishing, minds us of the "revocatum a morte Dareta," in the fifth book 76), where Dares is represented, not as having already died, but ing been saved from death when in imminent danger of perishing. pards the force of the ablative morte, "from death," it will be supported by the following passages, among many others that be cited : " Urbe reportat" (Georg. i. 275.); "acie revocaveris" 7. iv. 88.); " pelago et flammis restantia" (Æn. i. 679.); " Acheremissor" (An. v. 99.); "refluit campis" (An. ix. 32.); "galed que resultant" (An. x. 330.), &c. Symmons adopts the idea gner, in his metrical version: "And vindicates from death the ye." The same sense is also followed by Voss. 245. Tranat ry, passing through the sea of clouds, is compared to a swimmer ng the waves. -255. Cernit. "He discerns (in the distance). 247. Duri.

Atlantis duri, cœlum qui vertice fulcit;
Atlantis, cinctum assidue cui nubibus atris
Piniferum caput et vento pulsatur et imbri;
Nix humeros infusa tegit; tum flumina mento
Præcipitant senis, et glacie riget horrida harba.
Hic primum paribus nitens Cyllenius alis
Constitit; hinc toto præceps se corpore ad undas
Misit, avi similis, quæ circum litora, circum
Piscosos scopulos, humilis volat æquora juxta.
Haud aliter terras inter cœlumque volabat,
Litus arenosum ac Libyæ ventosque secabat

205

"Enduring." Heyne: Laboriosi, propter erumnas, quas telerat.— Cœlum qui vertice julcit. "Who supports the heavens with his head." "Our poet," observes Valpy, "represents Atlas in another par one 'ætherios humero qui sustinet orbes' (Æn. viii. 137.); and Ovil, as 'ætherium qui fert cervicibus axem' (Met. vi. 175). In the stitude which ancient statuaries gave him, he appears to sustain the globs at once by his head, neck, and shoulders." 248. Cris piniferum capat.
"Whose pine-crowned head." According to modern and more accerate accounts, the summits of Atlas, in the eastern part of Morosca, under the latitude of 32°, are covered with perpetual snow. We mu understand "piniferum caput," therefore, as a mere poetical im-The sides of Atlas, on the other hand, which Virgil covers with a man of snow, abound with forests, except that which faces the Atlantic Here the aspect of the mountain is bleak and cold. 250. Tum. "Th again," i. c. moreover. 251. Pracipitant. Supply se. - Senis. luding to the fable of Atlas having been changed into a mountain fine the human shape. 252. Cyllenius. Mercury was so called, from Mon Cyllene in Arcadia, on which he was born.—Paribus nitens a "Poising himself on even pinions." We have adopted here the vest of Trapp. 254. Avi similis. This bird is named by Homer Lies. probably a species of sea-gull.

256-258. Haud altier, &c. These lines are regarded as spuries by some of our best critics. The arguments against their authenticity are as follow: 1. The 257th verse is omitted by one manuscript, the 258th by several. In some manuscripts, again, the 258th is placed before the 257th. 2. The words "terras inter calumque" do not apply to a low flight, as Mercury's now was, but to a high one; and, besies, Mercury's flight was between the sky and the sea, not between sky suiland. If the latter were the case, the comparison with a sea-bird word by no means hold good. 3. The 258th line is objectionable on many secounts. In the first place, if veniens be taken in its ordinary sease, the assertion is of course erroneous, since Mercury came as measure from Jupiter, not from Atlas. On the other hand, if veniens stand for "descending," or "coming last from," it is certainly a very found meaning for it to have. Besides, why thrust in any mention of, or ablace here. 4. The comparison is too unimportant a one to be cartief

260

265

veniens ab avo Cyllenia proles.
um alatis tetigit magalia plantis,
undantem arces, ac tecta novantem,
t: atque illi stellatus iaspide fulvâ
at, Tyrioque ardebat murice læna,
ex humeris; dives quæ munera Dido
et tenui telas discreverat auro.
> invadit: Tu nunc Carthaginis altæ
enta locas, pulchramque uxorius urbem
? heu regni rerumque oblite tuarum!

1 so many lines; and, besides, Virgil only introduces the have and secus clause when the subject is a striking and marked Lines 256 and 257 end with a very offensive rhyme, which is lese but Virgilian. These are some of the principal objectiom; lines under consideration, and are amply sufficient to prove are spurious. For volabat, Bentley suggests legebat, so as to us in the succeeding line. A happy emendation, certainly, ectioned by no manuscript. As secabat properly applies to must either suppose a zeugma to take place, or understand like legebat to govern litus. Both expedients are awkward. erno ab avo. Atlas was the father of Maia, the mother of and, of course, the maternal grandsire of the latter.

1. Magalia. The cabins or huts of the African shepherds,

been in part supplanted by the buildings of Carthage, "madam, while they formed in part the suburbs of the city. It suburbs, then, that Mercury alighted, for here it would be y that he would find Eneas unaccompanied by the queen. s. "Towers," i. e. along the rampart, as well as other lofty—Ac tecta wovantem. "And raising new dwellings," i. e. walia had previously stood.

"And, (what was even still l. Alque illi stellatus, &c. had a sword," &c. Heyne regards atque in this passage as a plesome intruder, remarking, "Ut saltem atque abesset I" ever, is a very mistaken view of the matter. The presence s all important here, and a very emphatic meaning is conh it. It denotes the wonder and indignation of the god at Æncas, not only busily employed in rearing a city, destined to prove so hostile to his own posterity, but even wearing his person the gifts of the guilty partner of his love. Thus, marks, "Scilicet miratus et indignatus hæc dona a Didone Ened conspicit Mercurius." (Quest. Virg. xxxv. 22.)-The hilt and sheath were ornamented with jasper, which the sunlight, the stud resembling so many stars.—Iaspids sper is commonly of a green colour. Servius, however, says see species was also found, for which he cites the authority o. no such statement is made by the latter writer. It is very hat some yellow kind of gem is meant in our text, to which of jasper was loosely applied. "Jameson," observes Dr.

270

Ipse deûm tibi me claro demittit Olympo
Regnator, cœlum et terras qui numine torquet;
Ipse hæc ferre jubet celeres mandata per auras:
Quid struis? aut quâ spe Libycis teris otia terris?
Si te nulla movet tantarum gloria rerum,
Nec super ipse tuâ moliris laude laborem;
Ascanium surgentem, et spes heredis Iuli
Respice, cui regnum Italiæ Romanaque tellus
Debentur. Tali Cyllenius ore locutus
Mortales visus medio sermone reliquit,
Et procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram.

Moore, "may say with truth, that we are ignorant of the particular stone denoninated jasper by the ancients; for certainly there is no one stone to which the description of jasper could be applied; but in this case, as in others, it is evident that several different minerals were comprehended under a single name." (Moore's Ano. Mineralogy, p. 164). 262. Lana. This is the same word with the Greek $\chi \lambda aiva$, and is radically connected with $\lambda \dot{a}\chi v\eta$, lana, or "wool." It signifies, preprly, a woollen cloak, the cloth of which was twice the ordinary thickness, shaggy upon both sides, and worn over the pallium, or tags, for the sake of warmth. Here, however, without losing its general force, it means one of a more ornamental nature than ordinary. 264. Telas. The stamina, or warp. The lana, being a winter garment, said the season. Its purple colour, and the golden threads interwoven with the warp, befitted the rank of the wearer.

265-278. Continuo invadit. "He straightway accosts him." rally, "attacks him." i. e. in words.—Nunc. Emphatic. " when you have an enterprise of so much moment to accomplish. U.rorius. Equivalent to nimium uxori (i. e. femina) deditus. "I art now doing what a woman prescribes, not what a man who has a high destinies to accomplish should mark out for himself. 268. Des Observe the use of the present to indicate how rapidly Jove's me has sped his way. 269. Qui numins torquet. "Who causes to revolve his divine will." Torquet appears to refer here to the motion of the earth around its axis; for, to borrow the words of Cicero (Acad. Quest. it 39. 123.), Virgil would seem to have been aware, " Terram circum as se summa celeritate convertere et torquere." Some render numines quet, " moves at will," which appears directly opposite to the me of the poet. 270. Jubet. "Orders me." Observe again the per force of the present. 271. Teris otia. " Art thou wasting thy ti In otia lurks the idea of time spent in total inaction, as far as high destinies of the hero are concerned. 276. Tali ore. Equiva to talibus verbis. 277. Mortales visus. This applies merely to person whom he was addressing, and by whom alone he was a Medio sermone. Abruptly; without waiting for any reply.

Et procul in tenuem, &c. A beautiful image. The god appropriate the control of the c to retire gradually from before him, and to melt away in the into aur.

ENEIDOS LIB. IV.

ero Æneas aspectu obmutuit amens. eque horrore comse, et vox faucibus hæsit. 280 abire fugă, dulcesque relinguere terras. us tanto monitu imperioque deorum. quid agat? quo nunc reginam ambire furentem : affatu? que prima exordia sumat? animum nunc huc celerem, nunc dividit illuc, 215 esque rapit varias, perque omnia versat. ternanti potior sententia visa est : iea Sergestumque vocat, fortemque Serestum, n aptent taciti, socios ad litora cogant; parent, et, quæ sit rebus causa novandis, 290 ulent; sese interea, quando optima Dido L et tantos rumpi non speret amores, num aditus, et quæ mollissima fandi ra, quis rebus dexter modus. Ocius omnes

36. Aspectu obmutuit amens. "Utterly bewildered, was mb at the sight." 280. Arrects. Supply sunt. 281. Dulnfatuating." 283. Ambirs. To soothe," or "pacify." The saning of this verb, in the present passage, is best expressed by a English phrase, "to get around." 284. Ques prima exordia Literally, "what first beginnings shall he select?" i. e. among was modes of opening a conversation with the queen on the f his departure, what one shall he in preference adopt? 285. simum, &c. These two verses (285 and 286) appear again in 20. 21. and are omitted here by Brunck. Wagner, however, them very successfully.

95. Alternanti. "To him alternating," i. e. passing from one mother. The Homeric prototype of this line is, "Hos of of μὸν ἀρίστη φαίνετο βουλή. 288. Serestum. The common Cloanthum, for which we have given Serestum, with Wagner, sthority of the best manuscripts. Brunck is altogether wrong sing that Sergestism and Serestism are merely variations of one mane name. 289. Classem aptent taciti. "(Directing them) to equip the fleet." Wunderlich correctly remarks, that in implied also the idea of monens, "directing," 290. Arma. aval equipments," as some render it, but "arms." Naval nts are already implied in classem aptent. 291. Quando. For .- Optima. Intended to express his sense of the indulgent ty of the queen. The term, however, sounds coldly to a par. 292. Non speret. "Is not expecting." 293. Tentatutus, &c. "Will try (gentle) avenues of approach (unto her , and what may be the most fitting moments for addressing her; de of proceeding may be favourable for the case." In render us, we borrow the idea of "gentle" from mollissima, which ter; as if the sentence had run as follows: " molles aditus, et fandi tempora." Thus a species of inverted arrangement Imperio læti parent, ac jussa facessunt.

At regina dolos (quis fallere possit amantem!)
Præsensit, motusque excepit prima futuros.
Omnia tuta timens. Eadem impia Fama furenti
Detulit armari chassem, cursumque parari.
Sævit inops animi, totamque incensa per urbem
Bacchatur; qualis commotis excita sacris
Thyias, ubi audito stimulant trieterica Baccho
Orgia, nocturnusque vocat clamore Cithæron.
Tandem his Ænean compellat vocibus ultro:
Dissimulare etiam speråsti, perfide, tantum
Posse nefas? tacitusque meå decedere terrå?
Nec te noster amor, nec te data dextera quondam,
Nec moritura tenet crudeli funere Dido?
Quin etiam hiberno moliris sidere classem,

303

310

takes place: "molles aditus et tempora." 295. Facessunt. "Proceed to execute." An old form. Thus we have in Ennius, "dicts

Et medits properas Aquilonibus ire per altum,

facessunt" (p. 18. cd Hessel).
296-303. Dolos præsensit, motusque, &c. "Had a presentiment of." With excepit we may supply sensu, mente, or something equivalent. 298. Omnia tuta timens. "Fearing all things (even though safe)," i. c. regarding every thing with an eye of suspicion and alarm; even what was perfectly safe, and ought not in reality to have excited an feelings in her.—Eadem impia Fama, &c. Referring to ver. 171. 300. Inops animi. "Distracted." 301. Commotis sacris. The ex pression commovere sacra is a technical one, and means "to commence the sacred rites." The temples are thrown open; the altars prepared for sacrifice; the sacred vessels and utensils are brought out; denses and processions arranged, &c. In other words, the sacred things are set in motion, "sacra commota sunt." 302. Thyias. From the Greek Oviáç. This is the more correct form. Thyas comes from Goig. which latter is only employed when the first syllable is wanted to be short .- Audito Baccho. Referring to the cry Io Bacche ! as uttered by the Bacchanals.—Stimulant. The cry urges her on to join the cross of worshippers .- Tricterica Orgia. The allusion here is to the old form of celebrating the orgies. This was done every third year by the Thebans on Mount Cithæron, and is not to be confounded with the later festival of the Dionysia, as celebrated by the Athenians. The latter was annual. The celebration of Mount Citheron was, moreover, a nocturnal one.

305-313. Dissimulare etiam, &c. Construe as follows: "Eliens speristi, perfide, (te) posse dissimulare tantum nefas." 306. Tasitus. "In silence," i. e. without my knowledge. 308. Moritura. "Resolved to die." 309. Hiberno sidere. "Under a wintry star," i. e. in the wintry season. Navigation among the ancients was governed by the observation of the stars. In the period of the year then approaching storms must be expected. 310. Mediis Aquilonibus. The north

? Quid? si non arva aliena, domosque
eeteres, et Troja antiqua maneret,
undosum peteretur classibus æquor?
ris? Per ego has lacrimas dextramque tuam te
aliud mihi jam miseræ nihil ipsæ reliqui),
ubia nostra, per inceptos hymenæos,
uid de te merui, fuit aut tibi quidquam
rum; miserere domus labentis, et istam,
ris adhuc precibus locus, exue mentem,
r Libycæ gentes, Nomadumque tyranni
r Libycæ gentes, Nomadumque tyranni
s pudor, et, quâ solâ sidera adibam,
or. Cui me moribundam deseris, hospes?

l be quite contrary to Æneas, as he was to sail from Africa. It is non area aliena, &c. The meaning of the passage is oy were even remaining, and thou were about to return to ek foreign lands and unknown abodes, thou surely oughtest; even of going back to Troy at this inclement season.

even of going back to Troy at this inclement season. Per ego has lacrymas. "I (do adjure) thee by these is better to understand obtestor here, and construe oro later ence. Observe the position of the words in this clause, accordance with Greek usage, the personal pronoun being een the preposition and the noun governed by it; a contended to express strong emotion. Compare the Greek, yovaraw. 315. Quando aliad mihi, &c. "Since I have wretched self no other means of persuading thee, i. e. no but tears and entreaties. 317. Fuit aut tihi quidquam. he beautiful passage in An. xii. 882: "Aut quidquam meorum, te sine, frater, erit." 319. Exue mentem. "Lay itention."

Nomadumque tyranni. "And the kings of the Numidading particularly to Iarbas. Tyrannus is here used in its caning (like the Greek τύραγνος), as an equivalent to res.

eaning (like the Greek τύραννος), as an equivalent to res.

Supply me.—Infensi Tyrii. "The Tyrians are offended
e. the Tyrian nobles who had sought her hand in marriage.
er. 36.)—Te propter eundem, &c. "On thy account, too,
has been lost, and that earlier name by which alone I was
the stars," i. e. by which, when thou camest hither, I was
myself enduring renown. Virgil is said to have recited
with wonderful pathos and effect, when privately reading
d fourth books in the presence of Augustus. Such is the
servius. 323. Moribundam. "Soon about to die." Prisj. 24.) reads morituram.—Hospes. As Æneas, observes
es by his conduct that he does not consider himself bound
monial tie, it remains for Dido only to view him in that rejie, which he must admit himself to stand, that of "a guest."

Hoc solum nomen quoniam de conje Quid moror? an mea Pygmalion du Destruat, aut captam ducat Gætulus Saltem, si qua mihi de te suscepta fa Ante fugam soboles; si quis mihi p Luderet Æneas, qui te tamen ore re Non equidem omnino capta aut dese

Dixerat: ille Jovis monitis immo Lumina, et obnixus curam sub corde Fandem pauca refert: Ego te, quæ Enumerare vales, nunquam, Regina, Promeritam; nec me meminisse pig Dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus Pro re pauca loquar. Neque ego ha Speravi, ne finge, fugam; nec conjug Prætendi tædas, aut hæc in fædera Me si fata meis paterentur ducere vi

324. De conjuge. "Out of that of husbane in ver. 327.

325-330. Quid moror? "Why do I de y?" is rows at once by death. This refers back to cui meris?"—An mea Pygmalion, &c. "Shall it be Pygmalion," &c. With an we must associate understood, from moror which precedes. 329. referret. "Who might, however, resemble the i. e. in countenance, not in mind. 330. Capta ceived or deserted." We have given aut, the rea scripts, and of the editions before that of Hei capta "a captive," which is far inferior to the I to it.

331-336. Jovis monitis. "In obedience to 333. Ego te, quæ plurima fando, &c. The fivould be as follows: Nunquam negabo te prepropter plurima beneficia), quæ vales enumerar. He calls her by a more endearing and familiar ment on this occasion sounds almost like moel is said to mean "the exulting," or "joyous on Mon. p. 406). Bochart makes it signify "th erroneously. 336. Dum memor ipse mei. "A of myself," i. e. as long as memory retains her s

337-346. Pro re. "In relation to the prelich makes re here the same as discessu, but in equivalent, rather, to pro re nath, i. e. ut res comconjugis unquam, &c. "Nor did I ever pretenenter into a compact such as this." Some explaintuli, "nor did I ever bear before me the torch of n

tuetur. pererrat ofatur : ardanus auctor, us horrens bera tigres. ad majora reservo? umina flexit? eratus amantem est? 370 i, nec maxima Juno, picit æquis. re, egentem, ocavi: eduxi. 375 igur Apollo, missus ab ipso, per auras. ra quietos

egards the force of jamdudum k of La a: "Ait jamdudum, quia ab t." 365. s tibi diva parens. "Neither Supply erat. 366. Sed duris genuit te, orid with its flinty rocks, gave thee being." fom. II. xvi. 33. Some make duris cautibus cautibus, " horrid Caucasus engendered thee The other interpretation, however, is more Caucasus and Hyrcania, consult Index of frunt. Supply ori tuo. 368. Nam guid I conceal my feelings? or to what greater i. e. why do I check the impulse of my Cear lest I might exasperate him by what ter outrage and contumely than he has 'um fletu ingemuit nostro? Dido here eaks not to him, but of him as absent, ver. 331. " immota tenebat lumina." am, &c. "To what feelings shall I what things shall I prefer to what?" . 214. 375. Amissam classem, &c. With classem it has the force of Horrid mandates." So called bering, on account of their dreadful s labor est! "This, forsooth, is a above!" Æneas, as a cloak for his sts orders from on high which he cannot ueen seeks to refute him with doubt an aterest irony. Thou talkest of the prophetic oracles, of the dreadful mandates which the mesQuae tandem, Ausoniâ Teucros considere terrâ
Invidia est? Et nos fas extera querere regna.

Me patris Anchisæ, quoties humentibus umbris
Nox operit terras, quoties astra ignea surgunt,
Admonet in somnis, et turbida terret imago:
Me puer Ascanius, capitisque injuria cari,
Quem regno Hesperiæ fraudo, et fatalibus arvis.
Nunc etiam interpres divûm, Jove missus ab ipso
(Testor utrumque caput), celeres mandata per auras
Detulit. Ipse deum manifesto in lumine vidi
Intrantem muros, vocemque his auribus hausi.
Desine meque tuis incendere teque querelis:

360
Italiam non sponte sequor.

349. Qua tandem Ausonid, &c. The meaning is, why grudge the Trojans their Italian settlements, when thou thyself, though a native of Phonicia, dost prefer to dwell in a foreign city, the Carthage of thise own raising 1—Et nos fas, &c. Supply sit. 353. Turbida image." i. e. the troubled ghost. Wunderlich refers the epithet turbida & the influence of anger, as we say turbidus ind. This however, appears inferior to the common mode of rendering as we have given it. 354. Captures injuria cari. "And the injury done to that beloved one." Captures here, and in ver. 357, taken, by a well-known poetic usage, for the whole person, or the individual himself. 355. Fatalibus arvis. "His destined lands."

we have given it. 354. Capitague injuria curi. "And the injury cone to that beloved one." Capita is here, and in ver. 357, taken, by a well-known poetic usage, for the whole person, or the individual himself. 355. Fatalibus arvis. "His destined lands."

356-360. Nunc etiam. "But just how, too." 357. Testor utrusque caput. "I call to witness both thee and myself," i. e. I swear it by thy life and my own. Some refer utrusque caput to Æness and Ascanius. It is much better, however, to apply it to Æness and Dido. 358. Manifesto in lumine. The light, namely, which encompassed the persons of divinities. 359. Intrantem surves. Mercury, it will be remembered, alighted in the suburbs of Carthage. 360. The dere. Heyne: "Commovere; luctu, dolore et ird exasperare." The harsh arrangement, and equally harsh cadence of this line, are very From the circumstance of a hemistich following, we remarkable. might be inclined to believe that the poet had left the speech of An unfinished, intending to complete and retouch it at some future day "The conduct of Æneas on this trying occasion," remarks Symmons. "and his reply to the pathetic address of the much-injured queen, discover too much hardness and insensibility to be quite forgiven, though he acts under the command of Jupiter. He assents with too little apparent reluctance to the mandate of the Olympian king; and we should have liked him more if his piety in this instance had been b There is also in his speech, and especially at the close of it, a peculiar haranness, to which it is not easy for us to be reconciled. It would seem that Virgil, intent upon the main object of his poem, and resolved, in this part of it, to excite our passions to their most intense degree was careless of minuter delicacies, and was not, perhaps, desirous et softening down any of the roughnesses of effect."

entem jamdudum aversa tuetur. olvens oculos, totumque pererrat tacitis, et sic accensa profatur : a parens, generis nec Dardanus auctor. 866 I duris genuit te cautibus horrens lyrcanæque admôrunt ubera tigres. lissimulo? aut ques me ad majora reservo? ngemuit nostro? num lumina flexit? as victus dedit, aut miseratus amantem est? 376 anteferam? Jam jam, nec maxima Juno, us heec oculis pater aspicit æquis. ita fides. Ejectum litore, egentem, egni demens in parte locavi: 375 assem, socios a morte reduxi. incensa feror! nunc augur Apollo, sortes, nunc et. Jove missus ab ipso. vûm fert horrida jussa per auras. uperis labor est! ea cura quietos

'alia dicentem, &c. As regards the force of jamdudum, the remark of La Cerda: "Ait jamdudum, quia ab aversa fuit." 365. Nec tibi diva parens. "Neither seversa fuit." 365. Nec tibi diva parens. "Neither thy parent." Supply erat. 366. Sed duris genuit te, aucasus, horrid with its flinty rocks, gave thee being," s note on *Hom. Il.* xvi. 33. Some make duris cautibus e to e duris cautibus, "horrid Caucasus engendered thee ity rock." The other interpretation, however, is more an account of Caucasus and Hyrcania, consult Index of a. 367. Admbrunt. Supply ori tuo. 368. Nam quid "For why do I conceal my feelings? or to what greater reserve myself?" i. e. why do I check the impulse of my I had reason to fear lest I might exasperate him by what I suffer any greater outrage and contumely than he has son me? 369. Num fletu ingemuit nostro? Dido here ess Æneas; she speaks not to him, but of him as absent. Sessit? Compare ver. 331. "immola tenebat lumina."
Que quibus anteferam, &c. "To what feelings shall I ance !" Literally, "what things shall I prefer to what?" parte. Compare ver. 214. 375. Amissam classem, &c. B. Horrida jussa. "Horrid mandates." So called beys them with shuddering, on account of their dreadful Scilicet is Superis labor est! "This, forsooth, is a our for the gods above!" Æneas, as a cloak for his of Dido, suggests orders from on high which he cannot e irritated queen seeks to refute him with doubt an! id the bitterest irony. Thou talkest of the prophetic Lycian oracles, of the dreadful mandates which the mesSollicitat! Neque te teneo, neque dicta refello.

I, sequere Italiam ventis; pete regna per undas.

Spero equidem mediis, si quid pia numina possunt,

Supplicia hausurum scopulis, et nomine Dido

Sæpe vocaturum. Sequar atris ignibus absens;

Et, quum frigida mors anima seduxerit artus,

Omnibus Umbra locis adero. Dabis, improbe, peenas:

Audiam, et hæc Manes veniet mihi fama sub imos.

His medium dictis sermonem abrumpit, et auras

Ægra fugit, seque ex oculis avertit et aufert,

Linquens multa metu cunctantem, et multa parantem

Dicere. Suscipiunt famulæ, collapsaque membra

Marmoreo referunt thalamo, stratisque reponunt.

At pius Æneas, quamquam lenire dolentem

Solendo cunit et dictis avertere curas

Solando cupit, et dictis avertere curas, Multa gemens, magnoque animum labefactus amore; Jussa tamen divûm exsequitur, classemque revisit. Tum vero Teucri incumbunt, et litore celsas

senger of the skies has brought to thee; just as if the gods above would trouble themselves with thy concerns, or would allow their calm and tranquil existence to be disturbed by any cares for one so perfidious and ungrateful!

330-392. Neque te teneo, &c. "I neither detain thee, nor do I deign to confute thy words." The natural consequence of the view which Dido has taken of the excuses of Æneas is a feeling of contempt for him who has employed them. She bids him depart: he is too unworthy to be detained by her. But she expresses, at the same time, the earnest hope that he may be made bitterly to atone for his baseness 383. Supplicia hausurum scopulis. "Wilt drain the cup of punishment amid the rocks of ocean." More literally, "wilt exhaust punishments," i. e. wilt suffer the fullest and most cruel punishments.—Dido. The Greek accusative, Διδόα, Διδώ. 384. Sequar atris ignibus absent. "Though absent, I will pursue thee with gloomy fires." She is thinking of the torches of the Furies and their pursuit of the guilty. As if one of these avenging deities, she will be ever present to his thoughts and will ever haunt him with the terrors of a guilty conscience. 386. Omnibus Umbra locis adero. "As a shade will I be present unto the in all places." 387. Audiam. Supply hoc. Heyne: "Audiam, apud inferos, te dedisse panas." 388. Et auras ægra fugit. "And, sick at heart, flees the light of day;" or rather, perhaps, "the open air." 392. Marmoreo thalamo. For ad marmoreum thalamum, which last would be the prose form of expression.

393-407. Dolentem. Supply Didonem. 396. Exsequitur. "Proceeds to execute." Literally, "follows out." 397. Incumbunt. "Bend themselves (to the work)," i. e. apply themselves vigorously. Supply open, and compare Rn. ix. 73.—Et litere celses, &c. See on As

t toto naves: natut uncta carina; esque ferunt remos et robora silvis ta, fugæ studio. 400 s cernas, totâque ex urbe ruentes: i, ingentem formicæ farris acervum opulant, hiemis memores, tectoque reponunt. a campis agmen, prædamque per herbas nt calle angusto; pars grandia trudunt 405 frumenta humeris; pars agmina cogunt, tque moras; opere omnis semita fervet. ibi tunc, Dido, cernenti talia, sensus! labas gemitus, quum litora fervere late es arce ex summâ, totumque videres 410 inte oculos tantis clamoribus æquor! amor, quid non mortalia pectora cogis! n in lacrimas, iterum tentare precando et supplex animos submittere amori, inexpertum frustra moritura relinquat. 415 vides toto properari litore: circum

98. Uncta carina. "The tarred keel." See on Æn. viii. Frondentes remos, et robora infubricata. "Oars with the attached to them, and unwrought timber." 402. Ac veluti, comparison is imitated from Apollonius Rhodius, vi. 1452. ful modern observation, observes Valpy, does not confirm of foresight in ants, which affords to poets so frequent a subusion. On fine days, it is true, the working ants bring out e to the sun the eggs and larvæ; but no store of corn, or of isions, has been discovered, or is requisite, as in winter ants rpid. It will be observed that the second part of the comranting, and must be supplied by the imagination after ver.
Trudunt. "Push onward." 407. Moras. For morantes.
Litora fervers. That is, Trojanos in litore; as in ver.
properari litors. Observe the different conjugation of ferrevers here and in ver. 407. 411. Misceri tantis clamoribus. 1 by the confused clamour of the seamen." Misceri aquor is, to Wagner, equivalent to vario clamore impleri. It would errect to say that misceri, in such a case, is the same as varie idea which we have endeavoured to express in the transla-!. Improbe. "Cruel." 413. Ire in lacrymas. "To have tears."—Tentare precando. "To try him with entrenties," te trial of entreaties. 414. Et supplex animos, &c. "And, iant, to make resentment yield to love." 415. Frustra "In that event about to die in vain," i. e. about to die in se she left any one thing unattempted. Compare the ex-& Wunderlich: "Ne, si quid inexpertum relinquat, frustra

Properari. "That they are hastening." More literally,

Undique convenere: vocat jam carbasus auras,
Puppibus et læti nautæ imposuere coronas.
Hunc ego si potui tantum sperare dolorem,
Et perferre, soror, potero. Miseræ hoc tamen unum
Exsequere, Anna, mihi; solam nam perfidus ille
Te colere, arcanos etiam tibi credere sensus;
Sola viri molles aditus et tempora nôras.
I, soror, atque hostem supplex affare superbum:
Non ego cum Danais Trojanam exscindere gentem
Aulide juravi, classemve ad Pergama misi;
Nec patris Anchisæ cinerem Manesve revelli:
Cur mea dicta negat duras demittere in aures?
Quo ruit? extremum hoc miseræ det munus amanti:
Exspectet facilemque fugam, ventosque ferentes.

"that it is being hastened by them." 417. Vocat jam carbasus auran. "The canvas now invites the breezes," i. e. they are now ready for departure, and wait only for the wind. 418. Puppibus et lati, &c. On the departure and arrival of vessels garlands were hung at the stem. the images of the tutelary deities being kept there. 419. Hunc ego n potui, &c. "Since I was able to foresee this so heavy an affliction I shall even be able, my sister, to endure it." This is all said to deceive her sister. Dido wishes her to believe that she knew all along the Trojans must depart from Africa for Italy, and was therefore prepared for the pang which she knew their departure would cost her. Some commentators give a very different turn to the sentence by making potus equivalent to potuissem, and potero to possem. If this mode of translating be correct, the use of the tenses becomes a mere nullity. 421. Solam te colere. "Was accustomed to show deference to thet alone." We may either supply solebat to govern colere and creden, or, what is better, regard these last two as historical infinitives. 423. Viri molles aditus et tempora. "The soft approaches unto, and the moments (that are most favourable for addressing the feelings) of the man," i. e. the manner and the time of working upon his feeling Compare ver. 293. 424. Hostem. "Him who is now a foe," i. e. who, from a loving and beloved companion, has now become a for.-

Superbum. Because he had not yielded to her prayers and tears. 427-430. Aulide. "At Aulis." This was a town and harbour of Becotia, on the shores of the Euripus, and nearly opposite to Chales. It was celebrated as the rendezvous of the Grecian fleet when about to sail for Troy. Here, also, they bound themselves by an oath never to return to their native land until they had taken the city of Priam. 428. Nec patris Anchises, &c. "Nor have I disturbed the ashes or the shade of his father Anchises." More literally, "nor have I torn away," i. e. rudely removed. The expression revellere cineres refers to the rude violation of a tomb by removing from it the ashes of the dead and scattering them to the winds. As this disturbance of the ashes was also disturbance of the manes, the expression manes revelli is also employed, and so far only is it proper. 430. Ventos ferertes. "Winds bearing him on his way," i. e. favor ring winds.

mnjugium antiquum, quod prodidit, oro, ro ut Latio careat, regnumque relinquat: ane peto, requiem spatiumque furori, me victam doccat fortuna dolere. hanc oro venium (miserere sororis!); 435 ii quum dederis, cumulatam morte remittam. orabat, talesque miserrima fletus fertque soror; sed nullis ille movetur ut voces ullas tractabilis audit: int, placidasque viri deus obstruit aures. 440 annoso validam quum robore quercum reæ, nunc hinc, nunc flatibus illinc er se certant; it stridor, et alte nt terram, concusso stipite, frondes; t scopulis, et, quantum vertice ad auras 445 tantum radice in Tartara tendit: is assiduis hinc atque hinc vocibus heros et magno persentit pectore curas; nota manet; lacrimæ volvuntur inanes.

Conjugium antiquum, quod prodidit. "That once-pro 1, in which he has deceived me." More literally, "which yed." 432. Ut careat. "That he forego." 433. Tempus serve the beautiful effect of the epithet inane. A period by for him, entirely disengaged, which he well can spare me zent employment.-Requiem spatiumque furori, &c. "As ad interval of time for my maddening passion to abate." "To bear my s rrow patiently." 436. Quam mihi is, &c. "Which when thou shalt have granted to me, I bee away fully requited (only) when I die," i. e. I wili sindness during all the rest of my existence, and will not favour fully recompensed until the moment of my death. ue reading or meaning of this passage is can hardly be de-We have given the reading of Servius, and the interpretation They who read Quam mihi cum dederit, cumulatum morte ive the worst lection of any. When Dido was solicitous, by essage, to delay at least the departure of Æncas, it was a ament to induce his assent, to say that, after all, she would ray loaded with her death.

Fletus ferique referique. Scilicet, Æneæ. Anna, in terviews, portrays to Æneas the tears and sorrows of her ommunicates to him the entreaties of the latter. 440. Futa ompare Æn. vi. 460.—Placidas aures. "Ears (otherwise) 42. Alpini Boreæ. In Virgil's native country, the north and from the Alps. 445. Ipsa. "The tree itself."—In 'Towards Tartarus." Mr. T. A. Knight observes, that the coils roots more than four or five feet. 449. Mens. "His—Lacrimæ volvuntur isanes. "Unavailing tears are

Tum vero infelix, fatis exterrita, Dido Mortem orat; tædet cœli convexa tueri. Quo magis inceptum peragat, lucemque relinquat, Vidit, turicremis quum dona imponerit aris, (Horrendum dictu!) latices nigrescere sacros, Fusaque in obscœnum se vertere vina cruorem. Hoc visum nulli, non ipsi effata sorori. Præterea, fuit in tectis de marmore templum Conjugis antiqui, miro quod honore colebat, Velleribus niveis, et festâ fronde revinctum: Hinc exaudiri voces, et verba vocantis Visa viri, nox quum terras obscura teneret; Solaque culminibus ferali carmine bubo Sæpe queri, et longas in fletum ducere voces. Multaque præterea vatum prædicta piorum

poured forth," i. e. by Dido and Anna. Tears are shed hy vain.

450-456. Fatis exterrita. "Deeply terrified at her fearful Her misfortunes seemed now but too surely the decrees of fa Tedet cali convexa tueri. "She is tired of beholding the heaven." Cicero, as Heyne remarks, first employed this for pression in his translation of Aratus, and was imitated after Virgil and Ovid. Ennius, however, long before, had spoken of tingentes fornices."—Convexa is not put for concava, but ret the skies as swelling upward and forming the pavement of 452. Quo magis inceptum, &c. The poet now mentions vanomens as seen by Dido, and which all operate as so many indunto her to commit the act of self-destruction. 453. Turiors "On the incense-burning altars." More literally, "on the all which incense was burned." Compare Lucret. ii. 743. 454 sacres. Referring to the lustral water, and the offerings of mil Pusa. "Poured out in libation."—Obscanum. "Ill-Compare Georg. i. 470. Æn. iii. 241. 456. Non ipsi effet A beautiful touch of nature, by which the poet heightens the and mysterious nature of the event.

457-468. De marmore templum, &c. "A chapel of ms memory) of her former husband." This was a chapel sacre mance of Sychæus. 459. Velleribus niveis, &c. "Bound are snow-white fillets of wool and festal garlands." Festa here do much indicate anything joyous as rather what is connected w monious observances. 460 Hina. Referring to the chapel.—J "To be directly heard." Observe the force of ex in con 463. Queri. The historical infinitive, in the sense of que. Servius says that Virgil, in this passage, gives bubo a wrong ge that according to Heyne, sola bubo will be, in fact, sola a Other grammarians, however, make it also feminine, and this, is the better way of regarding it here. In illustration of the

213

peribili monitu horrificant. Agit ipse furentem 465 a somnis ferus Æneas; semperque relinqui ola sibi, semper longam incomitata videtur re viam, et Tyrios desertà quarere terrà. amenidum veluti demens videt agmina Pentheus, solem geminum, et duplices se ostendere Thebas : Aut Agamemnonius scenis agitatus Orestes, Armatam facibus matrem, et serpentibus atris, Quam fugit, ultricesque sedent in limine Diræ. Rego, ubi concepit Furias, evicta dolore, Decrevitque mori, tempus secum ipsa modumque 475 Exigit, et, mæstam dictis aggressa sororem, Consilium vultu tegit, ac spem fronte serenat: Inveni, germana, viam (gratare sorori), Que mihi reddat eum, vel eo me solvat amantem.

the Plin. N. H. x. 12. 16. 465. Agit ipse furentem, &c. Nothing, therves Heyne, can be truer to nature than this description of a peabled dream. For they who are oppressed by heavy sorrow, seem there exists the statement of the

AT3. Emenidum veluti, &c. Alluding to the legend of Penins, king of Thebes, who, for his contempt of the rites of Bacchus, a driven to phrensy by the god. The idea in the text is borrowed the Bacchus of Euripides (v. 916. seqq.) where the phrensied thous exclaims, Kal μην ὁρὰν μοι δύο μλν ηλίους δοκῶ Δισσάς colon, cal πόλισμ' επτάστομον. 471. Aut Agamemnonius, &c. the salew his mother, Clytemnestra, on account of her infidelity with the sale of his parent by the Furies. He became phrensied in consequence. This story retem demantized by the ancient poets, and we have the "Orestes" and prince is powerfully portrayed. In the present instance, however, while follows a tragedy of Pacuvius, in which Orestes, on the lates of his friend Pylades, goes to Delphi, in order to avoid the lates of his friend Pylades, goes to Delphi, in order to avoid the lates of his friend Pylades, goes to Delphi, in order to avoid the lates of his friend Pylades, goes to Delphi, in order to avoid the lates of his parent; but the latter pursues him even the first of the sanctuary, while the Furies sit without this for him at the threshold. Wunderlich properly joins agitatus funds, not queue agitatus funds. Scenis is in the plural, because this sheet was often represented on the stage. Hence Wagner makes a capivalent to saps in scená. 472. Facibus. The Furies were contempt represented with torches in one hand, and darting serpents with

474-482. Concepit Furias. "She took the Furies to her bosom."
—Ecists. "Completely overcome." See on v. 462. 476. Exigit.
"She defines," or "settles." 477. Spem fronte serenat. "Wears as her brow the calmness of hope." More literally, "renders hope."

More literally, "renders hope." So Fn. i. 209. Spem vultu simulat. 479. Es

Oceani finem juxta, solemque cadentem, Ultimus Æthiopum locus est, ubi maximus Atlas Axem humero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum: Hinc mihi Massylæ gentis monstrata sacerdos, Hesperidum templi custos, epulasque draconi Quæ dabat, et sacros servabat in arbore ramos, Spargens humida mella, soporiferumque papaver. Hæc se carminibus promittet solvere mentes Quas velit, ast aliis duras immittere curas; Sistere aquam fluviis; et vertere sidera retro;

me solvat. "May release me from him." For ab eo. 480 finem juxta, &c. Virgil here follows the geographical ideas of much earlier than his own, according to which Mount Atlas, adjacent regions of Africa, formed the limits of the world to this is Homer's idea, and the ocean alluded to in the ter Homeric 'Ωκιανός, or the vast river that encircles the earmust not be surprised to find Æthiopians in this quarter. divides this great race into the Eastern and Western. The fothe people of India, the latter of Africa. The term "Ethiopfact, according to its etymology, means any nation of a dark-broplexion. 482. Torquet. Atlas supports the heavens on his sibut as the sky, while thus supported, had its diurnal motion, halso to impart this. Heyne mukes aptum equivalent here to dia "studded." Wagner, to instructum. The latter is nearer the 483-486. Hie mihi Massylæ, &c. "A priestess of the B

nation has been pointed out to me from this quarter." strictly speaking, were a people of Numidia to the east of Cape Here, Lowever, as this Massylian priestess has charge of the ter gardens of the Hesperides, the epithet must be taken in a versense; in other words, Massylas would seem to be equivalent to The gardens of the Hesperides are placed, by those geographic who sees to convert a fable into reality, in the neighbourhoo ancient Berenice, in Cyrenaica. Virgil, however, gives them locality near Mount Atlas, in the farthest west, 484. Dracons. Index of Proper Names. 485. Ramos. The boughs contain golden apples. 486. Spargens humida mella, &c. "Sprink it the liquid honey and soporiferous poppy," i. e. honey and po The commentators, in general, make spargers here equi-prabers, or objiciens, so that honey and poppy-seed would, to them, form the entire food of the dragon. After having se point to their own satisfaction, they then wonder why a dragon, to be ever vigilant, should be fed on such drowsy food. The however, that spargens is to be taken merely in its literal "sprinkling." The food of the dragon was not honey and po but these were sprinkled upon it, and formed an agreeable oc At the same time this dragon had a hundred heads, of which a while the others watched.

487-493. Carminibus. "By (magic) charms," or, "incar-Sulters. Supply ab amore. 489. Sisters aquam fluviis, i

ENKIDOS LIB. IV.

490 irnosque ciet Manes: mugire videbis edibus terram, et descendere montibus ornos. r, cara, deos, et te, germana, tuumque : caput, magicas invitam accingier artes. creta pyram tecto interiore sub auras , et arma viri, thalamo quæ fixa reliquit 495 is, exuviasque omnes, lectumque jugalem, perii, superimponas: abolere nefandi a viri monumenta jubet monstratque sacerdos. effata, silet; pallor simul occupat ora. amen Anna novis prætexere funera sacris 500 anam credit, nec tantos mente furores pit, aut graviora timet, quam morte Sychæi. jussa parat. regina, pyra penetrali in sede sub auras

ere enumerates some of the usual wonders performed by the sort of early times. 490. Nocturnosque ciet manes. "She sumble from the tomb the nocturnal manes," i. e. she evokes also the of the departed night. 492. Tuumque dulce caput. Consult ver. 354. 493. Magicas invitam, &c. "That I have recourse my will to magic arts." Literally, "that I am girded," in to the Roman custom of tucking up the toga, or shortening it ms of the umbo, or knot, in front, preparatory to active exertion. Ism. Because such practices were offensive to the gods.

503. Secreta. "In secret." For secreto.—Tecto interiore.

e inner court." This reminds us of the description of Priam's (Consult note on Æn. ii. ver. 454.) The poet seems to have Roman impluoium partly in view.—Sub auras. "Beneath the r." Wunderlich and Wagner prefer making this equivalent to m, or in sublime, "on high," "to a great height." The orditerpretation, however, is far superior. 495. Arma viri. Reto the sword of Æneas. (Compare ver. 507. 607.) 496. Esse omnes. "And all the garments that he hath left behind." hough a somewhat homely direction, is still, however, in strict nee with the requirements of magic rites. In cases where the 1 of love was to be extinguished, everything was destroyed that lave recommended itself to the feelings by having ever been i into contact with the perfidious lover. 498. Cuncta monu. "All the memorials," i. e. everything that may remind me 19. Pallor. Arising from the consciousness of premeditated

19. Pallor. Arising from the consciousness of premeditated 500. Novis prætexere, &c. "That her sister, under these rites, is concealing her own death." More literally, "is weavovering (or blind) before her own death by means of unusual 501. Mente. The mind of Anna, not of Dido. 502. Quam Supply contigerant, or some similar verb.

508. Penetrali in sede. "In the interior of the palace." lent to tecto interiore (ver. 494). The "pile" was erected by for magic rites, in order that the image, the sword, and the

Erectâ ingenti tædis atque ilice sectâ,
Intenditque locum sertis, et fronde coronat
Funereâ: super, exuvias, ensemque relictum,
Effigiemque toro locat, haud ignara futuri.
Stant aræ circum, et crines effusa sacerdos
Ter centum tonat ore deos, Erebumque, Chaosque,
Tergeminamque Hecaten, tria virginis ora Duanæ.
Sparserat et latices simulatos fontis Averni:
Falcibus et messæ ad Lunam quæruntur aënis
Pubentes herbæ nigri cum lacte veneni:

"exuvia" of Æncas might be consumed upon it. In reality, h it was intended for her own funeral pile. 505. Tadis alque ils. *Of pitch pines and split oak." 506. Intenditque locum "Both hangs the place with garlands." A choicer expression ti tenditque serta per locum.-Fronde funerea. Alluding parties the cypress. 507. Super, toro locat. "She places on the top, couch."-Exuvias. Everything was placed on the pile that I the contact of the person of Æneas. (Consult note on ver. Ensemque relictum. (Consult note on ver. 647.) 508. Efficie very important part of the magic rites was to prepare an image person against whom the enchantment was designed. This wa of wax or wood, more commonly the former. If the object of was to recall the affections of an individual, the latter was supp melt with love as the wax of his image melted. If, on the other the rite was intended as a punishment, he was devoted to death effigy was destroyed amid the flame. The object of the preser monies is the extinction of the love of Dido, and the punishmen faithless lover. See Ecl. viii. 75. seqq.—Haud ignara futuri. ignorant of what was (actually) about to happen," i.e. wel that, under all this semblance of magic ceremonies, her own de the object in view.

509-511. Crine effusa sacerdos. "The priestess, with disl locks." Literaily, "dishevelled as to her locks." See on Anna The Massylian priestess is here meant. (Compare ver. 433. Ter centum tonat ore, &c. "In loud-toned accents thrice in hundred gods." We have adopted the emendation of Wagnes superior to the common reading, tercentum deas, "three hundres The number three was all important in sacred and in magic rites To geminamque Hecaten, &c. "And three-fold Hecate, the t pects of the spotless Diana," i. e. the three forms under which wont to appear; namely, as Luna in heaven, Diana on east Hecate in the world below. Ovid. Fast. i. 141. Ora vides in tres vertentia partes.

512-516. Latices simulates. "In sacrificing," remarks Valpy, the fittest materials were not at hand, a substitution of others is them was permitted." Compare Hor. Epod. v. 26.—Averni. sult Index of Proper Names.) 513. Falcibus et messæ, &c. grown herbs also, cut by moonlight with brazen sickles, are sot with the juice of black poison," i. a herbs covered with the ripen

ANTIDOS LIB. IV.	217
et nascentis equi de fronte revulsus,	515
præreptus, amor.	
a manibusque piis, altaria juxta,	
uta pedem vinclis, in veste recinctâ	
moritura deos, et conscia fati	
um, si quod non sequo fœdere amantes	520
nen habet justumque memorque, precatur.	
at, et placidum carpebant fessa soporem	
er terras, silvæque et sæva quiêrant	
quum medio volvuntur sidera lapsu,	
et omnis ager, pecudes, pictæque volucres,	525

, and swelling with poisonous juices. 515. Quaritur et na"The mother's love, too, is sought for, torn away from the
a new-fooled colt, and snatched away from the dam." Amer,
ave here rendered rather freely, is more commonly rendered
manea." "The classic writers," observes Symmons, "menecies of hippomanea, both of which were regarded as powernts in filters and poisonous potions. One of these was a
excrescence, sometimes seen on the forehead of a new-born
according to a popular notion (not yet extinct), the mare imecies and eats; or, if prevented in her design, refuses to
strepring. Hence, in this passage of Virgil (the effect in the
ct being substituted for the cause), it is called 'the mo-

The other hippomanes was a fluid distilling from mares, o.

l speaks in Georg. iii. 280. seqq."

Molt. "With the salted meal." Roasted barley-meal salt. Consult note on An. ii. 133. Observe the ablative ser, as it is grammatically called, in " motă manibusque puis," erroneously supply cum; and compare also En. vii. 187. sauta pedem vinclis. "Having one foot bared of the sanmally, "freed as to one foot." This was one of the costumes o mcrificed. Compare Ovid, Met. vii. 179. segg. On Etrume foot of the sacrificer is often seen unshod; so that it is confine this merely to magic rites. The girdle of the priest 2000. 519. Et conscia fati sidera. There is no referto anything astrological; the stars are merely called "conher is termed "conscius" in ver. 167. Compare Æn. ix. Non equo fadere amantes. More freely, "those who love ompact not equally observed by the objects of their love," one proves faithless. 521. Cura habet. The full expression are sibi habet.—Justum memorque. Just towards the inmindful of the injury.

Nox erat. This beautiful description of a still night, and so of nature, contrasted with the sleepless and tumultuous a death-devoted queen, is closely copied from a very fine the Argonautics of Apollonius. 523. Quierant. "Were perfect rendered, in consequence of its continued meaning, affect. 525. Pictaque volucres, "And birds of painted

Quæque lacus late liquidos, quæque aspera dumis Rura tenent, somno positæ sub nocte silenti. Lenibant curas, et corda oblita laborum. At non infelix animi Phœnissa; nec unquam Solvitur in somnos, oculisve aut pectore noctem Accipit: ingeminant curæ; rursusque resurgens Sævit amor, magnoque irarum fluctuat æstu. Sic adeo insistit, secumque ita corde volutat: En! quid agam? rursusne procos irrisa priores Experiar? Nomadumque petam connubia supplex, Quos ego sim toties jam dedignata maritos? Iliacas igitur classes, atque ultima Teucrûm Jussa, sequar? quiane auxilio juvat auto levatos, cit bene apud memores veteris stat gratia facti? Quis me autem, fac velle, sinet, ratibusque superbis Invisam accipiet? nescis, heu! perdita, necdum Laomedonteæ sentis perjuria gentis?

plumage," i. e. of many-coloured plumage. 528. Lenibant. Old form for leniebant. This line is undoubtedly spurious: it is wanting in many manuscripts; it mars the syntactical arrangement of the purvious part of this fine passage; and it appears to have been made up from lines 224, 225, of the ninth book. The only way to make the syntax at all tolerable is to place a semicolon after tenent. 529. At non Pheniussa. Supply quievit, or some equivalent verb. 530. Noctess. For noctis quietem. "The influence of night."

533-539. Sic adeo insistii. "In this way, then, does she reason." Insistii is equivalent here to mente et cogitations insistii. 534. En l quid agam? "Lo! what shall I do?" We have preferred agam, with Wunderlich, to the common reading, ago.—Irrius. "(Now) become a subject of mockery." Not for irridenda, as some maintain, but retaining its proper force. 535. Nomadum connubia. "An alliance with the Numidians," i. e. a matrimonial alliance with the mainer of the Numidians. Meaning Iarbas. 536. Maritos. "As have bands," i. e. as a husband. Again referring to their king. 537. Alago ultima Teuorum, &c. "And obey the most degrading commands of the Trojans." A zeugma operates in sequar, the verb signifying "so follow" when construed with classes, and "to obey" when joined with justes, 538. Quians. (Shall I), "because it delights them to have been before this relieved by my aid, and (because) gratitude for what I formerly did stands its ground in them well mindful of it?" Said ironically. With juvat supply sos, and with levatos the infinitive esse.

540-546. Fac velle. Supply me.—Sinet. Supply its facere, of sequi. We have read ratibusque, with Wagner, instead of the common ratibusve. 542. Laomedontes perjuria gentis. "The foul perjury of the race of Laomedon," i. e. that characterizes the Trujant. Observe the force of the plural in perjuria. The allusion is to take faith of Laomedon, one of the earlier kings of Troy, towards New-

tum? sola fugă nautas comitabor ovantes?
yriis omnique manu stipata meorum,
r? et, quos Sidoniâ vix urbe revelli,
s agam pelago, et ventis dare vela jubebo?
morere, ut merita es; ferroque averte dolorem.
crimis evicta meis, tu prima furentem
ermana, malis oneras, atque objicis hosti.
icuit thalami expertem sine crimine vitam
e, more feræ, tales nec tangere curas!
ervata fides, cineri promissa Sychæo!
s illa suo rumpebat pectore questus.

d Apollo, and, subsequently, towards Hercules. See Hor. Carm. The whole race are here stigmatized for the same failing. 548. Im? "What, then, (supposing that they should even receive As regards the peculiar force of quid tum? consult Heind Horat. Serm. ii. iii. 230).—Ovantes. This appears to contain le idea. Exulting not only at their departure, but at bearing ith them also the queen of Carthage. Hence the degradation self implied in the term. 544. An, Tyriis, &c. That is, follow the Trojans with all my people, in order to found a new along with them in other lands, and thus expose anew to the sof the sea and the violence of enemies those whom I brought with difficulty from the city of Tyre? 545. Inferar. Scin naves.—Sidoniá. Either because Tyre was founded by uns, or, because "Sidonian" here is equivalent to "Phos-

552. Quin morere. "Die rather." Quin with the imperative, as a hortatory particle. 548. Tu, lacrymis evicta meis, &c. cusing of a sister who so tenderly loved her shows, as Heyne marks, the intense anguish of her own bosom, a feeling that often s to be unjust towards those whom we ought to regard as most Tu prima furentem, &c. Compare ver. 32. seqq.—Non liquit i. This is said with a sigh. The common text has a mark of pation after curas, which mars the beauty of the passage. 551. fera. A general allusion merely to a solitary life, far away ne haunts of men. Some commentators think that there is a ce here to the ounce (Lynx), of which animal Pliny says, that be death of its mate, it lives in strict widowhood. This, how too far-fetched. 552. Non servatu fides, &c. "Nor yet has the (once) plighted to the ashes of Sychseus, been kept (by Many ancient and modern commentators make a difficulty ith regard to the form Sycheo. As, however, the noun Sycheus ermination common to many adjectives also, there is certainly st impropriety in regarding Sycheo as an adjective agreeing isseri. At all events, Virgil here takes a much less liberty uvenal in his ursi Numida (iv. 99.), or Ovid in his Numida-(d. d. ii. 183)

Æneas, celsa in puppi, jam certus eundi, Carpebat somnos, rebus iam rite paratis. Huic se forma dei vultu redeuntis eodem Obtulit in somnis, rursusque ita visa monere est: Omnia Mercurio similis, vocemque, coloremque, Et crines flavos, et membra decora juventæ: Nate deâ, potes hoc sub casu ducere somnos? Nec, quæ te circum stent deinde pericula, cernis? Demens! nec Zephyros audis spirare secundos? Illa dolos dirumque nefas in pectore versat, Certa mori, varioque irarum fluctuat æstu. Non fugis hinc præceps, dum præcipitare potestas? Jam mare turbari trabibus, sævasque videbis Collucere faces, jam fervere litora flammis, Si te his attigerit terris Aurora morantem. Eia age, rumpe moras. Varium et mutabile semper Femina. Sic fatus nocti se immiscuit atræ.

554-559. Certus eundi. "Resolved on departure." Observe the different syntax in certa mori, in ver. 564. 555. Carpebat semant. La Cerda seeks to answer the objection of those who wonder why Eneas slept on this occasion, by making this sleep of the hero the result of the "rebus jam rite paratis." He forgets, however, the other view of the case, namely, how little it is to the credit of either the poet or the hero that the latter should, at this time, have been sleeping at all. 556. Vultu redeuntis codem. "Returning with the same aspect," i. e. as when he appeared to him, not as now in a dram, but in reality (ver. 265). 558. Omnino Mercurio similis, &c. Observe the Græcisms in omnia, vocem, colorem, &c. literally, "as to all things," "as to voice," "as to complexion," &c.—Colorem. This, and the decora membra, have a peculiar reference to Mercury, as the god of symmastic exercises, depicting the ruddy glow of health, and the firm and graceful movements of limb, that are wont to result from gymnastic training. Observe the hypermeter.

560-570. Poles hoe sub casu, &c. "Canst thou prolong thy simplers under these dangerous circumstances?" In the next line we have given te circum stent, with Wagner, in place of the common circum stent te. 565. Dum præcipitare polestas. "While thou hast the power to precipitate thy flight." The full expression would be "despotestas est tibi præcipitare fugam." In prose, the genitive of the grenul, præcipitandi, would be employed. 566. Trabibus, "naval the bers," for the ships themselves that are formed from them. The singular is also used, of one ship only, as in En. iii. 191.—Savesque collusions faces. While the Carthaginian galleys seek to intercept thy departure the inhabitants of the city will pour down with lighted torches to design

thy vessels on the shore.

in vero Æneas, subitis exterritus umbris, pit e somno corpus, sociosque fatigat: ipites vigilate, viri, et considite transtris; te vela citi. Deus, æthere missus ab alto, nare fugam, tortosque incidere funes. 57E ! iterum stimulat. Sequimur te, sancte deorum, juis es, imperioque iterum paremus ovantes. O! placidusque juves, et sidera cœlo ra feras. Dixit; vaginâque eripit ensem ineum, strictoque ferit retinacula ferro. 580 omnes simul ardor habet; rapiuntque, ruuntque; i deseruere : latet sub classibus æquor : ki torquent spumas, et cærula verrunt. jam prima novo spargebat lumine terras, 585 ni croceum linquens, Aurora, cubile: la e speculis ut primum albescere lucem , et æquatis classem procedere velis, aque et vacuos sensit sine remige portus : ie quaterque manu pectus percussa decorum, ntesque abscissa comas, Pro Jupiter! ibit 59C

-583. Subitis exterritus umbris. The deity, on his appearance, py remarks, seems to have been represented as encompassed williant light. Compare ver. 358. The sudden transition to se alarms and awakens Æneas. 572. Fatigat. "Importunes." "ortosque incidere funes. Referring to the ropes that connected mels with the shore. 576. Sancte deorum, "O revered one of is." Imitated from Ennius, "Juno Saturnia, sancta dearum," in last from the Homeric δῖα Θεάων. 577. Quisquis es. The ly visitant had assumed the form and appearance of Mercury, ness could not tell for certain whether it was Mercury himself or me else. 578. Sidera dextra. "Propitious stars," i. e. stars, on ng of which favourable breezes would blow, and prosperous naviensue. 581. Rapiuntque, ruuntque, &c. "They seize the e; they rush to their respective posts; they have left the shores." e the beautiful use of the perfect in descruers, as indicating 582. Latet sub classibus aquor. From their sailing in close 583. Annixi &c. Repeated from Æn. iii. 208.

-594. Novo lumins. "With early light." 587. Æquatis velis. ind being exactly fair, the sails were equally distended on either the sail-yards. 588. Vacuos sine remige. A species of pleoof which Wagner cites several instances from both Greek and writers. Compare the two following from Silius Italicus: them sine corpors nomen" (x. 583), and "Vacuumque Jovem ube, sine armis" (xvi. 624). 590. Flaventesque abscissa comas. having rent her golden locks." Literally, "rent as to her yellow "A Græcism, which has been frequently noticed. Auburn, or, were poetically termed, golden locks, were most admired by the

Hic, ait, et nostris illuserit advena regnis? Non arma expedient, totâque ex urbe sequentur? Deripientque rates alii navalibus? Ite, Ferte citi flammas, date vela, impellite remos .-Quid loquor? aut ubi sum? Quæ mentem insania mu Infelix Dido! nunc te facta impia tangunt? Tum decuit, quum sceptra dabas.—En dextra fidesque Quem secum patrios aiunt portare Penates! Quem subiisse humeris confectum ætate parentem !-Non potui abreptum divellere corpus, et undis Spargere? non socios, non ipsum absumere ferro Ascanium, patriisque epulandum ponere mensis?-Verum anceps pugnæ fuerat fortuna.—Fuisset; Quem metui moritura? Faces in castra tulissem. Implêssemque foros flammis, natumque patremque Cum genere exstinxêm, memet super ipsa dedissen.-

ancient Romans.—Ibit hic, et nostris, &c. "Shall this stranger d &c. i. e. shall he go away in safety, after the contumelies he has on me, the queen of these realms? 592. Non arma exp. Heyne takes arma in this passage for instrumenta navalia; but derlich, with more propriety, for instrumenta belli. We must slii with expedient, to correspond with alii in the subsequent 593. Ite, ferte citi fammas, &c. Observe the air of rapidit according with the impatience and excitement of Dido, whi omission of the copulative gives to this sentence.

595-599. Mentem mutal. "Disorders my reason." It changes my mind." She now regards the idea of pursuing which she had adopted but an instant before, as perfect insanity. Nunc te facta impia tangunt? The common text has fata imfacta, and the expression fata impia will then apply to Dido; Wagner remarks, impicty is never ascribed to the fates, and the is therefore decidedly erroneous. The words facta impia, on th hand, have reference to the wicked and unhallowed conduct of which Dido now confesses ought to have been suspected by the she gave the Trojan a share of her kingdom. 597. En dextra for Supply ejus. Heyne puts a mark of exclamation after fidesquare the proper place for it is after Penates.

600-606. Abreptum divellere. To be rendered as equival abripere et divellere. 602. Patriisque epulandum, &c. Allus the legends of either Thyestes or Tereus. 603. Verum ance "But the fortune of the conflict had been doubtful;" i. e. migi been doubtful.—Fuisset. "Let it have been so." 604. Quest moritura? "Whom had I to fear, resolved, as I am, to die what had I to apprehend from the issue of such a conflict, wher already made up my mind to die? Observe in metus the plu force which our idiom gives to the Latin aorist. 605. Force. decks." 606. Exstinxém Contracted for exstinxicsem.— Di Supply in tignes.

el, qui terrarum flammis opera omnia lustras, aque, harum interpres curarum et conscia, Juno, seturnisque Hecate triviis ululata per urbes, Dires ultrices, et di morientis Elissee, bispite hace, meritumque malis advertite numen, sessitatas audite preces. Si tangere portus fandum caput, ac terris adnare, necesse est, a sie fata Jovis poscunt, hic terminus hæret; t, bello andacis populi vexatus et armis.

610

223

615

1867-611. Flammis. "With thy beams." 608. Interpres. This well here indicates one by whose intervention anything is effected, and to turn is applied to June as the goddess who presides over marriage, all by whose intervention the union of Eness and Dido was brought wet. In this sense, therefore, she is the author of all the sorrows miting from those ill-starred mutials, and, following out the same means, she is conscious of, or the witness to, them all. 609. Nocturnism Heasts, &c. The worship of Hecate was conducted at night, in these where three reads met, in allusion to the "tria virginis or a house." (ver. 511). These rites were accompanied with loud cries at Assainse by which the goddess was invoked to appear unto her three. Glo. Dira ultrices. "Avenging furies."—Di morientisms. Hayne understands the guardian deities of Dido, "genii Malais." It is much better, however, to make the reference a general in, to all the gods who feel for Dido's wrongs and will avenge her the 611. Assistis has, &c. . "Hear these (my words), and direct words my wrongs the well-merited aid of your divine power." We see referred sacis, with Wagner, to the sufferings and wrongs of Dido, all met, as Heyne does, to the Trojans. The words of Wagner are as the well-mini ; meritum autem quia immerito his tam atrooibus mala sules."

Cliscie. Caput. Consult note on line 493.—Adnare. In the unas of personire. Compare Æn. i. 538, "Huc pauci vestris adnavisate oris." 614. Terminus. Heyne supplies fatorum et errorum. It hatter to confine the ellipsis to the latter, as the former is implied in hatter. 615. Audacis populi. The Rutulians, the subjects of Turnus, the meant, and by "daring" is meant, in poetic phraseology, "wrike," aprited." Observe the art with which Virgil here brings favoured the most prominent events in the subsequent career of Æneas, a well as in the history of his descendants. It was a prevalent opinion among the ancients that the prayers of the dying were generally heard, at that their last words were prophetic. Thus Virgil makes Dido imposente upon Æneas a series of misfortunes which actually had their accomplishment in his own person or in his posterity. I. He was humaed in war, on having reached Italy, by Turnus and the Rutulians, continued with the Latins. 2. He was compelled to abandon his son, and go into Etruria to solicit essistance (Æn. viii. 80). 3. He saw his fineds cruelly slain in battle, especially the young Pallas. 4. He died before his time, after a reign of only three years, having been slain in

Finibus extorris, complexu avulsus Iuli,
Auxilium imploret, videatque indigna suorum
Funera; nec, quum se sub leges pacis iniquæ
Tradiderit, regno aut optatâ luce fruatur;
Sed cadat ante diem, mediâque inhumatus arenā.
Hæc precor; hanc vocem extremam cum sanguine fun
Tum vos, O Tyrii, stirpem, et genus omne futurum
Exercete odiis; cinerique hæc mittite nostro
Munera. Nullus amor populis, nec fædera sunto.
Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor,
Qui face Dardanios, ferroque, sequare colonos,
Nunc, olim, quocumque dabunt se tempore vires.
Litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus undas
Imprecor, arma armis; pugnent ipsique nepotesque.
Ilæc ait, et partes animum versabat in omnes,

Invisam quærens quain primum abrumpere lucem. Tum breviter Barcen nutricem affata Sychæi;

battle with Mezentius, according to a national tradition mentioned by Dionysius of Halicarnassus (i. 64); and his body having been carried off by the waters of the Numicius, near which he fell, never received the rites of sepulture. 5. The Romans and Carthagniana were inspondible enemics to each other. 6. Hannibal was Dido's avenger who arose in later days to be the scourge of the Romans, and to carry fire and sword into Italy. 618. Nec quum se sub leges, &c. "New when he shall have submitted to the conditions of a disadvantageous peace," &c. Alluding to the peace finally concluded between Assess and Latinus. This is called "iniqué," because the Trojans lost by & their separate national existence and name, and became blended with the Latins as one common people. Compare Æn. xii. 823. 624. Mediáque inhumatus arend. Servius gives various accounts of the manner of his death.

623-629. Cincrique, &c. This is an allusion to the sacrifices west to be offered up to the dead. In the present case, the most acceptable effering to Dido will be unquenchable hatred on the part of the Carthaginians towards the Romans. 625. Exoriare aliquis, &c. Observe the force and beauty of the second person. Arise thou, who, I see, amid the dim future, art destined to be my avenger, although where thou art to be I know not. The allusion, as we have already observed is to Hannibal. 629. Pugnent ipsique nepotesque. By ipsi are have meant the present generation of both Carthaginians and Trojans; by nepotes, their posterity to the remotest degree. Hence the meaning at the passage is simply this: "May the two nations be at war now and for ever." The common text has pugnent ipsique nepotes, "may even heir very descendants be at war," which amounts to almost the same hing, except that the hypermeter in nepotesque shows more agitation a the part of the speaker, and therefore accords better with the excited at of Dido's feelings.

que suam patria antiqua cinis ater habebat: m, cara mihi nutrix, huc siste sororem: corpus properet fluviali spargere lymphâ, 635 cudes secum et monstrata piacula ducat : niat; tuque ipsa piâ tege tempora vittâ. Jovi Stygio, quæ rite incepta paravi, cre est animus, finemque imponere curis, miique rogum capitis permittere flammæ. 640 t. Illa gradum studio celerabat anili. pida, et cœptis immanibus effera. Dido. ineam volvens aciem, maculisque trementes usa genas, et pallida morte futurâ, ora domus irrumpit limina, et altos 645 endit furibunda rogos, ensemque recludit nium, non hos quæsitum munus in usus. ostquam Iliacas vestes, notumque cubile exit, paullum lacrimis et mente morata,

540. Namque suam, &c. Heyne objects to this line as inter-, and it is suspected also by Bryant and Schrader. An objection I to the use of the expression cinis habebat. It is also mainhat the subject is too unimportant to require mention. Wagner defend the line, but not with much success. 634. Annam, sororem. We have retained the old pointing, namely, a comma nnam, and also nutrix, so as to connect mihi with cara, which he more natural construction. Wakefield, however, removes umas, and makes mihi depend on siste, "bring hither for me." 35. Die corpus properet, &c. It was customary with the and Romans to purify their persons with running water before; in sacrifice. Consult note on En. ii. 719. 636. Monstrata

"The expatiatory offerings that have been pointed out," i. e. lassylian priestess. 637. Tuque ipsa piá, &c. The nurse, toe, prepare herself for the sacrifice. 338. Jovi Stygio. "Unto Jove," i. c. I'luto, so called because he reigned supreme in the orld, as Jupiter did in that above. 640. Dardanii rogum Alluding to the image of Æneas that was placed upon it. die anili. "With all an aged female's cagerness." Wagner ers read anilem, agreeing with gradum, but this is much less

50. At trepida, &c. "But Dido, trembling with agitation, and ad by her horrid design," i. c. by the idea of the horrid deed about to perpetrate. 643. Aciem. "Her eye." 645. Intemus, &c. The pile, it will be remembered, was constructed ner part of the mansion. (Compare ver. 504.) 647. Quasi-Sought," i. e. asked and obtained. In line 507, it is called lictum, where we must supply dono, or munere. Compare vist. vii. 197. seqq. \$49. Lacrymis et mente. " Amid teare

Incubuitque toro, dixitque novissima verba: **650** Dulces exuviæ, dum fata deusque sinebant, Accipite hanc animam, meque his exsolvite curis. Vixi, et, quem dederat cursum Fortuna, peregi; Et nunc magna mei sub terras ibit imago. Urbem præclaram statui; mea mænia vidi; 655 Ulta virum, pœnas inimico a fratre recepi: Felix, heu! nimium felix, si litora tantum Nunquam Dardaniæ tetigissent nostra carinæ! Dixit; et, os impressa toro, Moriemur inultæ; Sed moriamur! ait. Sic, sic juvat ire sub umbras. 660 Hauriat hunc oculis ignem crudelis ab alto Dardanus, et nostræ secum ferat omina mortis. Dixerat: atque illam media inter talia ferro Collapsam aspiciunt comites, ensemque cruore Spumantem, sparsasque manus. It clamor ad alta 605 Atria: concussam bacchatur fama per urbem: Lamentis, gemituque, et femineo ululatu Tecta fremunt: resonat magnis plangoribus æther: Non aliter, quam si immissis ruat hostibus omnis Carthago, aut antiqua Tyrus, flammæque furentes 670 Culmina perque hominum volvantur perque deorum. Audiit exanimis, trepidoque, exterrita, cursu,

and musing," i. e. in tearful musing. 650. Incubuitque toro, &c. Compare Soph. Trach. 916. seqq. Eur. Alc. 173. seqq.

654-662. Magna mei imago. Dido here undoubtedly alludes to the deathless renown which would survive her unhappy fate. Cerda, however, interprets the expression in a literal sense, with reference to the notion, that ghosts were larger than the life. Thus £n. ii. 773.

Nota major imago. 655. Mea menia vidi. "I have seen my own walls," i. e. walls of my own raising. 656. Ulta virum. Referring to Sychæus.—Panas inimico, &c. "I have punished a hostile brother," i. e. by depriving him of the treasure which he so wickedly coveted. See Æn. i. 369. seqq. 659. Os impressa toro. "Having pressed her face against the couch." More freely, "having buried her face in the couch." This was an act of despair and agonized feeling. We must by no means render the words in question, as some do, "having imprinted a kiss apon the couch."—Sic, sic. Dido here stabs herself twice. 662. Et nostræ seeum, &c. "And hear with him the omess of our death," i. e. and from my mountful end take a mournful omes for himself.

663-687. Ferro collapsam. "Falling beneath the stroke of the sword." A far more forcible expression, observes Heyne, than ferre transfiram. It shows, in fact, the fatal energy with which the blow had been given. 666. Concussam bacchatur, &c. "Rumour revels wildly throughout the agitated city," i. e. wild rumours speed the

ENEIDOS LIB. IV.

Unguibus ora soror fædans, et pectora pugnis, Per medios ruit, ac morientem nomine clamat: Hoc illud, germana, fuit? me fraude petebas? 675 Hoc rogus iste mihi, hoc ignes aræque parabant? Quid primum deserta querar? comitemne sororem Sprevisti moriens? Eadem me ad fata vocâsses: Idem ambas ferro dolor, atque eadem hora tulisset Ais etiam struxi manibus, patriosque vocavi 680 Voce deos, sic te ut positâ, crudelis, abessem? Exstinxsti me teque, soror, populumque, patresque Sidonios, urbemque tuam. Date, vulnera lymphis Abluam, et extremus si quis super halitus errat, Ore legam. Sic fata, gradus evaserat altos, 685 Semianimemque sinu germanam amplexa fovebat Cum gemitu, atque atros siccabat veste cruores. Illa, graves oculos conata attollere, rursus Deficit: infixum stridit sub pectore vulnus. Ter sese attollens cubitoque annixa levavit: 690 Ter revoluta toro est, oculisque errantibus alto

way, &c. 675. Hoc illud, germana, fuit, &c. "Was this it, O my own sister?" i. c. was this, then, thy design? wast thou all the time trying to deceive me? 680. Struxi. Supply rogum from ver. 676. The allusion is to ver. 503. 681. Sic te posità. See on Æn. ii. 644. 682. Exstinxsti. By syncope for castinaristi.—Patresque Sidonios. "And the Tyrian fathers," i. c. the nobles that form the senate of thy new city. The term patres is here used in accordance with Roman usage. 683. Date, vulnera, &c. "Give me it, I will wash her wounds with water." We have adopted here the punctuation of Wagner, which makes date govern aquam or lymphas understood. According to the old pointing, date vulnera lymphis abluam, an enalage was supposed to prevail, the words just given being put, it was said, for date lymphas vulneribus. This is harsh. Probably, however, the true construction is, date ut abluam vulnera lymphis. 684. Et extremus si quis, &c. Virgil is thought to be alluding here to a ceremony practised by both Greeks and Romans. When the person was expiring, the nearest relative applied the mouth to his, and received his last breath. 685. Ecaserat. Observe the rapidity of action indicated by the pluperfect. 686. Sanu forebat. Observe the force of the imperfect in denoting continued action.

688-692. Graves. "Heavy (in death)." 689. Infixum stridit, &c. The wound inflicted beneath her breast emits a bubbling noise," i. c. the blood gushes forth from the wound with a bubbling or gurgling sound. 691. Alto quasivit, &c. "Sought for the light of day in the lofty heavens, and groaned when it was found." Her eyes now swimming in death, and becoming enveloped in darkness, strive to take in once more the light of day, but with difficulty collect the rays of the

Quæsivit cœlo lucem, ingemuitque reperta. Tum Juno omnipotens, longum miserata dolorem, Difficilesque obitus, rim demisit Olympo, Quæ luctantem animam, nexosque resolveret artus: **60**5 Nam, quia nec fato, merità nec morte peribat. Sed misera ante diem, subitoque accensa furore, Nondum illi flavum Proserpina vertice crinem Abstulerat, Stygioque caput damnaverat Orco. Ergo Iris croceis per cœlum roscida pennis, 700 Mille trahens varios adverso sole colores, Devolat, et supra caput astitit : IIunc ego Diti Sacrum jussa fero, teque isto corpore solvo. Sic ait, et dextra crinem secat: omnis et una Dilapsus calor, atque id ventos vita recessit. 766

sunlight; the exertion is succeeded by a groan. With reperts underetand luce.

693-699. Longum dolorem. "Her prolonged suffering." 695. Que "To release the struggling spirit, and loosen the limbs luctantem, &c. bound unto it," i. e. to loosen the band uniting soul and body. 696 Fato. " By fate," i. e. by a natural death, at the end of the prescribed term of existence.- Merita nec morte. " Nor by a death that she deserved," i. e. as a punishment for some crime committed by her. 697. Ante diem. "Before her time." Before her appointed day. Nondum illi flavum, &c. The ancients had an idea that no one could die until Proserpina, either in person or by Atropos her minister, had cut off a lock of hair from the head. See Hor. Carm. I. 23. 20. lock was regarded as a kind of first-fruits of consecration to Pluto . much in the same way as the hair, which they used to crop from the head of the victim before sacrifice, was reckoned the first offering to

700-705. Iris roscida. "The dewy Iris." The epithet arises out of the natural phenomena of the rainbow, which is only produced, adverso sole, during rain. 703. Hunc. Supply crinem.—Isto corpore. * From that frame of thine." Observe the peculiar force of isto here, as the pronoun of the second person. See on An. i. 153. 704. Omnis et una. 4c. "And, at the same time, all the vital heat passed away, and her tife departed into the winds," i. e. she breathed forth her life, and that life passed into air. This is a much simpler mode of explanation then to find here, with some, a reference to the doctrine of the " and a mundi," or, with others, an allusion to the belief that the vital princi-

ple, after death, mingled with the elements.

P. VIRGILII MARONIS ÆNEIDOS.

LIBER QUINTUS.

ARGUMENT.

Miras, setting sail from Africa, is driven by a storm on the coast of Sicily, where he is hospitably received by his friend Acestes, king of part of the island, and born of Trojan parentage. He applies himself to celebrate the memory of his father with divine honours, and accordingly institutes funeral games, and appoints prizes for those who should conquer in them. While the ceremonies were performing, Juno sends Iris to persuade the Trojan women to burn the ships, who, upon her instigation, set fire to them; which burned four, and would have consumed the rest, had not Jupiter by a miraculous shower extinguished it. Upon this, Ænens, by the advice of one of his generals, and a vision of his father, builds a city for the women, old men, and others, who were either unfit for war, or weary of the voyage, and sails for Italy. Venus procures of Neptune a safe voyage for him and all his men, excepting only his pilot Palinurus, who was unfortunately lost.

INTEREA medium Æneas jam classe tenebat Certus iter, fluctusque atros aquilone secabat,

1-2. Interea medium, &c. Servius correctly explains interea, as follows: Æneas set sail at early dawn, and during the whole day, while Dido's mournful fate is being consummated, he makes but little progress with his fleet, on account of light winds. As evening comes on, he is still in sight of Carthage (ver. 3), and sees the walls and buildings of the city lighted up in the distance by the flames of the funeral pile of Dido, it being customary with the ancients to burn the bodies of the dead at night, and gather their remains on the ensuing morning. Compare Hom. II. xxiii. 226. The expression medium iter does not mean here, as Heyne thinks, "the deep," mare altum; neither does it imply, as others suppose, that one bull of the route was already accomplished; for how, in that event,

Moenia respiciens, quæ jam infelicis Elissæ Collucent flammis. Quæ tantum accenderit ignem. Causa latet: duri magno sed amore dolores Polluto, notumque, furens quid femina possit, Triste per augurium Teucrorum pectora ducunt.

Ut pelagus tenuere rates, nec jam amplius ulla Occurrit tellus, maria undique, et undique cœlum : Olli cæruleus supra caput astitit imber, Noctem hiememque ferens; et inhorruit unda tenebris. Ipse gubernator puppi Palinurus ab altâ: Heu! quianam tanti cinxerunt æthera nimbi? Quidve, pater Neptune, paras? Sic deinde locutus Colligere arma jubet, validisque incumbere remis:

10

15

could they still be in sight of Carthage? But it means that Enem was now fairly on his way, just as the term medius is used on other occasions, when we speak of one who is fully engaged with anything, or who is in the midst of an affair. Compare An. iii. 664. . 2. Certus. This is commonly rendered, "resolved on his voyage," as in An. iv. 554. certus eundi; but as such an expression refers to intent or design, it becomes extremely awkward when applied to one who has now carried his design fully into execution. Wagner, therefore, regards the usage of certus here as similar to that in such expressions as certa hasta, certa sagitta, i. e. ad certum locum tendens; and hence certus, on the present occasion, is, to use his own language, " recto, non erretico, itinere cursum intendens."-Aquilone. Here put for " the wind" generally, unless Æneas may be supposed to have sailed, in his esgerness, with the wind unfavourable

5-7. Duri magno sed amore, &c. "But the cruel sorrows (that arise) when deep affection is outraged, and the conviction of what a frantic woman can do (in such a case), lead the minds of the Trojans through a mournful foreboding (of the truth)." With duri dolores we may (although this is by no means necessary) supply qui surgere of esse so ent, the words amore polluto being in the ablative absolute. 6. Notumque. The participle in the neuter is here put for the subject. So Tavit. Hist. ii. 82. " Sufficere adversus Vitellium videbatur Ver-

pasiani nomen et nihil arduum fatis."

8-11. Ut pelagus tenuere rates, &c. These same lines, with a slight change, have already occurred in the third book (192-195). The me here of pelagus ("the ninin") proves our explanation of medium its

to be correct.

12-20. Palinurus. Supply exclamat, 13. Quianam. For cur, of quidnam. Quinctilian says (Inst. Or. viii.), Propriis dignitatem del antiquitas, coque ornamento acerrimi jadicii P. Virgilius est usus oli et quianam, ad spargendam auctoritatem. Virgil, however, has followed Ennius in the use of the conjunction under this form. 15. Chligere arma. "To reef the sails." Arma properly means all sorts of naval implements, such as sails, ropes. oars, &c. Here, however, it * restricted to the first of these. A similar usage occurs in the case of

Obliquatque sinus in ventum, ac talia fatur: Magnanime Ænea, non, si mihi Jupiter auctor Spondeat, hoc sperem Italiam contingere cœlo. Mutati transversa fremunt, et vespere ab atro Consurgunt venti, atque in nubem cogitur aër: 20 Nec nos obniti contra, nec tendere tantum Superat quoniam Fortuna, sequamur: Sufficimus. Quoque vocat, vertamus iter. Nec litora longe Fida reor fraterna Erycis, portusque Sicanos, Si modo rite memor servata remetior astra. 25 Tum pius Æneas: Equidem, sic poscere ventos Jamdudum, et frustra cerno te tendere contra. Flecte viam velis. An sit mihi gratior ulla,

5πλα with Homer. 16. Obliquatque sinus in ventum. "And turns the bosom of the sail obliquely to the wind." He directs the bow or the vessel to a point nearer that from which the wind blows. In other words, he lies nearer to the wind by tacking. 13. Hoc calo. "With such a sky as this," i. e. in such weather. 19. Transversa fremunt. "Roar across our path." Literally, "roar transversely." The neuter plural of the adjective is here used adverbially, according to the Greek idiom.—Et vespere ab atro consurgunt. "And arise in all their energy from the darkened west." Observe the force of con in composition. It may be remarked, that the wind, changing from north to west, would be apparently in their favour; so that it was the threatening storm, accompanying the changes that Palinurus dreaded. 20. In nubem cogitur. "Is gathering into a cloud," i. e. is gradually forming one thick cloud around us.

21-25. Neo nos obniti, &c. "We are neither able to make headway, nor even to withstand the storm." Obniti contra refers to their onward course; tendere tantum, to their holding their own, and not being driven back. Servius supplies the ellipsis in the latter phrase as follows:—tendere tantum, quantum adversa tempestas valet. With tendere supply also cursum. 23. Neo litora longe, &c. Construe and supply as follows:—Neo reor fida fraterna litora Erycis, Sicanosque portus longe (abesse). The shores are called fida on account of Acestes, who is mentioned presently after; and fraterna, on account of Eryx, son of Venus, and, consequently, half-brother of Eness, who founded the town of Eryx. 24. Portusque Sicanos. This is to be taken in a strict sense. The Sicani, after having occupied the eastern parts of Sicily, were driven by the Siculi into the western parts of the island, where Eryx stood. 25. Servata astra. "The stars (before) observed," i. e. observed by me before the storm arose. With remetior supply anime It is the same as in animum revoco, "I recall to mind."

27-34. Jamdudum cerno. "Long since have I perceived." Jamdudum, when joined with a present (cerno), gives it the force of a perfect in our idiom. 28. Flecte viam velis. "Bend thy ceurse (thither) with the mills," i. e. veer the ship around, change the position of the sails, and make for Sicily. 29. Quove. The full form would be ullave sit

Quove magis fessas optem demittere naves, Quam quæ Dardanium tellus mihi servat Acesten. Et patris Anchisæ gremio complectitur ossa? Hæc ubi dicta, petunt portus, et vela secundi Intendunt Zephyri: fertur cita gurgite classis; Et tandem læti notæ advertuntur arenæ. At, procul excelso miratus vertice montis Adventum sociasque rates, occurrit Acestes, Horridus in jaculis et pelle Libystidis ursæ; Troïa, Crimiso conceptum flumine, mater Quem genuit. Veterum non immemor ille parentum Gratatur reduces, et gaza lætus agresti Excipit, ac fessos opibus solatur amicis. Postera quum primo stellas oriente fugârat Clara dies, socios in cœtum litore ab omni Advocat Æneas, tumulique ex aggere fatur: Dardanidæ magni, genus alto a sanguine divûm, Annuus exactis completur mensibus orbis, Ex quo reliquias divinique ossa parentis Condidimus terra, mæstasque sacravimus aras.

tellus quo. 31. Et patris Anchisæ, &c. Anchises died at Drepanum, and was buried on Mount Eryx. (Compare Æn. iii. 707.) 32. Portus. Referring to the harbour of Drepanum. 33. Cita. The adjective is here taken adverbially. 34. Notæ. Because they had been at Drepanum before.

Jamque dies, nisi fallor, adest, quem semper acerbum,

35-44. Montis. Mount Eryx is meant. 36. Adventum sociasque rates. More freely, by hendiadys, "the arrival of the friendly ships." 37. Horridus in jaculis, &c. i. e. in a hunter's garb. Heyne doubts whether in jaculis is to be connected with horridus; but this construction is successfully defended by Wagner, who cites "leves in hastis," from Ennius, and "metuendus in hastâ," from Statius (Theb. iv. 221). The same redundant use of the preposition occurs even in prose writers. (Consult Beier, ad Cic. Off. i. 9. 22.) We have, therefore, removed the comma after horridus, which appears in Heyne's edition.—Libystidis. For Libyce, from the Greek Außvoric,—Lôc. Troïa, Crimiso, &c. His mother was a Trojan, his father the god of the stream. Consults Index of Proper Names. 39. Veterum parentum. "Of his ancient sires," i. e. of his parentage on the mother's side, and his Trojan origin. 40. Gratatur reduces. "Congratulates them on their return." Literally, "congratulates them returned." 42. Oriente. Supply sole. 44. Tumuli ex aggere. A poetic expression for ex tumulo.

45-54. Genus alto a sanguine, &c. Dardanus, the founder of the Trojan line, was the son of Jove. Compare Æn. iii. 167. 48. Mess tasque sacravimus aras. "And consecrated mournful altars (to him); i.e. offered up to him solemn funeral rites. See on Æn. iii 63. 48.

er honoratum (sic dî voluistis!), habebo. 50 ego Gætulis agerem si Syrtibus exsul, icove mari deprensus, et urbe Mycenæ; a vota tamen, sollemnesque ordine pompas juerer, strueremque suis altaria donis. ultro ad cineres ipsius, et ossa parentis, 55 equidem sine mente, reor, sine numine divûm, mus, et portus delati intramus amicos. agite, et lætum cuncti celebremus honorem; mus ventos; atque hæc me sacra quot annis velit posità templis sibi ferre dicatis. 60 boum vobis, Trojâ generatus, Acestes umero capita in naves: adhibete Penates trios, epulis, et quos colit hospes Acestes.

The anniversary of his father's death .- Nisi fallor. We have d this reading with Wagner on the authority of some of the class of manuscripts. The strict distinction between ni and nisi: ni affirms; nisi, on the other hand, denies, or else expresses. Ni fallor would imply that it is very possible Æneas may be en in what he says, which certainly is not the meaning intended onveyed. 51. Hunc ego, &c. Supply diem. We have removed nma after ego, with Burmann and Jahn, so as to make hunc den agerem. Heyne, however, retains the stop after ego, regarding use as an anacoluthon, while he makes agerem equivalent to This, however, appears forced .- Gætulis. This epithet is not aken in its strict sense, since the Gatuli lay to the southwest of at some distance inland, but merely as equivalent to Africis. prensus. Supply essem ab eo, scil. die. O1, perhaps, rather, ticiple is put absolutely, in the sense of overtaken by danger, or torm; as in Hor. Carm. ii. 16. 1. In patenti Prensus Ægeo. enæ. Genitive singular of Mycena. The expressions Argolico nd urbe Mycenæ, are the same as "in the midst of the foe." is donis. "With appropriate offerings." 2. Nunc ultro. The idea intended to be conveyed is this: How nore should we now celebrate the day, when we are here of our cord, &c. . 58. Et lætum cuncti. "And let us render willing s (to his shade)," i. e. with willing feelings let us all render s to his memory. 59. Poscamus ventos. "Let us ask him (in) for favouring winds." 60. Velit. Supply Anchises. Æneas sclares his intention of celebrating an annual festival in honour now deified Anchises, whenever his new city shall be built. 61,

he force of the distributive bina. 62. Adhibite. "Invite." is no reference here, as Turnebus and others think, to a ceremembling the Roman Lectisternium, but merely to a funerait in which libations were to be made to the Trojan and Sicilian

Præterea, si nona diem mortalibus almum Aurora extulerit, radiisque retexerit orbem, Prima citæ Teucris ponam certamina classis; Quique pedum cursu valet, et qui viribus audax, Aut jaculo incedit melior levibusque sagittis, Seu crudo fidit pugnam committere cestu, Cuncti adsint, meritæque exspectent præmia palmæ.

Ore favete omnes, et tempora cingite ramis.

Sic fatus, velat materna tempora myrto.

Hoc Helymus facit, hoc ævi maturus Acestes,
Hoc puer Ascanius; sequitur quos cetera pubes.
Ille e concilio multis cum millibus ibat
Ad tumulum, magna medius comitante caterva.
Hic duo rite mero libans carchesia Baccho

64-70. Si. "When." Used here in the sense of cum. Compar Cic. Off. ii. 1. The ninth day is here mentioned, in conformity established custom. The funeral rites of the Romans were celebrate on the ninth day. Hence they were termed novendiale sacrum.

Prima. "First in order." Equivalent here to primum. The phres ponere certamina is appropriately used of instituting games. Compa Georg. ii. 530. 67. Quidque pedum cursu valet, &c. The order Cunctique adsint, qui pedum, &c. We have placed a comma after cestu, as required by the sense. Some editions have a colon, others of semicolon. 69. Crudo cestu. The cestus was used by boxers from the earliest times. It consisted of thongs of raw ox-hide, or of leather, tied round the hands of pugilists in order to render their blows more powerful. Sometimes these bands were tied round the arms as high as the elbow. The cestus used in later times, in the public games, was a most formidable weapon. It was frequently covered with knobs and nails, and loaded with lead and iron. (Compare ver. 405.) Figure with the cestus frequently occur on ancient remains. They appear to have been of various forms. 70. Palma. Equivalent to victoria. 71. Ore facete omnes. "Do ye all preserve a religious attention," i. c. be watchful over your lips, that you pronounce no words of bad omen whereby you may, though unintentionally, mar the effect of the secret ceremonies. Literally, "do ye all favour me with your lips." All profane or ill-omened expressions were forbidden, and religious alter tion commanded by this formulary, which seems to have preceded the celebration of games or sacrifices. Compare Ovid. Met. xv. 677. Hor Carm. iii. 1. 2 .- Ramis. Put for coronis.

72-79. Materna myrto. The myrtle was sacred to Venus. Compare Georg. i. 28. Helymus. Consult Index of Proper Names.—. En maturus. "Ripe in years," i. e. in advanced years. 74. Sequitus. "Follow," i. e. imitate. 75. Ad tumulum. "To the tomb," i. e. in the mound of earth that covered the remains of Anchises. 77. Hie duo rite mero, &c. Here, making a libation in due form, he pours in the ground two cups of pure wine." The carchesium was a beaker, or drinking-cup, which was used by the Greeks in very early times. Is

ENEIDOS LIB. V.

imi, duo lacte novo, duo sanguine sacro: sque jacit flores, ac talia fatur: 86 icte parens, iterum salvete, recepti am cineres, animæque umbræque paternæ! t fines Italos, fataliaque arva, n Ausonium, quicumque est, quærere Thybrim. æc; advtis quum lubricus anguis ab imis igens gyros, septena volumina, traxit, 85 s placide tumulum, lapsusque per aras: cui terga notæ, maculosus et auro incendebat fulgor : ceu nubibus arcus t varios adverso sole colores. visu Æneas. Ille, agmine longo 90

contracted in the middle, and its two handles extended pp to the bottom. It was much employed in libations of blood, and honey. A magnificent carchesium, which was y Charles the Simple to the Abbey of St. Denys, was cut igle agate, and was richly engraved with representations of in subjects. It held considerably more than a pint, and its e so large as easily to admit a man's hand. 78. Sanguine uding to the blood of victims. 79. Purpureos flores. years to be to violets and other flowers of dark or sable hue, funereal ceremony. Servius thinks, observes Valpy, that alvete, recepti, &c. to the ashes of Anchises is intended as if to Anchises himexpression recepti nequidquam cineres refers to the circum-Eneas having rescued his father from the destruction of nat father's not having been permitted by the Fates to arrive 'he plural animæque umbræque paternæ, for the singular. o one of the old scholiasts, the anima, or soul, ascends to the mbra, or shade, goes to the world of spirits. 82. Fatalia. the fates to be ours. 83. Quicumque est. " Whatever is," i e. in whatever quarter of that land it may flow. 34. imis. "From the bottom of the shrine." The tomb of here called "a shrine," in allusion to its sacred character, h honours to which, as a species of inferior deity, its occuentitled. 85. Septem gyros, septena volumina. "Seven en folds," i. c. seven circles folded or entwined together. Septem gyros in se replicatos." Septena here loses its disrce. 86. Per aras. See above en ver. 48. 87. Carulea notae, &c. "Its back azure marks (diversified), while a btness kindled up its (every) scale with gold." With notae oply pingebant, or some equivalent verb, by zeugma, from that follows. Maculosus fulgor is equivalent to maculosus Heyne refers here to Milton (P.L. ix. 501). "With each of verdant gold." 89. Jacit. "Sends forth." Comv. 700.

Tandem inter pateras et levia pocula serpens, Libavitque dapes, rursusque innoxius imo successit tumulo, et depasta altaria liquit. Hoc magis inceptos genitori instaurat honores, Incertus, Geniumne loci, Famulumne parentis Esse putet: cædit binas de more bidentes, Totque sues, totidem nigrantes terga juvencos Vinaque fundebat pateris, animamque vocabat Anchisæ magni, Manesque Acheronte remissos. Nec non et socii, quæ cuique est copia, læti Dona ferunt: onerant aras, mactantque juvencos: Ordine aëna locant alii, fusique per herbam Subjiciunt veribus prunas, et viscera torrent.

Exspectata dies aderat, nonamque serenâ Auroram Phaëthontis equi jam luce vehebant; Famaque finitimos, et clari nomen Acestæ Excierat: læto complêrant litora cœtu, Visuri Æneadas, pars et certare parati.

91-93. Scrpens. "Creeping." Here a participle, not a me Pateras. Consult note on En. i. 729. 92. Libavit. "The Consult note on Æn. i. 256.—Dapes. The viands forming the fi banquet or offerings. 93. Altaria. The dishes (dapes) on the al 94-103. Inceptos genitori honores. "The sacrifices begun in h of his sire." Literally, "for his sire." 95. Genium loci. The an believed that there were genii appointed, some the protectors of and countries, others the guardians of particular spots, &c .- Fam The apotheosis of Anchises is now supposed to be complete: he l attendant assigned him, as some other divinities have. Such, at ke the remark of Servius, who adds, "Singula.enim numina habeni riores potestates ministras, ut Venus Adonim, Diana Virbium. Binas. Poetic for duo without any distributive force. Compare ac 99. Acheronte remissos. "Released from Acheron, released to be present at the funeral rites. 100. Quæ cuique est "With what means each possesses." The full form of expression follows: Ea copia quæ copia est cuique. 101. Juvencos. Them been supplied by Acestes, as mentioned above, ver. 61, 62. See on Æn. i. 213. 103. Viscera. See on Æn. i. 211.

105-108. Phailhontis equi. "The horses of the Sun." This here called Phailhon in imitation of the Homeric expression, i paison, "the resplendent one." Virgil here, as Guenther real blends together a poetic myth and a physical appearance. For A is not fabled by the poets to be conveyed in the same chariot. Phæbus, and yet, since the sun is near his rising, and diffuses the splendour which is designated by the term Aurora, the latter is me come with, or to be borne in the same chariot as, the sun. 106. F. Scilicet, ladorum. 103. Visuri. Here also, pars must be understand.

as suppled with parati.

principio ante oculos, circoque locantur
o: sacri tripodes, viridesque coronæ,
æ, pretium victoribus, armaque, et ostro
vestes, argenti aurique talenta:
commissos medio canit aggere ludos.
1 pares ineunt gravibus certamina remis
2, ex omni delectæ classe, carinæ.
1 Mnestheus agit acri remige Pristin,
llus Mnestheus, genus a quo nomine Memmî;

- 3. Circoque in medio. The surrounding crowd of spectators zant. Compare the remark of Heyne: " Circum nove divit ssu, coronû. Est (iræcorum ἀγών, de loco dictus, et de turba ιm." 110. Sacri tripodes. Either such as had been, or were to be, used in sacrifices. When tripods are said to have been present, or as prizes, vases or large bowls supported on three o be understood. All the most ancient representations of the pod exhibit it of the same general shape, together with three ie top to serve as handles. The oracular tripod at Delphi had nd plate called ὅλμος, on which the Pythia seated herself to nses, and on which at other times lay a wreath of bay. 111. retium victoribus. A branch of palm was the ordinary prize conqueror at the games, being given in addition to the appro-According to the common explanation, the palm is the of victory, because it is not crushed or borne down by any at still maintains its growth, and rises superior to oppression. enti aurique talenta. "Two talents, the one of silver, the old." The allusion here is to weight, not to coined money. owing in this the customs of an earlier age. 113. Tuba. An See on En. ii. 313.
- 5. Pares. "Equally matched in point of speed." Heyne il both in size and goodness (magnitudine et bonitate); but in evidently wrong, for as appears from line 118, seqq. the sizes seels differed materially. The smaller vessels required fewer e larger ones a greater number (the Chimæra, for example, tiers of oars); and in order, therefore, to make them "pares," portion of rowers was to be assigned unto each. The order of on is as follows: "Quatuor carina, pares, delectus ex omni rust prima certamina gravibus remis."—Gravibus. Equivato validis.
- 7. Acri remige. "With a vi orous band of rowers." The for the plural.—Pristim. The ships are named from the carred work decorating the proves, or, as we would say, from wheads. In the present case the effigy of a Pristis, or seagives name to the vessel of Mnestheus. Compare E_n . x. 166. In E_n . iii. 427. 117. Mox Italus Mnestheus, &c. Virgil, in may court to the noble families of the day, traces their origin are source; but the etymologies by which this is sought to be d are absurd and fur-fetched enough. Thus, for example, is is made to come from $\mu\nu \pi \sigma \theta \iota \dot{\kappa}_{0}$, "one who remembers,"

this family.

Ingentemque Gyas ingenti mole Chimseram, Urbis opus, triplici pubes quam Dardana versu Impellunt, terno consurgunt ordine remi; Scrgestusque, domus tenet a quo Sergia nomen, Centauro invehitur magna; Scyllaque Cloanthus Cærulea, genus unde tibi, Romane Cluenti.

Est procul in pelago saxum, spumantia contra Litora, quod tumidis submersum tunditur olim Fluctibus, hiberni condunt ubi sidera Cori: Tranquillo silet, immotâque attollitur undâ Campus, et apricis statio gratissima mergis.

and therefore the Memmii are derived from this Trojan leader,

their family name contains the same root as memor, " mindful!" 118-123. Ingentem Chimæram. The figure-head of this ver an effigy of the fabulous monster Chimeera, whence the name a ship. Consult Index of Proper Names.—Ingenti mole. This to the height of the vessel out of the water, whereas ingentem, commencement of the line, has reference generally to the bu dimensions of the ship. There is nothing objectionable, there this repetition of the term. 119. *Urbis opus.* "A floating city." Literally, "a city-work." Compare the explanation of Services. magna, ut urbem putares."-Triplici versu. "With a tripl This applies, as Russus remarks, to the rows of oars, reckonizontally from stem to sterm. 120. Terno ordine. "In triple This applies to the oars taken vertically; not, indeed, one imm above the other, but rising obliquely. We have here another nism on the part of the poet. Triremes, or vessels with three b oars, were not known in the heroic times, but were invented Corinthians at a period long subsequent, as we are informed by dides (i. 13). The Geganian family claimed descent from Gyr only one of the four commanders to whom Virgil does not assign I descendants. See Dion. H. iii. 29. 121. Domus Sergia. See iv. 989. A triumphal arch, in honour of this family, is still 122. Centauro magná. Centaurus here, as being the name of a is in the feminine gender, navis being feminine. Grammarism this synesis; but there is no necessity whatever of our unders

124-123. Contra. "Facing." 125. Quod submersum toolim. "Which at times is submerged and heaten." Servius: "fere cum cori nubibus abscondunt et obruunt sidera." The reachere is to stormy weather generally, not merely to the winter season to the contract of the corresponds to the 'Appiorne of the Greeks. 127. Tranquille "In calm weather it is still," i. e. it resounds with no dashing billows. Supply tempore, or pelago, after tranquillo. The thowever, is preferable. 128. Campus. "A broad, plain-like and the contract of the

navi, as some editors do. 123. Cluenti. Cicero pleaded for

239

e viridem Æness frondenti ex ilice metam natituit, signum nautis, pater : unde revertà sent, et longos ubi circumflectere cursus. m loca sorte legunt, ipsique in puppibus aure ectores longe effulgent ostroque decori : tera populea velatur fronde juventus, adatosque humeros oleo perfusa nitescit. 135 maidunt transtris; intentaque brachia remis: tenti exspectant signum, exsultantiaque haurit urda pavor pulsans, laudumque arrecta cubido. Inde, ubi clara dedit sonitum tuba, finibus omnes, and mora, prosiluere suis: ferit æthera clamor 140 uticus: adductis spumant freta versa lacertis. andunt pariter sulcos, totumque dehiscit, nvulsum remis rostrisque tridentibus, æquor.

Mergis. "Cormorants." Literally, "plungers," or "quers. is bird here meant is a species of sea-fowl, that gets its name from

g for its prey.

129-138. Firidem frondenti, &c. "A verdant goal of leafy holm." Winter had now arrived, as Holdsworth remarks, but this is a th of evergreen oak, in Italy still named Ilce. It is distinguished querous in Georg. iii. 332. Hor. Carm. iii. 33. 10. Epist. i. 16. 9. Pater. To be joined in construction with Eneas. - Unde. For Inde .- Reverti. "To turn back." 131. Et longos ubi, &c. "And true to take a long circuit." They had to return by passing around it. Then locs sorte legunt. "Then they choose their places by lot." were to be all in a line, but the best place would be that which bring the vessel in her course nearest to the island, and thus her to lose the least ground in doubling around the goal. The places would rank in proportion. 133. Ductores. The comlers, not the pilots. 134. Popules fronde. Servius says they crowns of poplar on this occasion, because the games were funeral , and because Hercules brought the poplar with him from the lower Not so. They were crowns of poplar to propitiate Hercules, god of strength, to whom the poplar was sacred. 136. Intenta. ply sunt. Some object to intenta being followed so soon after by mei. The poet, however, purposely sacrifices elegance to propriety expression. His object is to show that the rowers were equally intent a body and in mind. 137. Haurit. This verb beautifully describes ber beavy breathing, exhausting, as it were, the air from the lungs. be clause is repeated from Georg. iii. 105.

189-150. Clara. "The clear-toned." Observe the rapid movement f the dactylic rhythm in this, and more particularly in the succeeding me, admirably adapting the sound to the sense.—Finibus. "From the (allotted) places." These were the "loca" mentioned in ver. 12. 141. Adductis versa lacertis. "Upturned by the arms being searcht back," i. e. towards the breast, after a vigorous pull

Non tam præcipites bijugo certamine campum Corripuere, ruuntque, effusi carcere currus;
Nec sic immissis aurigæ undantia lora
Concussere jugis, pronique in verbera pendent.
Tum plausu, fremituque virum, studiisque faventum
Consonat omne nemus, vocemque inclusa volutant
Litora: pulsati colles clamore resultant.
Effugit ante alios, primisque elabitur undis,
Turbam inter fremitumque, Gyas; quem deinde Cloante
Consequitur, melior remis; sed pondere pinus
Tarda tenet. Post hos, æquo discrimine, Pristis
Centaurusque locum tendunt superare priorem:
Et nunc Pristis habet, nunc victam præterit ingens
Centaurus; nunc una ambæ junctisque feruntur
Frontibus, et longe sulcant vada salsa carinâ.

Jamque propinquabant scopulo, metamque tenebant; Quum princeps medioque Gyas in gurgite victor Rectorem navis compellat voce Menœten:

at the oar. 142. Pariter. "In equal time." 144. Bijugo certamine. "In the contest of the two-horsed cars." For certamine bigarante. Everything here is beautifully graphic: pracipites. . . campum certipiter. . . runnt effusi. . . undantia lora, and verbera pendentials. Corripuere. The aorist, implying what is accustomed to be done, and therefore rendered as a present. 146. Undantia. A beautifully descriptive term, used in place of effusa. 147. Jugis. For equis ingulations. The yokes are here put for the horses yoked. 148. Fasentum. "Those who favoured (the respective leaders)," i. e. their respective partisans. 149. Consonat. "Rings again." Stronger than resonative lands. "Shut in (by woody heights). The shores were high and sloping downward, and were covered with woods. Hence the expression nemus and inclusa in the text.

151-153. Efficit. "Shoots forth." 152. Deinde. "Next in order." 153. Pinus. Put for navis. The naval timber for the vessel itself. 154. Tenet. Supply cursum. 154. Æquo discrimine. "As an equal distance," i. e. from the leading ships. Equivalent, in fact, to "in eadem lined," "on a line." 155. Locum tendunt, &c. "Strive (each) to gain the foremost place," i. e. to pass her immediate competitor. 156. IIabet. Scilicet, locum priorem.—Victam. "Her vanquished opponent." 158. Et longe sulcant, &c. We have given longe the reading of one of the manuscripts, in place of longa, which appears in all the additions. The expression longa carina appears objectionable, on account of the unnecessary appendage of the epithet longs. On the other hand, longs is graphic and spirited, and points to the long wake which the rapidly-impelled vessel makes in the waters.

159-164. Metamque tenchant. "And were reaching the goal." They were to pass round the goal and return. Compare ver. 131. 168.

Gurgite. Descriptive of the sea upturned and foaming beneath the

ENEIDOS LIB. V.

ntum mihi dexter abis? huc dirige gressum: ma, et lævas stringat, sine, palmula cautes; Dixit: sed cæca Menœtes alii teneant. mens, proram pelagi detorquet ad undas, versus abis? iterum pete saxa, Mencete, amore Gyas revocabat; et ecce! Cloanthum t instantem tergo, et propiora tenentem. ter navemque Gyæ, scopulosque sonantes, ter lævum interior, subitoque priorem it, et metis tenet æquora tuta relictis. ero exarsit juveni dolor ossibus ingens, rimis caruere genæ; segnemque Menæten, decorisque sui, sociûmque salutis,

165

170

52. Quo tantum mihi, &c. "Whither art thou going, pray, se e right?" The goal, as they passed around it, would be on the ne object, therefore, would be to keep as close to it as possible, is ave distance. The pilot Menœtes, therefore, lost ground by too far to the right. Mihi is here what grammarians call the thicus, and is almost, if not entirely, ornamental.—Huc dirige

There is considerable doubt about the true reading here. is a very unusual word to employ instead of cursum, when of a ship; and, besides, Asinius Pollio, the contemporary of lamed Sallust, as Aulus Gellius informs us, for using transn a similar way. 163. Litus ama. "Keep close to the shore." i. 25. 3. amatque Janua limen. By litus is here meant the tringat sine. For sine ut stringat .- Palmula. This is properoad part at the extremity of the oar, having some resemblance Im of a man's hand when opened, widening and becoming flat 164. Altum. "The main." i. e. the sea to the right. Let others

rider circuit to the right.

71. Pelagi ad undas. The obstinate pilot persists in making a ruit around the goal, and tous loses ground by his excessive 166. Iterum. This must be joined with revocabat. pted here what seems the most natural punctuation and renf this passage. Some place a colon after iterum, and supply or an equivalent verb. 168. Propiora. That is, loca propi-This gave him, of course, a decided advantage. 170. In-"Farther in," i. c. on the inside, between the ship of Gyas mcky shore, and grazing the latter with his oars, so as to pass hip of Gyas, which had lost ground by bending around too he right.—Priorem. Scilicet, Gyan. 171. Et metis tenet, manthus doubles the rocky isle where the meta was placed, holds possession of the open sea on his return to the start-

82. Exarsit ossibus. The meaning appears to be, that his ame shook with indignation. Dolor properly implies here a emotion of grief and anger. 173. Segnem. "Slow," from caution. 174. Decoris sui. "Of his own dignity," i. e. as der. Compare the remark of Servius: "Inhonestum enim est In mare præcipitem puppi deturbat ab alta: Ipse gubernacio rector subit, ipse magister; Hortaturque viros, clavumque ad litora torquet. At gravis, ut fundo vix tandem redditus imo est, Jam senior, madidaque fluens in veste, Menœtes, Summa petit scopuli, siccâque in rupe resedit. Illum et labentem Teucri, et risere natantem, Et salsos rident revomentem pectore fluctus. Hic keta extremis spes est accensa duobus, Sergesto Mnestheique, Gyan superare morantem. Sergestus capit ante locum, scopuloque propinquat: Nec totà tamen ille prior præeunte carina; Parte prior; partem rostro premit æmula Pristis. At media socios incedens nave per ipsos, Hortatur Mnestheus: Nunc, nunc insurgite remis. Hectorei socii, Trojæ quos sorte supremâ

trasci, duci præsertim."—Sociimque salutis. Their safety would I dangered by the toss of the pilot. 176. Ipse gubernaclo rector &c. The terms rector and magister are nearly synonymous here, b purposely thus employed, in order to express, along with the doubt the impetuous movements of the excited Gyas. 178. Gravis. "He his movements," i. e. both from his advanced years, and the wei his wet garments. The expression madida fluens in reste (lit "floating in wet attire") is equivalent, in fact, to cui madida fluelat. 182. Et rident. Hexno objects to the use of rident diately after risere, and thinks that ver. 182 ought to have been out by Tucca when revising the poem. Weichert and Ruhkopf, ever, successfully defend it. The Trojans had previously laugh Menostes when falling, and sow again they laugh at him when ing up the salt water.

183-193. Hic. "Hercupon." 184. Mnesthei. The Greek Μνησθεύς, genit. Μνησθέως, dative Μνησθέϊ, contracted Mi 184. Superare. In prose, the genitive of the gerund (super would be employed. 185. Capit ante locum. " First seizes the i. c. gets nearer the rock, and of course has less space to run in doul 186. Tota præcunte carina. "By the whole length of his ship." rally, " by the whole ship going before." 187. Parte prior, &c. was foremost by a part only (of his vessel); the rival Pristis pre part with her beak." Heyne reads partim, but this appears ob able. Partim was undoubtedly the old form of partem; but passed into an adverbial signification (Aul. Gell. x. 13). In the age of Latin literature it appears to have been generally used for and employed with plurals, thus: "partim illorum (or ex illis modi sunt." Partem, therefore, is to be preferred here without 189. Insurgite remis. Consult note on Zi. iii. 560. Meotorci socii. Equivalent, simply, to Trojani.—Troja vorte su i comites; nunc illas promite vires, animos, quibus in Gætulis Syrtibus usi, que mari, Maleæque sequacibus undis. am prima peto Mnestheus, neque vincere certo; iquam O!—sed superent, quibus hoc, Neptune, dedisti; mos pudeat rediisse; hoc vincite, cives, 196 ohibete nefas. Olli certamine summo mbunt: vastis tremit ictibus ærea puppis, shiturque solum: tum creber anhelitus artus que ora quatit; sudor fluit undique rivis. 200 t ipse viris optatum casus honorem. ue, furens animi, dum proram ad saxa suburguet or, spatioque subit Sergestus iniquo, k saxis in procurrentibus hæsit.

the last fortune of Troy," i. e. on the downfall of Troy. usi. Supply estis. 193. Malea. The Malean promontory. th-easternmost extremity of Laconia. The sea here is more than rough and sweiting, and wave follows or pushes on wave in quick ion; hence the epithet sequacibus in the text. Compare the παλιφρόθιος. 200. Mnestheus. "I, Mnestheus." Observe the felicitous art poet, by which the name Mnestheus is put in that part of the ich is the feeblest portion of an hexameter, and where the voice requires strengthening in some way or other, in order to show wishes of Mnestheus are comparatively humble in their nature, spires not to the first place. 195. Quamquam O! He checks in the half expressed wish (an instance of what grammarians vosiopesis), and is content with an humbler measure of success. udeat. Supply nos.—Hoo vincite. "Thus far conquer," i. e. let us come in last. Wagner, Thiel, and others, prefer a different rtion, by which hoe is joined with nefas, thus, vincile et prohi-nefas, "get the better of and avert this foul disgrace." The hich we have adopted, however, appears more forcible and na-197. Olli. Old form for illi. 198. Procumbunt. Supply remis. is. For validis.—Ærea puppis. Ærea for ærata, the reference o the plates of brass (or more strictly of bronze) covering the and prow. 199. Subtrahiturque solum. "And the sea is wn from beneath them." The galley moves so rapidly that seems to withdraw from beneath her. Solum, as Valpy refrom Servius, is applied to whatever is placed beneath, or a, another substance; as the air to birds, the sea to a ship, &c. 209. Ipse casus. "Mere chance." Literally, "chance itself." Merior. "Farther in," i. c. nearer the left-hand shore than ous, in consequence of having fetched a shorter compass.—Iniquo icient." He did not leave room enough between the shore and the # Mnestheus, within which to fetch a compass with his own ship pass the goal, but run his vessel upon a part of the rock projectConcussæ cautes, et acuto in murice remi Obnixi crepuere, illisaque prora pependit. Consurgunt nautæ, et magno clamore morantur; Ferratasque trudes, et acutà cuspide contos Expediunt, fractosque legunt in gurgite remos. At lætus Mnestheus, successuque acrior ipeo, Agmine remorum celeri, ventisque vocatis, Prona petit maria, et pelago decurrit aperto. Qualis spelunca subito commota columba, Cui domus et dulces latebroso in pumice nidi, Fertur in arva volans, plausumque exterrita pennis Dat tecto ingentem: mox, aere lapsa quieto, Radit iter liquidum, celeres neque commovet alas:

ing farther than the rest and lying directly in his track. 205. Que cusse cautes. Supply sunt. This, observes one of the comments is only saying, in other words, that the galley received a violent a species of shell-fish, here, however, a sharp point of rock on a with the water, or a kind of coral formation. 206. Pependil, prow striking and fixing itself on the rocks, appeared, as it rese the water, to hang from them, the motion of the water swaying the of the vessel to and fro. Heyne: Sublimis et suspensa nutavit, is set se. 207. Consurgunt. "Arise in a body."—Morantur. "S to force her back." This is a nautical term. Servius explaine "retro agunt." 208. Ferratas trudes. "Iron shod stakes." have preferred trudes, with Heinsius and Wagner, to the comm sudes. The former is found in several good manuscripts, and the verb trudo, from which it is derived, has a long penult, still the form no valid objection. On the other hand, the sudes merely had ends burned to a point, and were never shod with iron.

210-212. Acrior. "(Rendered) more eager," i. e. inspirited. Agmine rerorum celeri. "With a quick and regular movement a oars." The oars keep time like an army on its merch. Hence render freely, "with a rapid march of oars."-Ventiague "And the winds being invoked to his aid," i. e. having being 212. Prona maria. The ses, as it lies before him free from a struction, is compared to a smooth and shelving plain, that will him onward with accelerated progress. Heyne: Prone marie.

bus cursus pronus ac celer sine impedimento fit. 213-219. Speluncd. "From her covert." 214. Pamice. resembling pumice, from the many coverts or lurking-places a Compare the explanation of Forcellini: "Solent eties cavernulis plena, et pumicem imitantia, hoc nomine appellari. The reference is, in fact, to the tenants of the nest, or her yearnd hence the employment of the epithet dulces, and also of t number. 215. Plausumque exterrita, &c. "And, scared & abode, gives forth a loud flapping with her wings." 217. Re liquidum. This is all true to nature. The bird, when she be

ENFIDOS LIR. V.

estheus, sic ipsa fugá secat ultima Pristis sic illam fert impetus ipse volantem. 220 um in scopulo luctantem deserit alto ım, brevibusque vadis, frustraque vocantem , et fractis discentem currere remis. ran, ipsamque ingenti mole Chimæram nitur: cedit, quoniam spoliata magistro est. mque ipso superest in fine Cloanthus: 225 etit, et summis annixus viribus urguet. ro ingeminat clamor, cunctique sequentem it studiis, resonatque fragoribus æther. rium decus et partum indignantur honorem ant; vitamque volunt pro laude pacisci. 230

kes a loud flapping, but presently she glides along so quietly appear to move her pinions at all. This, as Symmons rea most apt and striking similitude for the present occasion; irst agitation of the galley, occasioned by the increased exerher owers, with her subsequent smooth progress through the could not have been more happily illustrated. Observe, in the beautiful effect of the dactylic rhythm in representing the f the wiid dove's flight. 218. Ultima æquora. "The farthest f the sea," i. e. that part of the sea which lay around the marked, of course, the limit of departure from the startingter reaching which, the vessel had to double the meta and

4. Descrit. "He leaves behind."—Alto. This epithet does that the rock in question was of any great height in itself. It a repetition of the saxa procurrentia mentioned in ver. 204. the remark of Jacobs: Scopulus dicitur altus, quia naviganzii conspectus ob prominentiam suam ita apparebat, minime t summæ erat allitudinis. (Disquisit. Virgilian. pt. i. p. 6.) vibusque vadis. These lay around the rock, and were covered ly any water at all. Jacobs makes them to have been mere: Brevia vada sunt loca circa scopulum, quæ aquá carebant m ostendebant arenam. 222. Discentem. For conantemzequitur. "He overtakes."—Magistro. For gubernatore. to Menetes.

il. Ipso in fine. "At the very end of the race." The prize e won by the vessel which, after passing round the meta, rest to port. Cloanthus, having doubled the goal, is now near our, and, of course, "ipso in fine." 226. Urguet. "Presses on." 227. Cunctique sequentem, &c. "And all with enger ons, encourage him as he pursues," i. e. urge on Mnestheus, as a closely upon Cloanthus. 228. Fragoribus. Equivalent, in amore et plausu. 229. Hi proprium decus, &c. By hi are nt Cloanthus and his crew. They consider the victory (hononow fairly their own, and are indignant at the idea of having it from them at the very close of the contest. 230. Vitamque

Hos successus alit: possunt, quia posse videntur. Et fors æquatis cepissent præmia rostris, Ni, palmas ponto tendens utrasque, Cloanthus Fudissetque preces, divosque in vota vocâsset: Dî, quibus imperium est pelagi, quorum æquora curro Vobis lætus ego hoc candentem in litore taurum Constituam ante aras, voti reus, extaque salsos Porriciam in fluctus, et vina liquentia fundam. Dixit, cumque imis sub fluctibus audiit omnis Nereïdum Phorcique chorus, Panopeaque virgo; Et pater ipse manu magnâ Portunus euntem Impulit: illa noto citius, volucrique sagittâ, Ad terram fugit, et portu se condidit alto.

Tum satus Anchisâ, cunctis ex more vocatis,

volunt, &c. They wish for victory, even though their exertions taining it should eventually cost them their lives from over if 231. Hos successus alit, &c. Their recent success supports the Mnestheus in the fresh exertions which they now make; victory easy of attainment, because they have confidence in themselves.

233-238. Palmas ponto tendens, &c. The usual gesture in a to a deity of ocean. According to Servius, palmas utrasqua antique form of expression for palmam utramque. Voti reus. to a fulfilment of my vow." A person is said to be reus voti w undertaken a vow on a certain condition; and when that condifulfilled, then he is damnatus voti, or votis, i. e. the gods sente order him to fulfil his vow. Compare Ecl. v. 80. 238. Por This is an old religious term, which the copyists have sometime rupted into projiciam. The latter, however, is an ill-omened term it sometimes carries with it the idea of contemning or neglectis would therefore, of course, not be employed. Varro de Re Rust Exta deis cum dabant, porricere dicebant.—Liquentia. Heyne: this as a mere ornamental epithet, in the sense of "liquid." Trathe other hand, gives it the meaning of limpid, clear, or pure. It opinion is to be preferred. Liquentia, here, is from Nquo, — From Nq

240-243. Phorei chorus. Phoreus, or Phoreys (Φόρκος, Φά was a sea-deity, the son of Pontus and Terra, and bother of Λ The Tritons and other inferior deities of the ocean composed his Consult ver. 823.—Panopea was one of the chief of the N 241. Pater. An appellation given in general to all divinities.tunus. Called also Portumnus. According to Varro, he was to of harbours. By the Greeks he was termed Palemon, and also certes.—Euntem. Supply navem. 243. Et portu se condidit. A poetical form of expression, for intravit portum. Observe the the perfect (condidit) to indicate a rapid act; and compare Δ

244-248. Cunctis ex more vocatis. "All being summoned a ing to custom," i. e. all the spectators being called together by a l

to the custom prevalent at such games. 246. Declarat.

ns." We have here an imitation of the custom followed at games of Greece, where the victor was always proclaimed by of a herald. Cic. Epist. v. 15. Præcones ludorum gymnicae exeris coronas imposuerunt victoribus, corum nominace pronunciarunt. 247. Ternos. This permission to choose to the crews of the three vessels which had returned to harhad borne, in fact, the fatigues of the race. The ship of came in too late for the distribution. Observe the poetic opture and ferre. The prose form would be optandos and . 248. Vinaque.—Mark the force of the plural as indicating e. Magnum. A mere ornamental epithet here. On other by the "great" talent is meant the Attio silver talent, as with the smaller or Sicilian talent, which last was much used eeks of Sicily and Italy.

1. Auratam. The figures on it were worked in gold.—Quam circum. &c. "Around which ran the abundant Melibosan a double meandering line," i. e. two borders of broad purple id the garment in waving lines. These borders were not to the cloak, but were woven with it. The Macander was a sia Minor, forning the common boundary between Caria and it was remarkable for the winding nature of its course, and name was used metaphorically for any winding whatsoever libra. The shell-fish which yielded the purple dye were said id near an island bearing this name at the mouth of the River in Syria. They were also obtained at a sea-port town of likewise called Melibra.

vit. Intertus. "Interwoven thereon." The cloak was with a representation of the story of Ganymede, which was n into it with threads of gold. The boy is first represented the scene then changes, and in another quarter is seen the nece just caught up by the eagle, who is soaring away with him ics. Observe how beautifully the perfect (rapuit) is here 255. Armiger. The eagle was sacred to Jove, and is represented as bearing his thunderbolts. Pliny, enumerating as as are proof against thunder, mentions the eagle, and assigns reason why that bird is called Joves armour-bearer. Com-

Longævi palmas nequidquam ad sidera tendunt Custodes; savitque canum latratus in auras. At, qui deinde locum tenuit virtute secundum, Levibus huic hamis consertam auroque trilicem Loricam, quam Demoleo detraxerat înse Victor apud rapidum Simoenta sub Ilio alto, Donat habere viro, decus et tutamen in armis. Vix illam famuli, Phegeus Sagarisque, ferebant Multiplicem, connixi humeris: indutus at olim Demoleus cursu palantes Trons agebat. Tertia dona facit geminos ex ære lebetas, Cymbiaque argento perfecta, atque aspera signis.

Jamque adeo donati omnes, opibusque superbi.

Puniceis ibant evincti tempora tæniis;

pare .En. ix. 564. Hor. Carm. iv. 4. 1. 256. Longavi custodos. "The aged keepers," i. c. they to whom the care of the young prince had been confided. 257. Sweit in auras. The dogs are represented as looking up, and baying at the eagle as it soars away with their young master. In explaining this passage respecting the abduction of Ganvmede, we have supposed the representation on the cloak to refer to two distinct portions of time. This certainly accords best with the words of the text. Heyne, however, thinks that the words " veloces jacule cervos cursuque fatigat" do not relate to anything actually appearing on the cloak, but merely denote that Ganymede was carried off while hunting. Wagner, on the other hand, insists that Virgil node here! Non aliter te expedies ex his tricis quam fatendo, bonum Virgilium hie dormitane.

" After him." 258-265. Deinde. 259. Hamis consertam, &c. Consult note on .En. iii. 467. 260. Demoleo. The ablative from Demoleus, in Greek Δημόλεως, ver. 265. This was the name of one of the Greeks who warred against Troy .- Ipse. Eneas. 262. Habere. The prose form of expression would be habendam. See on ver. 247. 260. Demoleus cursu, &c. This, observes one of the commentators, is an indirect method of celebrating the valour of Æneas; for if Demoleus was able to drive whole squadrons of the Trojans before him, how great a hero must be be who slew the conqueror of these numerous

squadrons.

266-267. Tertia dona. "The third presents," i. c. presents to him third. 267. Cymbia. See on En. iii. 66.—Aspers. Compare the explanation of Heyne: "Figuris eminenwho came in third. " Embossed."

tibus cælata."

268-272. Opibus superbi. "Elated with their presents." 268. Ilant. "Were moving along," i. e. in solemn procession. Punicie taniis. "With scarlet ribands." In ver. 110. mention is made of "nirides corona;" and again in ver. 494. Muestheus is spoken of s "viridi evinctus oliva." These scarlet ribands, then, must have been employed to bind together the leaves composing the chaplet, and also secure the chaplet itself on the head. Compare the explanation of

MNEIDOS LIB. V.

249

savo e scopulo multà vix arte revulsus. 270 remis, atque ordine debilis uno. sine honore ratem Sergestus agebat. sæpe viæ deprensus in aggere serpens. uem obliquum rota transiit, aut gravis ictu em liquit saxo lacerumque viator; 275 quam longos fugiens dat corpore tortus, rox, ardensque oculis, et sibila colla attollens; pars, vulnere clauda, retentat em nodis, seque in sua membra plicantem : nigio navis se tarda movebat: 280 tit tamen, et velis subit ostia plenis. ını Æneas promisso munere donat, n ob navem lætus, sociosque reductos. a datur, operum haud ignara Minervæ,

" Significat lemniscatas coronas, quæ sunt de frondibus et us fasciis."—Taniis is to be pronounced, in scanning, as two tan-yis. 270. Arte. Implying here, in fact, the union of and strength, and is analogous to the Greek ἀρετή. 271. Oris uno. "Weakened by a whole tier," i. c. a whole bank or 3. Heyne thinks that the words ordine uno refer to the ioss oars on one side, namely, three whole tiers. We cannot him. 272. Agebat. Observe the force of the imperfect. 9. Viæ in aggere. "On the raised part of a road," i. e. the art. 274. Frea quem, &c. "Over which a wheel, with ly, has passed transversely," i. e. across which.—Gravis ictu. down heavily with a blow." Literally, "heavy with a Both seminecem and lucerum refer to saxo, so that it is the saying saxo seminecem et lacerum. 277. Parte. "In one . in the unwounded portion of its body. 278. Pars vulnere tentat, &c. "The part maimed by the wound keeps it back not after knot, and entwining itself around its own members." he force of the frequentative in nexantem. Heyne explains nodos, &c. as follows: "Nectentem se in nodos et repliin orbes."

5. Tali remigio. "With such rowing." In these words a protasis, to the following effect: "although she cannot oy her oars." To this vela facit tamen is a kind of apodosis, ements of the ship are like those of the wounded scrpent, orous (plenis velis), partly enfeebled (tali remigio). 282. munere. No particular mention of any promised reward has e before this. Æneas, however, must be supposed to have beforehand certain honours for each of the competitors, ie says as much in ver. 70. Compare also ver. 305. An uncandidate is, in like manner, rewarded in Hom. II. xxiii. 261. 1. Operum hand ignara, &c. An allusion to Homeric times, arts of spinning, weaving, &c., were peculiarly valued, and

Cressa genus, Pholoë, geminique sub ubere nati. Hoc pius Æneas misso certamine tendit Gramineum in campum, quem collibus undique curvis Cingebant silvæ; mediâque in valle theatri Circus erat quo se multis cum millibus heros Consessu medium tulit, exstructoque resedit. Hic, qui forte velint rapido contendere cursu, Invitat pretiis animos, et præmia ponit. Undique conveniunt Teucri, mixtique Sicani: Nisus et Eurvalus primi: Euryalus, formâ insignis, viridique juventâ; Nisus amore pio pueri: quos deinde secutus Regius egregià Priami de stirpe Diores: Hunc Salius, simul et Patron; quorum alter Acarnan. Alter ab Arcadio Tegeææ sanguine gentis: Tum duo Trinacrii juvenes, Helymus Panopesque, Assueti silvis, comites senioris Acestæ: Multi præterea quos fama obscura recondit. Æneas quibus in mediis sic deinde locutus; Accipite hæc animis, lætasque advertite mentes. Nemo ex hoc numero mihi non donatus abibit. Gnosia bina dabo levato lucida ferro

supposed to be under the patronage of Minerva. 285. Creses "A Cretan by birth." With nati repeat dantur. 286-292. Misso. "Being ended." There lu

There lurks in suisse the id of a dismissal of those present at this contest. 288. Mediague in w &c. In construction, theatri must be joined with valle, not with cit The expression vallis theatri is the same as vallis, que inster theatri, "a valley which was like a theatre," i. e. a valley have one end a rising semicircular slope, on the ascending side of which spectators would be seated. Consult note on An. i. 427. 289. Ca Equivalent here to stadium.—Sc medium tulit, &c. "Betook hi as the centre of the assembled throng, and sat down on an eler spot," i. e. sat down on an elevated place in the middle of the am By concessu are meant the great body of scated spectators. exstructo, supply loco. Hevne makes the order to be tulit es, et re exstructo concessu. But this is extremely harah. 291. Qui. 1 corum qui. 292. Pretiis. "By rich rewards," i. e. by objects of

trinsic value, which he offers as prizes.

294-302. Primi. "Foremost." 296. Amore pio pueri. "By affectionate love for the boy." 298. Acarnan. Supply erest. Tegens gentis. "Of a Tegen family." Alluding to Tegen Arcadian city. Consult Index of Proper Names. 302. Res "Buries in oblivion." Their fame was too obscure to hand names down to posterity.

306-309. Gassia. "Cretan." Consult note on Æn. iii. 115.

us hic erit unus honos. Tres præmia primi
ent, flavâque caput nectentur olivâ.
s equum phaleris insignem victor habeto;
Amazoniam pharetram, plenamque sagittis
iis, lato quam circumplectitur auro
s, et tereti subnectit fibula gemmå:
Argolicâ hâc galeâ contentus abito.
ubi dicta, locum capiunt, signoque repente
unt spatia audito, limenque relinquunt,

ossia is less correct. 307. Spicula. "Darts." The spiculum d in form the lance and javelin, but was much lighter. It was hunting as well as in battle.—Calatam argento. "Adorned er chasing," i. e. adorned with chased silver-work. Literally, I with silver." Chasing is the art of representing figures, &c., in f basso relievo, punched out from behind, and sculptured on the h small chisels and gravers. The handle of the battle-asse was in the present case with this kind of work.—Ferre. Poetic for ferendam. See on ver. 247. 308. Omnibus his erit, &c. to nonour shall be to all," i. e. this honour shall be alike to all; competitors shall be equally rewarded with these.—Pramia. I rewards," i. c. other and special prizes. 309. Flava.

14. Phaleris insignem. "Adorned with trappings." The were ornaments attached to the harness of horses, especially e head, and were often worn as pendants, so as to produce a fect when shaken by the rapid motions of the steed. They lowed upon horsemen by the Roman commanders as a reward v and merit. The proper form of the phalera seems to have ses, disc, or crescent of metal, and the plural is most commonly I in speaking of these appendages, as they were generally given The phalera were worn also by men. Compare Æn. ix. 311. Amazoniam pharetram. "An Amazonian quiver," iver of the same form with those used by the Amazons. 312. A mere ornamental epithet, to denote the excellence of the he Thracians being famous for their skill in archery and the e of their equipments. 312. Lato auro Bulteus. "A belt of d," i. e. a broad belt adorned with figures and ornaments of his belt was secured in front by a clasp decorated with a large ed gem, tapering off at either end. 314. Argolica. Put for

7. Corripiunt spatia. A bold figure, borrowed from the ts of those who make a grasp at anything, or plunge forward. The eager competitors here rush forward each to seize upoc c, or, in other words, to make it their own by reaching the end to first. The race was a double one, that is, the competitors the starting-point to the meta, and back again to the place of fing. Hence the use of the plural, spatia, to denote the whole

Effusi nimbo similes: simul ultima signant. Primus abit, longeque ante omnia corpora Nisus Emicat, et ventis et fulminis ocior alis. Proximus huic, longo sed proximus intervallo, Insequitur Salius: spatio post deinde relicto Tertius Eurvalus: Euryalumque Helymus sequitur; quo deinde sub ipso

Ecce! volat, calcemque terit jam calce Diores, Incumbens humero; spatia et si plura supersint, Transeat clapsus prior, ambiguumve relinquat.

Jamque fere spatio extremo, fessique, sub ipsom

course both ways. In chariot races, the contending parties had to run seven times around the spina circi, a low wall in the middle of the circus; and here, again, the term spatia was applied to all these seven combined.—Limen. The place of starting; the threshold, as it were, of the race. 317. Effusi nimbo similes. "Poured forth like a tempest." Nimbus, the storm-cloud, taken here for the storm itself .- Simul ultima signant. The full form of expression would be, " signant ultima loca sculis." They keep their eyes fixed on the goal, or meta, not The full form of expression would be, " signant ultibecause this is the termination of the race, but because here they have to bend round in their course and run back to the point of starting. He who should reach the meta first and turn shortest round it, would have a decided advantage over the rest. The foot race, it will be per-

ceived, is precisely like the ship-race.

318-326. Omnia corpora. Equivalent, merely, to omnes. The use of corpora, however, is intended purposely to point to physical exertions. 319. Emicat. "Darts forward." A beautifully-expressive term, applied to the movements of a body passing so rapidly before the view as to seem to flash upon it.—Fulminis alis. "The winged thunderbolt." Literally, "the wings of the thunderbolt." So we say in English, "the winged lightning." 321. Spatio post deinde relicto. "A space being left behind." Post is, in fact, an adverb here. 323. Que deinde sub ipso. " And then close after him." Observe here the peculiar force of the preposition sub. 324. Calcemque terit, &c. A graphic description of a well-contested race. Helymus is only one step in advance of Diores, who runs closely by his side, and seems to lean or pres on one of Helymus's shoulders; the foremost foot, moreover, of Diores is close on a line with the hindmost foot of Helymus, and grazes it, as it were: calx calcem terit, " heel rubs against heel." 325. Spatia plura. The spatia here were only two in number. Had there been more, or, in other words, had the race been a longer one, the issue would have either been extremely doubtful, or Diores would have gained. Compare Hom. Il. xxiii. 382. The Latin employs the present tense, supersint, transeat, relinquat, as describing an action passing before the eyes at the time. Our English idiom requires the past ten Observe, also, the use of the subjunctive here to mark a highly probable 326. Ambiguum. Supply victorem. result.

327-333. Spatie extremo. "In the last stage," i. e. near the termi-

320

325

m adventabant : levi cum sanguine Nisus tur infelix, cæsis ut forte juvencis is humum viridesque super madesecerat herbas. 330 juvenis, jam victor ovans, vestigia presso d tenuit titubata solo; sed pronus in ipso idit immundoque finio, sacroque cruore. tamen Euryali, non ille oblitus amorum: sese opposuit Salio per lubrica surgens; 335 tutem spisså jacuit revolutus arenâ. at Euryalus, et, munere victor amici, a tenet, plausuque volat fremituque secundo. Helymus subit, et, nunc tertia palma, Diores. totum caveæ consessum ingentis, et ora 340 a patrum, magnis Salius clamoribus implet. tumque dolo reddi sibi poscit honorem. tur favor Euryalum, lacrimæque decoræ,

of the second spatium, and, of course, near the end of the race -Sub ipsam finem adventabant. Heyne makes finem here mean al, or meta, and he, of course, considers the race merely a single amely, from the starting-place to the meta, the party that reached ta first being, as he thinks, the conqueror. We have adopted, howhe idea of Wagner, who makes the race a double one; and in acice with this view, therefore, the term finem in the text will mark urting-place unto which the facers return after doubling the meta, hich, therefore, forms the end of the running. 329. Ut. Equi-, here, to ubi. Compare Catullus, xi. 3. "Litus ut longe reso-Eoà tunditu rundà." 330. Fusus. Repeat sangnis.—Super. rperne. 331. Jam victor ovans. "Already an exulting victor," eady exulting as if now victorious. 332. Titubata. For titu-. A bold use of the past participle passive of an intransitive or the present participle. 333. Sacro cruore. "The blood of time." Compare ver. 78. -339. Amorum. Observe the force of the plural, as denoting the

ocal affection of two friends. 335. Per lubrica. Supply loca. Ille autem. Referring to Salius .- Jacuit. We would naturally the present here, but the perfect expresses better the celerity of 1. 338. Prima tenet. Supply loca. 339. Pulma. A metony-r the victor himself. Compare Georg. i. 59.

-347. Hic. "Hereupon," An adverb of time.-Cavca. " We have so rendered cavea, in order to make the meaning more pible. The word, however, properly indicates the whole body of n the Roman theatre that were occupied by the commonalty. ruites ant in front of these, and the senate in front of the equites. prima ora patrum, literally, " the foremost faces of the fathers." Pavor. "Popular favour."-Lacrymæque decoræ. He begs with hat the victory may not be taken from him and given to another

Gratior et pulchro veniens in corpore virtus. Adjuvat, et magna proclamat voce Diores, Qui subiit palmæ, frustraque ad præmia venit Ultima, si primi Salio reddantur honores. Tum pater Æneas, Vestra, inquit, munera vobis Certa manent, pueri; et palmam movet ordine nemo: Me liceat casus miserari insontis amici. Sic fatus, tergum Gætuli immane leonis Dat Salio, villis onerosum, atque unguibus aureis. Hic Nisus, Si tanta, inquit, sunt præmia victis, Et te lapsorum miseret; qua munera Niso Digna dabis? primam merui qui laude coronam. Ni me, quæ Salium, Fortuna inimica tulisset. Et simul his dictis faciem ostentabat, et udo Turpia membra fimo. Risit pater optimus olli. Et clypeum efferri jussit, Didymaonis artes,

344. Veniens. "Coming forth," or, "appearing." Heyne n veniens equivalent here to quæ est. This, however, is by no n correct. 345. Adhwat. "Aids him," i. e. advocates his claim t first prize. 346. Qui subiit palmæ, &c. The first three, it will t membered, were each of them to have a prize, (ver. 308.); so that D who was next to Helymus, was entitled to the last prize only in case lius should be set aside, and Euryalus be allowed to have the 347. Reddantur. We have given this form, with Wagner, as so to the common redduntur.

349-35?. Certa. "Fixed," i. c. unaltered as regards those have gained them.—Et palmam movet, &c. "And no one move prize from its order," i. c. and no one disturbs the order in we the prizes have been gained. This refers, not to the main prize, be the one which each has obtained in order. 350. Me liceat casus "Let it be allowed me, (however), to commiserate, &c. Me is the cusative before miserari, and the literal translation will be, "let alwell that I commiserate," &c. Some manuscripts, however, in the dative, contracted for mith, and depending on liceat. Fergum. For tergus. Compare An. i. 211. and see on An. i. 352. Villis onerosum. &c. The furs of lions and other wild be

ENEIDOS LIB. V.

360 uni sacro Danais de poste refixum. juvenem egregium præstanti munere donat. st, ubi confecti cursus, et dona peregit : si cui virtus, animusque in pectore præsens, , et evinctis attollat brachia palmis. t, et geminum pugnæ proponit honorem: 365 ri velatum auro vittisque juvencum; m, atque insignem galeam, solatia victo. nora, continuo vastis cum viribus effert Dares, magnoque virum se murmure tollit: qui Paridem solitus contendere contra; 370 que, ad tumulum, quo maximus occubat Hector, rem Buten immani corpore, qui se

exhauserit Didymaon. Of Didymaon as an artist nothing is The name is probably an imaginary one. 860. Neptuni &c. "Taken down by the Greeks from the sacred door-post of ie." The reference appears to be to some votive shield, Trojan, se, which had been carried off by the Greeks in the sack of Troy, d come back again into the hands of Æneas, through Helenus. d given them this, among other presents, at parting. (En. iii. Forbiger and Thiel, however, make Danais here not the ablait the datire of disadvantage, and suppose the shield to have a Grecian one, taken by Eneas himself from some Grecian in the course of his wanderings.

-866. Dona peregit. Observe the poetic turn in the coustruc-After confecti (sunt) cursus, the regular sequence would be dona s. 868. Si evi. Supply est.—Virtus animusque præsens y skill and ready courage." By animus præsens is here meant and ready spirit to meet any sudden emergency in the conflict. Einctis. Supply cestu. Consult, as regards the cestus, the note 69. 366. Velatum auro, &c. "Decked with gold and fillets," ving the horns gilded, and fillets around the brow. It was custo adorn the oxen with fillets, and to gild their horns, both when ere designed for sacrifice, and also when they were to be given s rewards of merit.

-374 Paridem. Even Hector is represented as inferior to Paris cestus. 371. Quo maximus occubat Hector. According to Phrygius, whose statement, however, is pure fable, there was a re two months between the Trojan and Grecian armies after the If Hector; and during this time funeral games were celebrated former at Hector's tomb. At these games Virgil represents is present, and victorious with the cestus. 372. Qui se Bebrycia &c. "Who, as coming from the Bebrg cian nation of Amycus, nt to boast thereof." Equivalent to qui se venientem ferebat. ebrycians, the primitive settlers of Bithynia, were famous for till in boxing. Amyous was one of their ancient kings, and was a boxing-match by Pollux. The meaning of the text, there-

erely is, that Butes boasted of his belonging to a nation famed

Bebryciâ veniens Amyci de gente ferebat,
Perculit, et fulvà moribundum extendit arenâ.
Talis prima Dares caput altum in prœlia tollit,
Ostenditque humeros latos, alternaque jactat
Brachia protendens, et verberat ictius auras.
Quæritur huic alius: nec quisquam ex agmine tanto
Audet adire virum, manibusque inducere cestus.
Ergo alacris, cunctosque putans excedere palmâ,
Æneæ stetit ante pedes; nec plura moratus,
Tum lævâ taurum cornu tenet, atque ita fatur:
Nate dcâ, si nemo audet se credere pugnæ,
Quæ finis standi? quo me decet usque teneri?
Ducere dona jube. Cuncti simul ore fremebant
Dardanidæ, reddique viro promissa jubebant.
His gravis Entellum dictie cestient. Accetes

Hic gravis Entellum dictis castigat Acestes, Proximus ut viridante toro consederat herbæ: Entelle, heroum quondam fortissime frustra, Tantane tam patiens nullo certamine tolli

for pugilism, or, in other words, of his own acquaintance with the Some make gente refer to descent from Amycus; but this is inferit 375-386. Talis Dures caput, &c. "Dares, such a one as raises his lofty head for the first conflicts," i. e. rises and comes first into the lists. 377. Verberat ictibus auras. Compare 1 Com 26. 378. Quæritur huic alius. "For him another is sought," they look all around to find an antagonist for him. 379. Adire. encounter." 380. Excedere palma. "Withdrew from the prize," vielded it to him without a contest. 384. Quæ finis standi? torm of expression would be, "quæ finis sit mihi standi hic?" Ob the feminine gender in finis, and compare Æn. ii. 554.—Quo me a &c. "How long is it fitting that I should be detained !" For or que me decet teneri. The term decet is stronger here than operte indicating what is fitting and right. 385. Ducere dona jube. "(
me to lead away the prizes." He stands ready with his hand or horn of the steer, waiting for the order to lead it away as his Compare the explanation of La Cerda: "Jube mc ducere hoc pres quod jam manu teneo." 386. Jubebant. "Expressed the w Jubeo has here its primitive meaning, "to desire," "to express wish," as opposed to veture, "to forbid." Compare Crombie's Gy sium, voi. i. p. 122. With promissa supply dona.
387-393. Gravis. This is commonly rendered "aged," and

387-393. Gravis. This is commonly rendered "aged," and garded as an epithet of Acestes. Heyne, however, gives it the for an adverb, graviter, and connects it with castigat, "heavily chi Wagner and Jacobs are both in favour of this latter interpretation it certainly ought to be preferred to the other. 388. Proximus as sederal. "As he sat next him." The pluperfect in the sense of imperfect. 389. Frustra. "In vain," i. c. if now thou ress

MNEIDOS LIB. V.

sines? ubi nunc nobis deus ille, magister dquam memoratus, Eryx? ubi fama per omnem riam, et spolia illa tuis pendentia tectis? b hæc: Non laudis amor, nec gloria cessit metu; sed enim gelidus tardante senectâ 395 is hebet, frigentque effœtæ in corpore vires. ii, quæ quondam fuerat, quâque improbus iste tat fidens, si nunc foret illa juventas; equidem pretio inductus, pulchroque juvenco, sem: nec dona moror. Sic deinde locutus, 400 dium geminos immani pondere cestus it, quibus acer Eryx in prœlia suetus manum, duroque intendere brachia tergo. puere animi: tantorum ingentia septem boum plumbo insuto ferroque rigebant. 405 omnes stupet ipse Dares, longeque recusat: mimusque Anchisiades et pondus et ipsa

, and dost allow this boaster to triumph. 391. Ubi nunc nobis, obis is here used in accordance with a colloquial idiom of the nd is hardly translatable in our tongue. It is almost the same g, "Where are we now to look for that fame of thine as a derived from Eryx, thy illustrious instructor in the art?" on of Venus, was famous for his pugilistic skill; and from this, as from his origin on the mother's side, he is here called deus e was the instructor of Entellus in the art of boxing. 393 The trophies won by him in pugilistic encounters.

103. Ille sub hæc. "The other, immediately after these (words, re-Observe the peculiar force of sub with the accusative, as indicating so of time. 395. Sed enim gelidus, &c. "But (I hesitate from cause), for my chilled blood," &c. See on Æn. i. 19. 397. Imste. "Yonder braggart." More literally, "yon worthless fellow." sud equidem pretio, &c. "That is, I would have engaged in counter without caring for a prize." For similar excuses, see t. vii. 132. xi. 669. xxiii. 629. Od. xxiv. 375. 400. Nec moror. regard not." 402. In predia ferre manum. This expression ng more than manum conserere; and so, again, intendere tergo is merely equivalent to induere cestum in ver. 379. 750, here again used for tergore, supply eorum. As regards the the cestus, consult note on ver. 69.

108. Animi. Supply omnium.—Tantorum ingentia septem, Seven huge thongs of such thick ox-hides stiffened (on the rith lead and iron sewed in." 406. Longeque recusat. "And a safar off, refuses to fight," i. e. shrinks back and declines the

Servius, who is followed by Heyne, makes longe here not merely to valde; but by this explanation half the force of is lost. The word is meant to be a graphic one, and we have id it accordingly, 407 Pondus versal. Observe the zeugma

410

415

420

Huc illuc vinclorum immensa volumina versat.
Tum senior tales referebat pectore voces:
Quid, si quis cestus ipsius et Herculis arma
Vidisset, tristemque hoc ipso in litore pugnam?
Hæc germanus Eryx quondam tuus arma gerebat
(Sanguine cernis adhuc fractoque infecta cerebro);
His magnum Alciden contra stetit; his ego suetus,
Dum melior vires sanguis dabat, æmula necdum
Temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus.
Sed, si nostra Dares hæc Troius arma recusat,
Idque pio sedet Æneæ, probat auctor Acestes;
Æquemus pugnas. Erycis tibi terga remitto;
Solve metus; et tu Trojanos exue cestus.
Hæc fatus, duplicem ex humeris rejecit amictum;

in rersat, which verb, when connected with pondus, has the force of examinat, or explorat. Eneas first ascertains the weight of the gamblets by lifting them from the ground; and then he tries their fitness for pugilistic encounters by wielding them to and fro. Heyne understands by vinclorum volumina the thougs by which the cestus was attached to the arm; but Wagner, with more propriety, makes these words mean the thougs and cestus both included, for the whole cestus was nothing in fact, but one long thoug. (Wagner, Quast. Virg. xviii. 2.)

409-416. Senior. "The aged (Entellus)."—Ipsius. Observe the force of this pronoun, contrasting the gauntlets of Eryx, then lying before the view of the whole assembly, with the more fearful once of Hercules himself. In the expression cestus et arma there is a species of hendiadys. 411. Tristem. Alluding to the conflict between Hercules and Eryx, which is here called tristis, because in this puglistic encounter Eryx lost his life. 412. Germanus teus. Addressed to Encas. Eryx was born of the same mother with Encas, namely, the goddess Venus; hence he is here styled the germanus of the Trojan hero. According to Varro, as quoted by Servius, the term germanus meant originally a brother by the same mother, but of a different father, to that it is here used in its primitive sense. More commonly, however, those are called germani who are the offspring of the same father and mother. 414. Itis ego suetus. Supply pugnare. 415. Ence needum, &c. "Nor as yet was envious age, being scattered over my two temples, beginning to grow grey;" i. e. nor had old age as yet scattered grey hairs over my temples.

41S-423. Sedet. "Remains fixed," i. e. is so determined by Energy Compare. En. ii. 660.—Probat auctor Acestes. "If Acestes, the saiviser (of this combat), approve." Compare, as regards the force of auctor here, the explanation of Heyne: "Auctor Acestes, suasor, given makes the contest an equal one." Servius makes pages." Let us make the contest an equal one." Servius makes pages equivalent here to arma, i. e. cestus. This is inferior to the more common interpretation; though both ideas are included. 419. Eyes this terga remitto. "I lay aside for thee the hides of Eryx," i. e. the cestus of Eryx. Tibi is here the dative of advantage. 421. Deplices

mos membrorum artus, magna ossa, lacertosque, atque ingens media consistit arena. satus Anchisa cestus pater extulit æquos, bus palmas amborum innexuit armis. 425 it in digitos extemplo arrectus uterque, aque ad superas interritus extulit auras. ere retro longe capita ardua ab ictu. entque manus manibus, pugnamque lacessunt: lum melior motu, fretusque juventa; 430 mbris et mole valens, sed tarda trementi labant, vastos quatit æger anhelitus artus. viri nequidquam inter se vulnera jactant, avo lateri ingeminant, et pectore vastos 435 mitus; erratque aures et tempora circum manus: duro crepitant sub vulnere malas. wis Entellus, nisuque immotus eodem, tela modo, atque oculis vigilantibus, exit.

"His double garment." Servius makes this the same with a, a woollen cloak, which was probably only a varied form of imm. 422. Lacertosque. An hypermeter. Lacertus, as has shown, means the upper part of the arm, from the elbow oulder. This is the most muscular portion of the arm, and is employed here to carry with it the idea of strength. Not ntly, the word is used to denote strength itself; as in Horace 1. 47.): "Casaris Augusti non responsura lacertis." 423. "Laid bare." Supply reste.

12. Extulit. "Produced," i. e. caused to be brought forward. estitit in digitos arrectus. "Stood erect on tiptoe." This was h in order to plant a blow with more effect, by throwing forweight of the body, and to avoid a blow with more ease by back. With digitos, supply pedum. 429. Pugnamque. "And provoke the fight." Equivalent to the modern term, "sparring." The expression in the text is a figurative owed from the movements of a pitched battle, where the two mmonly begin the attack by slight skirmishes, until martia. completely aroused. 430. Ille. "The one." Referring to Pedum melior motu. "Superior in agility of foot," i. e. more

12. Neguidquam. "To no purpose." Because not contrivictory. Vulnera is equivalent here merely to ictus. 435. vbra. "Wanders rapidly." In a literal translation, crebra th manus, "the frequent hand wanders." 437. Nisu codem. same (firm) posture." 438. Corpore tela modo, &c. Enso not change his position, but avoids the blows aimed at him.

et mole valens. "Powerful in limbs and bulk," i. c. in bulky lendiadys, for mole membrorum. 432. Genua. Consult

Ille, velut celsam oppugnat qui molibus urbem. Aut montana sedet circum castella sub armis. Nunc hos, nunc illos aditus, omnemque pererrat Arte locum, et variis assultibus irritus urguet. Ostendit dextram insurgens Entellus, et alte Extulit: ille ictum venientem a vertice velox Prævidit, celerique elapsus corpore cessit. Entellus vires in ventum effudit: et ultro. Ipse gravis, graviterque, ad terram pondere vasto Concidit: ut quondam cava concidit aut Erymantho. Aut Idâ in magnâ, radicibus eruta pinus. Consurgunt studiis Teucri et Trinacria pubes: It clamor cœlo; primusque accurrit Acestes, Æquævumque ab humo miserans attollit amicum. At, non tardatus casu, neque territus, heros Acrior ad pugnam redit, ac vim suscitat irâ; Tum pudor incendit vires, et conscia virtus: Præcipitemque Daren ardens agit æquore toto, Nunc dextra ingeminans ictus, nunc ille sinistra. Nec mora, nec requies: quam multa grandine nimbi Culminibus crepitant, sic densis ictibus heros

partly by parrying, and partly by the inclination of his body.— Figuratively applied to the bloves that come thick and fast, like so missiles.—Exit. A gladiatorial term, equivalent to evitat. Com. En. xi. 750. 439. Ille. Dares.—Molibus. Equivalent to chinis. 440. Sedet circum. For circumsedet. 442. Arte. By ploying all the expedients which the art of war suggests. So I tries every puglistic art against his antagonist.

443-449. Ostendit dextram insurgens. "Rising on tiptoe, put: his right hand." 444. Ille. Dares—A vertice. "Downw. Compare Georg. ii. 310. 446. Ultro. Equivalent here to non i tratus ab adversario. 448. Quondam. "At times," as in E

367. 416.

450-460. Consurgunt studies. "Arise in a body, with eager ings," i. c. with their feelings eagerly enlisted for each; the Trejoicing at the success of their champion, the Sicilians sympath with the misfortune of the other. 452. Ab humo attolkit. By laws of the combat, if one of the parties fell, his antagonist was meake advantage thereof, but to allow him to rise again and remet encounter. 455. Conscia virtus. "A consciousness of prowess." virtutibus conscientia. 456. Ardens. "Burning with indignat—Arquore toto. "Over the whole lists." 457. Nunc ille sime The usage of the pronoun ille here is peculiar to the Greek and I idiom, and is regarded as a great elegance. It serves to render clause more graphic and vivid. In English, it is commonly results in like manner," or "also." 449. Sic densis, &c. The prose would be tam multis atque densis ictibus.

470. Iras. Mark the plural; as being intensive. 463. Fessum. usted." Fessum imports here much more than lassum, and the idea of one worn out and fast sinking beneath the onset of . 466. Vires alias. "Other strength than what you expected." sde deo. "Yield to the god," i. e. to the divinity that favouragonist. - Diremit. "Put a stop to." Heyne thinks that the firitque did not proceed from the poet, but from a later hand : s defended by Wagner, who makes the que and et indicate a neous effect, "he both said and (at the same moment) put an the contest." 468. Fidi æquales. "His faithful companions." a is well expressed by Trapp: "His mates, officious to their hed friend," i. e. showing their attachment by kind offices, and to him in his misfortune. 469. Utroque. " From one side to ." So exhausted was he, that, as he was led off, his head fell this shoulder, now on that. Literally, "on either side," for 484. Superans animis. "Elated in soul," or "towering in 477. Adversi. "In front of him." 479. Libravit arduus. velled from on high."-Media inter cornua. Here the scull is 481. Tremens. Indicating a sudden convulsion or quiverimmediate precursor of death.—Bos. To end an hexameter nonceyllable is not proper, unless some particular end is sought

ined by this, as in the present instance, to make the sound an the sense, the heavy fall of the animal being well expressed by Convenere viri, dejectamque ærea sortem Accepit galea; et primus clamore secundo Hyrtacidæ ante omnes exit locus Hippocoontis; Quem modo navali Mnestheus certamine victor Consequitur, viridi Mnestheus evinctus olivâ.

the closing cadence of the line. 482. Super. The full exp would be, stans super coso tauro. 483. Meliorem. "More sei 484. Persolvo. This verb here carries with it the idea of pay. fulfilling an obligation or vow. Eryx had been the instructor of lus in the puglistic art, and the latter, therefore, owed it to his captor not to let the skill which he had imparted to his pa triumphed over by another.—Artemque reposo. Referring to t of wielding the cestus. He now lays aside the art for ever, gladiator who has obtained his exemption from further service, as hung up his arms, in consequence, on the door-posts of the test Hercules. Compare Hor. Carm. iii. 26.

hung up his arms, in consequence, on the upon-possible Hercules. Compare Hor. Carm. iii. 28.

487—489. Ingentique mans. "And with his powerful! I Servius understands by this," with the aid of a numerous pasty; the other explanation is better, as said of a hero, and of herois Profecto non video, observes Wagner, queum connic in heroists in fingantur, cur adeo offendamur hoc loco. Per ingentum consicuent claratur magna vis et robur corporis in manusus operious compared 488. Trajecto in fune. "On a cord passed through." The dound to the line, and this last is inserted through a hele extremity of the mast. 489. Quo. "At which," Literally, "when 490—499. Dejectam sortem. "The lot (of each) cost in These lots consisted of small pieces of wood or other materials." and competitor had either his name written upon one, or else some the made thereon her which it winds he distinguished demonst

ANEIDOS LIB. V.

Tertius Eurytion, tuus, O clarissime! frater, 495 Pandare, qui quondam, jussus confundere fœdus, In medios telum torsisti primus Achivos. Extremus galeaque ima subsedit Acestes, Ausus et ipse manu juvenum tentare laborem. Tum validis flexos incurvant viribus arcus, 500 Pro se quisque, viri, et depromunt tela pharetris. Primaque per cœlum, nervo stridente, sagitta Hyrtacidæ juvenis volucres diverberat auras; Et venit, adversique infigitur arbore mali. Intremuit malus, timuitque exterrita pennis 505 Ales, et ingenti sonuerunt omnia plausu. Post, acer Mnestheus adducto constitit arcu, Alta petens; pariterque oculos telumque tetendit. Ast ipsam miserandus avem contingere ferro ālb Non valuit: nodos et vincula linea rupit, Quis innexa pedem malo pendebat ab alto: Illa notos atque atra volans in nubila fugit.

496. Pandars. Consult Index of Proper Names.—Jussus. "Having been ordered." The goddess Minerva appeared to Pandarus under the guise of Laodocus, son of Antenor, and prevailed upon him to break the truce by discharging an arrow at, and wounding Menelaus. Virgil nees jussus instead of suasus, in order to soften down the treachery of Pandarus, and favour as far as possible the countryman of his hero. 497. Telum torsisti primus. Consult Homer, IL iv. 86. seqq., where the whole story is given. 498. Acestes. That is, the lot of Acestes. 499. Juvenum laborum. Archery, an exercise more suited to those in

the bloom and vigour of life.

500-512. Flexos incurvant arcus. For curvos inflectunt arcus.
505. Timuit pennis. "Showed its terror by the fluttering of its ganions." Literally, "by its pinions." 506. Ingenti plausu. "With immense applause," i. e. from the spectators. Heyne refers plausu to the "flapping," of the bird's pinions, not to the plaudits of the spectators; but the epithet ingenti plainly disproves this. 507. Adducto. The string of the bow, and the hand that held it, were brought in contact with his bosom, the bow at the same time being fully bent. 508. Alta. Supply loca.—Pariterque oculos, &c. He strained his eye, and directed his arrow, at the bird, as simultaneous acts. 509. Miserandus. "Unfortunate." Literally, "to be pitied." Compare the Greek existance. 510. Valuit. For potuit. 512. In notes. Equivalent merely to in aëra. Compare the well-known expression in ventos recessit. (ver. 526.) The preposition in is not confined in its government to nubila, but extends its force to notes also. This is in imitation of a common Greek idiom, where two substantives are connected by a capula, and the latter of the two has the preposition before it, which Bentley, ad Horat. Od. iii. 25. 2.

Tum rapidus, jamdudum arcu contenta parato
Tela tenens, fratrem Eurytion in vota vocavit,
Jam vacuo lætam cœlo speculatus; et, alis
Plaudentem, nigrâ figit sub nube columbam.
Decidit exanimis, vitamque reliquit in astris
Ætheriis, fixamque refert delapsa sagittam.
Amissâ solus palmâ superabat Acestes:
Qui tamen aërias telum contendit in auras,
Ostentans artemque pater, arcumque sonantem.
Hic oculis subitum objicitur, magnoque futurum
Augurio, monstrum: docuit post exitus ingens;

513-518. Rapidus. "In haste." Equivalent to repide, or confection. See on An. iii. 70.—Landudum aron contents, &c. "Hollish his arrow, long since stretched on the ready bow." i. e. long since stied to the bow. Compare the remark of Forbiger: "Norm non solute arcus, verum etiam tela, sagitta, hasta, contendi dicustur." 214. Fratrem. He invokes his brother Pandarus as a hero, or defied person account of his pre-eminent skill with the bow. Servius mys the Pandarus was worshipped as a hero by the Lycians. 515. Jam source letam, &c. Wagner misses in these words the accustomed case and elegance of Virgil's style, whether we join them to what goes before of comes after. He thinks that the poet ought to have written, frater Eurytion in vota vocato, and would have done so had not person immodiately preceded. His conclusion, therefore, is, that this is one of the passages left by Virgil for future correction. 518. Fixam. "Fixed in her."

frustrated by the death of the bird. Hence the palm was but the Acestes.—Superabat. "Remained." Put for superrat. 520. Cutendit. "Discharged." This is the reading of the best manuscript and editions. The common text has contorsit, a strange term to apply to an arrow, though perfectly proper in the case of a javelin. Aceste having no longer a mark at which to shoot, may have chosen to displicable by showing to what height he could make the arrow manuscripts.—Its use here also qui is analogous to those cases where ille, at the beginning of a classic sollowed, after an interval of several words, by some term indicate once more the subject of the proposition; as in the following. "Exercise the partier. Whether we read pater or partier, however, the last symbols is lengthened by the cassura, or arsis.

is lengthened by the cusura, or mains.

522-528. Subitum. The true reading. The common text is subito. 523. Docuit post exitus ingens, &c. The arrow taking from the air typified and preceded the burning of the ships, which was exitus ingens; and the soothsayers applied the prodigy too late, named not until after the event itself had taken place. Terrifici is to be used as a general term, indicating the office and functions of angure conducted as interpreters of the fearful and mysterious omens of the get.

We have given here the most natural explanation of this somewhat

MNRIDOS LIB. V.

ne terrifici cecinerunt omina vates. ue, volans liquidis in nubibus, arsit arundo, 525 ritque viam flammis, tenuesque recessit mta in ventos: cœlo ceu sæpe refixa current crinemque volantia sidera ducunt. itis hæsere animis, superosque precati rii Teucrique viri: nec maximus omen 530 it Æneas; sed, lætum amplexus Acesten, ribus cumulat magnis, ac talia fatur: pater: nam te voluit rex magnus Olympi is auspiciis exsortes ducere honores. 535 Anchisæ longævi hoc munus habebis. a impressum signis, quem Thracius olim isæ genitori in magno munere Cisseus

passage, referring the omen of the arrow to the burning of the ships mentioned towards the close of the present book. Heyne, er, thinks that the poet alludes to the wars waged at a later in Sicily, between the Carthaginians, Sicilians, and Romans. er, on the other hand, is of opinion that the omen was intended to o the war between Æneas and Turnus. 525. Liquidis in nubibus. ld have been a very singular prodigy under any circumstances, of the commentators remarks, but much more so when the air oist and cloudy .- Arsit. "Took fire." 527. Calo refixa. ened from the sky." Alluding to what are called shooting or stars. Wakefield reads coulum for coolo, making the accusative l on transcurrunt. 528. Crinem. Commonly applied to the ain of a comet; here, however, to the track of a shooting star. Precati. Supply sunt. 530. Nec omen abnuit, &c. s was deceived, and regarded the omen as one portending good. sume. Supply hac, as referring to munera. 534. Exsortes. slent to extra sortem, or, in other words, pracipuas or extraor-The poet alludes, observes Valpy, to a Grecian custom of Certain captives, or valuable articles of plunder, t once assigned to individuals distinguished by rank or by valour, ere not included in the general mass divided by lot. Compare x. ver. 271. The poet, having the idea of lot in mind, employs ", "to draw," in the sense of accipere, "to receive."—Honores reading of Wagner, which rests on better manuscript authority honorem, although the other is preferred by Heyne. 535. Ipsius se. "Which once belonged to the aged Anchises himself." Impressum signis. "Embossed with figures," i. e. adorned with s raised from the surface, called by ancients opus anaglyphum, esembling what are termed camcos. 537. In mayno munere a great gift." Observe here the peculiar use of the preposition rived from a similar usage in Greek (not, however, of frequent rence), in the case of èv. The paraphrase would be, quod pro o munere (or, in numero maximorum munerum) habendum essetFerre sui dederat monumentum et pignus amoris. Sic fatus, cingit viridanti tempora lauro, Et primum ante omnes victorem appellat Acesten. Nec bonus Eurytion prælato invidit honori, Quamvis solus avem cœlo dejecit ab alto. Proximus ingreditur donis, qui vincula rupit; Extremus, volucri qui fixit arundine malum.

At pater Æneas, nondum certamine misso, Custodem, ad sese, comitemque impubis Iuli, Epytiden vocat, et fidam sic fatur ad aurem: Vade age, et, Ascanio, si jam puerile paratum Agmen habet secum, cursusque instruxit equorum, Ducat avo turmas, et sese ostendat in armis,

-Cisseus. A Thracian monarch, the father of Hecuba. Agreeing with amoris.

540-544. Appellat. "He proclaims." 541. Nec bonus 2 &c. "Nor did the good-natured Eurytion envy the hones. before his own," i. c. envy Acestes, who had been preferred to or, the honour which he had hoped to obtain, but which had stowed upon another. Heyne, whose explanation this is, see inclined, however, to regard prælato as equivalent to prærepts, meaning were, "the honour which had been borne (or snatch by another." Wagner condemns this, and doubts if any per be produced where prælatus has the force of præreptus. 541 mus donis. "The one next (to Eurytion) in (the value of) 1 The allusion is to Mnestheus. Servius makes donis equivalent ad dona, " for a prize;" and La Cerda, on the other hand, tak ditur donis for incedit glorialundus cum donis. Both of the nations are inferior. 544. Extremus. Referring to Hippocoi 645-550. Misso. For finito, as before. 546. Custodem con Virgil here follows the custom of his own age, by which such a and attendants were assigned to the boys of noble or wealth Compare Hor. Ep. ad Pis. 161. 547. Epytiden. "The Epytus." Homer calls him Periphas or Periphantes, son a the herald. (Il. xvii. 323).—Fidam ad aurem. He had be Anchiese' most trusty attendants. 548. Vade age, et Ass.
The order is, Vade age, ait, et die Ascanio, &c. 550. Ahonour of his grandsire,'' &c. i.e. in order to take part in t celebrated in memory of Anchieses. The poet now introduce mock engagement performed by the Trojan boys on horsels species of exercise was in general repute among the Romans called Ludus or Lusus Trojanus. It was frequently exh Augustus, until it was discontinued in consequence of the con Asinius Pollin, whose grandson Æserninus had the misfortum his leg while he was performing his part in it. (Sucton. Vit. Virgil, in order to pay his court to Augustus, represents this Prercise as of Trojan origin.

Dic, ait. Ipse omnem longo decedere circo
Infusum populum, et campos jubet esse patentes.
Incedunt pueri, pariterque ante ora parentum
Frenatis lucent in equis: quos omnis euntes
Trinacrise mirata fremit Trojæque juventus.
Omnibus in morem tonså coma pressa coronå.
Cornea bina ferunt præfixa hastilia ferro;
Pars leves humero pharetras: it pectore summo
Flexilis obtorti per collum circulus auri.
Tres equitum numero turmæ, ternique vagantur
Ductores; pueri bis seni quemque secuti
Agmine partito fulgent, paribusque magistris.

560

555

ver. 289. 553. Pariterque lucent, &c. "And shine brightly alike before the eyes of their parents on coursers obedient to the bit." i. e. and make a brilliant display in their martial equipments and with their well-managed steeds. Lucent is equivalent, in fact, to lucent armis. 556. In morem. "According to custom," i.e. the custom or usage connected with this celebration; or, perhaps, "after a uniform manner," with eundem understood.—Tonsá coroná. "By a garland of leaves." The corona tonsa, or tonsilis, was made of leaves only, stripped from the bough, and was so called in contradistinction to the corona nexilis in which the whole branch was inserted. Compare Georg. iii. 21.—Coma must not be taken very strictly. The garland, in fact, as would appear from ver. 673, was placed around a helmet worn by each boy, and in this sense only can be said to rest upon the brow.

557-559. Practice. "Headed." Virgil, in describing the equipments of the Trojan boys on this occasion, merely gives us those which he had himself seen in his own day at such exhibitions. According to Babius Macer, as quoted by Servius, Augustus gave the Roman boys who performed the Ludus Trojanus a helmet and two spears each. So, again, Suctonius informs us (Vit. Aug. 43) that the same emperor bestowed a golden torques on the young Asprenas, who had been injured by a fall on one of these occasions. 558. Leves. "Polished." Observe the long penult.—It pectore summo, &c. "A pliant circular chain of twisted gold goes from the upper part of the breast over the neck," i.e. hangs down from the neck on the breast. The poet here describes the torques, an ornament, or kind of chain, of gold, twisted spirally, and bent into a circular form, which was worn around the neck.

560-562. Tres equitum, Sc. Construe, turmæ equitum (sunt) tres summero.—Terni. Poetic usage for tres.—Vagantur. "Gallop to and fro." 561. Pueri bis seni, &c. The whole number of boys, exclusive of the leaders, was thirty-six; and these were divided into three troops, or turmæ, of twelve each, with a separate leader for each troop. 562. Peribusque magnistris. "And with field-guides equipped alike." Each turmæ had a magister, or what we should call a riding-master, to superintend the evolutions, and see that no harm happened to the boys.

Una acies juvenum, ducit quam parvus ovantem Nomen avi referens Priamus, tua clara, Polite, Progenies, auctura Italos; quem Thracius albis Portat equus bicolor maculis, vestigia primi Alba pedis frontemque ostentans arduus albam. Alter Atys, genus unde Atii duxere Latini; Parvus Atys, pueroque puer dilectus Iulo. Extremus, formâque ante omnes pulcher, Iulus Sidonio est invectus equo, quem candida Iulo Esse sui dederat monumentum et pignus amoris. Cetera Trinacriis pubes senioris Acestæ Fertur equis.

Excipiunt plausu pavidos, gaudentque tuentes

These magistri must not be confounded with the ductores. We have made paribus equivalent to pariter armatis, as Wagner explains it.

563-567. Una acies juvenum. Supply est. 564. Polite. Polite has already been mentioned in En. ii. 526, &c. as having been slain by Pyrrhus, in the presence of his father Priam. 565. Auctora Italos. "Destined in after days to increase the Italians," i. e. to augment the population of Italy by his own race of descendants; for, as Servius informs us, quoting from the Origines of Cato, he separated subsequently from Eneas, in Italy, and founded the city of Politorius, named by him after his father Polites.—Thracius equus. The Thracian horses were held in high repute. Hence Hesiod speaks of Θρίκης πποτρόφου (Op. et D. 505), and an ancient oracle classes together, as superior of their kind, the horses of Thrace, the women of Sparta, and the men who drink the waters of the fair Arethusa: "Ιπποι Θοητιοι, Λακεδαιμόνιαι δὲ γυναῖκες, "Ανδρες δ΄ οὶ πίνουσιν ΰδωρ καλής 'Αριθούνης. 566. Vestigia primi pedis. This expression is merely a pleonasm for primos pedes.

The Latin Atti," i. e. the Roman family of the Atti. 569. Purrque puer dilectus Iulo. Here the poet, as Valpy observes, designs mother compliment to his patron, in allusion to the subsequent union between families thus derived from Trojans. M. Attius Balbus married Julia, sister to M. Julius Cæsar; their daughter Attia married C. Octavius, she was mother of C. Octavius, whom Julius Cæsar adopted, and who was afterwards named Augustus. 570. Extremus. *The last (leader)," i. e. the leader of the third troop. 571. Sidonio. Equivalent here, in all probability, to Africo. 572. Esse. A poetic pleanasm founded on a Græcism. The prose form would be ut esset, if required to be expressed. The line is repeated from ver. 538. 573. Acestæ equis. "On steeds belonging to the aged Acestes."

575-579. Pavidos. "Full of eager excitement," i. e. eager for fame. Compare the explanation of Servius: "Gloria cupiditate solicitos." Pavor, in its primitive and generic sense, indicates a painterion, common either to fear or joy, or, indeed, to any violent emotion. Compare Georg. iii. 106. Hence pavidos in the text, denotes not so

MNEIDOS LIB. V.

lanidæ, veterumque agnoscunt ora parentum.

Juam omnem læti consessum oculosque suorum
ravere in equis, signum clamore paratis
ides longe dedit, insonuitque flagello.
discurrere pares, atque agmina terni
ctis solvere choris; rursusque vocati
ertere vias, infestaque tela tulere.
alios ineunt cursus, aliosque recursus,
rsi spatiis; alternosque orbibus orbes
diunt, pugnæque cient simulacra sub armis,
nc terga fugâ nudant; nunc spicula vertunt
si; fuctâ pariter nunc pace feruntur.
uondam Cretâ fertur Labyrinthus in altâ

a sensation of alarm, as a throbbing feeling of eager excitement, from the wish of gaining the applause of those present, 576. smque agnoscunt, &c. "And recognise (in them) the looks of idder parents," i. e. and trace a resemblance between them and sires. Veterum appears to be equivalent here merely to atale tiorum. 577. Postquam omnem, &c. The boys came into the 1 a long train, and in this order ride around before the whole asy; then, one after the other, they all form in a line abreast, and or the signal to commence.

-582. Ölli discurrere pares, &c. "They (thereupon) rode forth red order, keeping the same front, and broke up the main troop ny moved along), by threes in separate bands." Pares is equihere to pares loco, or eodem ordine. They rode forth in detached of three each (observe here the force of dis in the verb discurbut kept all moving in one line, or abreast.—Terni. We have at here the explanation of Nöhden, who supposed the whole of thirty-six boys to be broken up into small bands (chori) of sach, but all, as we have just remarked, keeping the same front, and others, however, make terni here refer merely to three of twelve each.—Agmina. The main troop of thirty-six. Obthe force of the plural. 581. Rursusque vocati, &c. "And a she word of command, they wheeled about, and bore (against sother) hostile spears," i. e. advanced against one another with on a charge. With vocati supply a ducibus.

-587. Inde alios ineunt cursus, &c. "Then they commence other s and other retreats, confronting one another (from time to time), aking long circuits, and they involve alternately circle within circle, all up the (various) images of a battle with arms," i. e. exhibit rious aspects of a real engagement. In other words they represent & fight. 584. Adversi spatiis. We have represented spatiis a different way from most commentators, who make it refer to the intervals between every two lines, as they successively at each other; and, moreover, the common reading is adversis. The term, however, appears to be borrowed rather from the sents of the circus. 586. Nunc spicula vertunt infensi. "Now,

Parietibus textum cæcia iter, ancipitemque
Mille viis habuisse dolum, qua signa sequendi
Falleret indeprensus et irremeabilis error:
Haud alio Teucrûm nati vestigia cursu
Impediunt, texuntque fugas et proclia ludo;
Delphinum similes, qui per maria humida nando
Carpathium Libycumque secant, luduntque per undas.

with hostile bearing, they direct their javelins (against one another).* .—Pariter. "Side by side," i. c. again formed into one line, as a first.

588-591. Ut quondam Creth, &c. "As, in former days, the laby rinth in lofty Crete is said to have had a path intricately formed l means of walls interrupting the view, and (to have contained within it) an artifice perplexing by means of a thousand (different) avenues, whereby the once going wrong, incapable of being detected (at the moment), and not to be remedied (afterwards) by retracing one's steps. rendered of no avail (all) the marks of the way." Heyne well serves, that this description of the labyrinth is a kind of labyrinth in itself.—Alta. An epithet applied to Crete, from Ida and its other mountains.—Labyrinthus. A name given by the ancients to a specific ancients to a specific ancients to a specific ancients to a specific ancients. of structure full of intricate passages and windings, so that wh once entered, it was next to impossible for an individual to extris himself without the assistance of a guide. One of the most fame of these was that in Crete. (Consult Index of Proper Name To be pronounced, in scanning, as a word of a 589. Parietibus. syllables: Par-yetibus.—Cacis. Cutting off the view entirely, so that one could form no idea whatever of the length or direction of the p in which he was at the time .- Ancipitem dolum. Equivalent to it dolosum or fallens. 590. Signa sequendi. The marks for guiding on on his way. Sequendi is put for sequendi viam, or simply preced 591. Falleret. Observe the force of the subjunctive, " frustrated." "rendered of no avail," as is said.

the sons of the Trojans impede one another's career." 593. Remulque fugus et prælia ludo. "And with intricate movements represent flights and battles in sport." Observe the peculiar fugus of terunt here, as in verse 589. The metaphor is borrowed from the interlacing threads of a web. 594. Delphinum similes. "Libradolphins," i. e. the movements or habits of dolphins. Similar takes the dative of external resemblance, but the genitive of semblance in nature, habit, or internal constitution. Delphinum in the genitive plural of delphin. 595. Carpathium Libyounque count. Supply pelagus. The Carpathian Sea lay to the north-cost of Crote and the coast of Africa. Thus the poet describes the dolphinum and again, with equal rapidity, from the Libyan flow, sea, between them of the peculiar propriety of the epithets Carpathium and Libyan Sea, and hence, too, the conjunction que is by no means to be taken as sea.

morem cursus, atque hæc certamina primus ius, Longam muris quum cingeret Albam, it, et priscos docuit celebrare Latinos, vuer ipse modo, secum quo Troïa pubes: i docuere suos: hinc maxima porro 600 it Roma, et patrium servavit honorem; que nunc pueri Trojanum dicitur agmen. elebrata tenus sancto certamina patri. primum Fortuna fidem mutata novavit. variis tumulo referent sollemnia ludis, · 606 le cœlo misit Saturnia Juno n ad classem, ventosque aspirat eunti, movens, necdum antiquum saturata dolorem. iam celerans per mille coloribus arcum,

ive, ve, as some commentators fancy.—Ludusique per undas. vords are rejected as spurious and redundant by Weichert, Waglothers. They do not appear in some manuscripts.

103. Hunc morem cursus. "This species of equestrian move-More literally, "this custom of the course." Another reading: morem, hos cursus. 598. Retulit. "Renewed." 599. Ipse. celebraverat. So, again, with pubes, supply celebraverant. bani docuere suos. Supply pueros. 602. Trojaque nunc pueri, And the sport is now called Troy, the boys (themselves) are trojan band." Equivalent to ludicrum illud nunc dicitur pueri id ludentes dicuntur Trojanum agmen. The verb with nueri agrees is therefore understood. We have adopted what he least objectionable mode of construing this sentence. Thiel, following the punctuation of Jahn, who merely places a final. he end of the line, with no intermediate commas, translates as "And this Trojan hand of the boy (Ascanius) is still called 603. Hác celebrata tenus, &c. By tmesis, for hác tenus cele-

c. Supply sunt.

08. Fortuna fidem mutata novavit. Fortune is here regarded, infication, as a friend on whom Æneas had relied for favour and m. She now changes sides, alters her faith, and proves treach-The historical ground for the narrative which follows, respecting ing of some of the Trojan ships, may be seen in Dionysius (i. 52.) Compare Heyne's sixth excursus to the present 607. Ventosque aspirat eunti. "And breathes (favouring) pon her as she goes," i. c. hastens her course, and sends ds to waft her on her way. 608. Multa movens. Supply-Antiquum saturata dolorem. Compare Æn. i. 25. seqq. 17. Illa. . . . virgo. "She, the maiden." The pronoun

17. Illa. virgo. "She, the maiden." The pronoun ten, like the Homeric ö and αὐτός, so placed in the early part serve as to indicate obscurely the subject, which is itself brought an interval of some words. Compare Wagner, Quast. Virg.

Nulli visa, cito decurrit tramite virgo.
Conspicit ingentem concursum, et litora lustrat,
Desertosque videt portus, classemque relictam:
At procul in solâ secretæ Troades actâ
Amissum Anchisen flebant, cunctæque profundum
Pontum aspectabant flentes. Heu tot vada fessis,
Et tantum superesse maris! vox omnibus una.
Urbem orant; tædet pelagi perferre laborem.
Ergo inter medias sese, haud ignara nocendi,
Conjicit, et faciemque deæ vestemque reponit.
Fit Beroë, Ismarii conjux longæva Dorycli,
Cui genus, et quondam nomen, natique fuissent;
Ac sic Dardanidûm mediam se matribus infert:
O miseræ, quas non manus, inquit, Achaïca bello
Traxerit ad letum patriæ sub mænibus! O gens

xxi. 7.—Per mille coloribus arcum. "Along her bow of a thouse hues." The bow is here her pathway from heaven to earth. 61 Ingentem concursum. The concourse of spectators witnessing to games. Compare ver. 106. &c. 613. Secretæ. According to ancie custom, women were not allowed to be spectators at the games. Here secretæ, literally, "separated (from the men)," secretæ a viris.—Act A term of Greek origin, åkrh (Æolic åkra), derived from åyu, "to break," and denoting the place where the billows break. 614. Antiberal ceremonies, in bewailing the loss of Anchises. 615. Aspectators "Were gazing earnestly upon." Observe the force of the frequentative—Heu! tot vada fessis," &c. "Ah! (to think) that so many should be much of occan remains for us wearied, was the one common cry all." 617. Urbem. Equivalent here to sedem certam.

618-621. Hand ignara nocendi. "Not unskilled in mischief." 618 Vestem. Here the flowing robes of a being of the other world, which in the case of Iris, were of a rainbow hue. Compare what was said of Venus in another part of this poem (i. 404): "pedes vestis defaust ad imos." 620. Ismarii conjux, &c. "The aged wife of the Thracial Doryclus." Heinsius, following the authority of some good manuscript eads Tmarii, as indicating a native of Epirus, Tmarus or Tomarus on a mountain of Epirus, at the foot of which stood Dodona. As however, Beroë is afterwards called "Rhæteia," i. e. Trojana, Ouwen and Ruhnken give the preference to Ismarii, the reading of Servius and the common text, and which occurs in many manuscripts. 621. General Rank (from family)." Observe the elegant use of the subjunctive mood in fuissent, assigning, as it were, the reason why Iris had assumed the form of this female; so that we may, in fact, render the clause most freely, "because she once had rank," &c.

623-634. Quas non manus, &c. Observe, again, the force of the subjunctive in traxerit, assigning a reason for their being truly deserving of pity, since, or in that, no Grecian hand deprived them of existence in

MNEIDOS LIB. V. 273 625 ix! cui te exitio Fortuna reservat? ma post Trojæ excidium jam vertitur æstas, n freta, quum terras omnes, tot inhospita saxa, aque emensæ ferimur, dum per mare magnum im sequimur fugientem, et volvimur undis. Erycis fines fraterni, atque hospes Acestes: 630 prohibet muros jacere, et dare civibus urbem? tria, et rapti nequidquam ex hoste Penates! me jam Trojæ dicentur mænia? nusquam oreos amnes, Xanthum et Simoënta, videbo? agite, et mecum infaustas exurite puppes : 635 mihi Cassandræ per somnum vatis imago ntes dare visa faces. Hic quærite Trojam; Jam tempus agit res; lomus est, inquit, vobis.

native land. 627. Saxa. Heyne makes this refer to rocky shores, but

640

tantis mora prodigiis. En! quatuor aree uno. Deus ipse faces animumque ministrat.

er, with more propriety, to lonely and barren rocks of ocean. 628. This, in its most natural sense, refers to the different constelby which their long wanderings over the deep were affected, for good or for evil. Some commentators make it signify "tem-" others, " regions" in different latitudes. Both of these appear sfactory. - Emensa. Observe the zeugma. 629. Fugienlem. r fleeing from us," i. e. which we seem destined never to reach. Hic. Supply sunt. 631. Quis prohibet, &c. We have given with Wagner, instead of quid, with Heyne. The former accords with what immediately precedes: "Hic Erycis fines fraterni," id is the same as saying, "nemo igitur prohibebit."—Jacere mu-Here equivalent to poners or exstruers muros, the leading idea borrowed from the well-known phrase, jacere fundamenta. nequidquam. Because we never seem to be about to give them canent abode. 634. Hectoreos is here equivalent, in fact, to Troas indicating rivers to which a Trojan colony shall give names d from their native land. Compare Æn. iii. 349. -640. Quin agite. " Come, then." 638. Jam tempus agit res. occasion now impels the deed," i. e. the present opportunity is ourable a one as of itself to prompt the design. Heyne and others gi res, which they explain by agenda rei; but the common reading rs more forcible and natural. 639. Tantis prodigiis. She refers things seen by her in the dream. With mora supply sit.—En or ara Neptuno. A sacrifice appears to have been offered to me before the games commenced, probably to obtain a favourable e, and the brands were still burning on the alters. But why four Servius gives two answers to this question, neither of which is ntisfactory; either, namely, the commanders of the four ships d each one before entering on the race; or else Cloanthus reared ir, in fulfilment of his vow, (ver. 233. seqq.)

I

Hæc memorans, prima infensum vi corripit ignem, Sublatâque procul dextrâ connixa coruscat, Et jacit. Arrectæ mentes, stupefactaque corda Iliadum. Hic una e multis, quæ maxima natu, Pyrgo, tot Priami natorum regia nutrix: Non Beroë vobis, non hæc Rhæteïa, matres, Est Dorycli conjux. Divini signa decoris, Ardentesque notate oculos; qui spiritus illi, Qui vultus, vocisque sonus, vel gressus eunti. Ipsa egomet dudum Beroën digressa reliqui Ægram, indignantem tali quod sola careret Munere, nec meritos Anchisæ inferret honores. Hæc effata.

At matres, primo ancipites, oculisque malignis Ambiguæ, spectare rates, miserum inter amorem Præsentis terræ fatisque vocantia regna: Quum dea se paribus per cœlum sustulit alis, Ingentemque fugâ secuit sub nubibus arcum.

642-652. Coruscat. This verb conveys with it the idea of a gleaning brand, kindled into a bright blaze by being rapidly whirled around before it is thrown. Observe, too, that corusco, though usually neutric here employed in an active sense; and so again in £m. x. 651. 25431. 646. Rhateia. Equivalent to Trojana, from Rhateum, a promontory of Troas, on the shore of the Hellespont. 647. Divini agast decoris. "The marks of divine beauty." Decor, which we have here rendered beauty, denotes, in fact, however, all that constitutes the outward grace and becomingness of divinity, and embraces the archive centre, the spiritus, the vultus, &c. 648. Ardenlesque oculos. Trapp conveys the meaning of this very happily: "the lightning of her eves —Qui spiritus illi. "What heavenly dignity is hers." Compare the explanation of Heyne: "Ad dignitatem speciat: hie, spiritus altumagnus; sensus, adeoque gestus, et oris species, majestatem habeus et numen." Some, with less propriety, refer spiritus to the ambreal perfume that marked the presence of a divinity. See £m. i. 403. 652. Nec inferret. "And could not pay." Inferre here properly conveys the idea of burning offerings or tokens of honour at our tomb.

653-663. Have effata. Supply est. Servius remarks the tendesty of the above speech to promote the counsel of Iris. 654. Matigno. Heyne: "Torvis, transversis, quales alias animi maligni signum est amorem. 655. Ambigua. This must be construed with miserum intransverse. 656. Prasentis terra. Sicily.—Vocantia regna. Itali. 658. Ingentemque fugd secuit, &c. "And in her flight cleaved mighty bow beneath the clouds," i. e. formed a mighty bow as excleaved the air in her flight. The bow was her pathway in descending from the skies, and she now returns on the same. The expression secuit aroum, therefore, is the same as secando aera fecit aroum, or, is

vero, attonitæ monstris, actæque furore, lamant, rapiuntque focis penetralibus ignem : spoliant aras; frondem, ac virgulta, facesque iciunt. Furit immissis Vulcanus habenis stra per, et remos, et pictas abiete puppes. untius Anchisæ ad tumulum, cuneosque theatri, nsas perfert naves Eumelus; et ipsi 665 iciunt atram in nimbo volitare favillam. us et Ascanius, cursus ut lætus equestres bat, sic acer equo turbata petivit ra; nec exanimes possunt retinere magistri. furor iste novus? quo nunc, quo tenditis, inquit, 670 ! miseræ cives? non hostem, inimicaque castra vûm; vestras spes uritis. En! ego vester nius: galeam ante pedes projecit inanem, ludo indutus belli simulacra ciebat. lerat simul Æneas, simul agmina Teucrûm. 675

words, incessit per arcum. 659. Monstris. "At the mighty sy." Observe the force of the plural. 660. Focis penetralibus. e: "Ex interioribus partibus (domorum proximarum)." The n the altar was not sufficient for their purposes. 661. Spoliant "Rifle the altars," i. e. take what brands were thereon, as also arlands and boughs with which they were adorned.—Frondem. Frondes. 662. Immissis habenis. "With loosened reins," 1. violence. A metaphor borrowed from the fierce rapidity o. 1813, when no longer checked by the rein.—Vulcanus. Put for by metonymy. 663. Pictas abiete puppes. "The painted of fir." Abiete to be pronounced, in scanning, as a word of three less, ab-yete.

1-674. Ad tumulum, cuneosque theatri. "To the tomb of An-, and the seats of the theatre," i. e. the seats of the verdant en- where the games were witnessed, (ver. 288.) The poet applies

1-014. As tumulm, cureosque theatri. "To the tomb of An, and the seats of the theatre," i. e. the seats of the verdant enwhere the games were witnessed, (ver. 288.) The poet applies
a here (cuncos) which properly suited, rather, a building erected
shibitions. The seats were so divided, by passages diverging
rd from a common centre, as to form compartments resembling
s, or comes with the top cut off. 665. Incensas naves. Supply
-Ipsi. Referring to the assemblage at the games. 666. Respi, Equivalent to a tergo conspiciunt. 669. Castra. Referring to
aval encampment, or the place where the ships were drawn up.
sare En. iii. 519. 670. Iste. "Is this of yours?" Observe
were of iste, as the pronoun of the second person.—Quo tenditis.
what are you aiming?" 672. Vestras spes uritis. "With your
you consume all your hopes, for without them you cannot reach
"--Ego vester Ascanius. Supply sum. 673. Inanem. As now
e moment ceasing to be a covering for his head. 674. Belli
lears. "The mimic representations of warfare."

Ast illæ diversa metu per litora passim
Diffugiunt; silvasque, et sicubi concava furtim
Saxa, petunt. Piget incepti, lucisque; suosque
Mutatæ agnoscunt, excussaque pectore Juno est.
Sed non idcirco flammæ atque incendia vires
Indomitas posuere: udo sub robore vivit
Stuppa, vomens tardum fumum; lentusque carina
Est vapor, et toto descendit corpore pestis;
Nec vires heroum, infusaque flumina prosunt.
Tum pius Æneas humeris abscindere vestem,
Auxilioque vocare deos, et tendere palmas;
Jupiter omnipotens, si nondum exosus ud unum

Trojanos, si quid pietas antiqua labores
Respicit humanos, da flammam evadere classi
Nunc, Pater, et tenues Teucrûm res eripe leto:
Vel tu, quod superest, infesto fulmine morti,
Si mereor, demitte, tuâque hic obrue dextrâ.
Vix hec ediderat, quum effusis imbribus atra
Tempestas sine more furit, tonitruque tremiscunt
Ardua terrarum, et campi; ruit æthere toto
Turbidus imber aquâ, densisque nigerrimus austris;

695

676-684. Diversa litora. For diversas litoris partes. 677. Siculi. "Wherever there are any." More literally, "if there be such saywhere." Supply sint. 678. Piget incepti, &c. That is, ashamed of what they have just done, they hide themselves from the light of day, their phrensy departs, they recognise their countrymen and friends, subtheir phrensy departs, they recognise their countrymen and friends, subtheir baleful influence of Juno ceases to mislead. 679. Excussion pectore, &c. Juno, the cause of their fury, was dislodged from their breasts; in allusion, remarks Valpy, to the prophesying priestence, who recovered themselves when they had dislodged the spirit by which they had been possessed. Compare Æn. vi. 78. 681. Udo. Wetted by the hands of those who strive to conquer the fire.—Vivit. A beautiful expression, for ignem alit. 683. Est. From edo, "to consume." &c.

Corpore. Supply navium.—Pestis. For ignis.
685-699. Humeris abscindere vestem. A sign of extreme distress common to the Greeks, Romans, and most of the Oriental nations.
686. Tendere palmas. Consult note on En. i. 93. 687. Si nondam exosus, &c. "If thou dost not yet hate the Trojans to a mas." Supply es with exosus, which last, though passive in form, is here active in meaning. Compare solitus sum, from soleo. 688. Pietas antique. "Thy former compassion." 691. Quod superest. "What now alone remains," i. e. to fill up the measure of misfortune. Compare En. ii. 643. "Id rebus defuit unum." 694. Sine more. "Violently." More literally, "in an unusual manner." 695. Ardua terrares. "Tie mountains." Supply toca. Literally, "the high places of the

enturque super puppes; semiusta madescunt ra; restinctus donec vapor omnis, et omnes, uor amissis, servatæ a peste carinæ. pater Æneas, casu concussus acerb., 700 huc ingentes, nunc illuc, pectore curas bat versans; Siculisne resideret arvis, us fatorum, Italasne capesseret oras. senior Nautes, unum Tritonia Pallas 1 docuit, multâque insignem reddidit arıe, 705 responsa dabat, vel quæ portenderet ira a deûm, vel quæ fatorum posceret ordo. his Ænean solatus vocibus infit: dea, quo fata trahunt retrahuntque, sequamur. juid erit, superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est. 710 bi Dardanius divinæ stirpis Acestes: cape consiliis socium, et conjunge volentem :

697. Super. "From above." Put for desuper. - Sēmiusta, in ig, is to be pronounced sēm'usta, dropping the i, or else sēm-yusta. apor. Put again for ignis. 699. A peste. "From destruction."
-708. Oblitus fatorum. "Forgetful of the fates," i. e. of the promised to him by the fates in Italy. Meierotto, observes doubts whether, on this occasion, Æneas does not also forget f. Such lamentations and despair would better suit a female. :cuse is, that he may have perceived that the women's fury was y inspired, and may have suspected that their husbands partook same sentiments. 704. Nautes. We learn from Dionysius of rnassus, (vi. 69.) and also from Servius, who cites the work of De Familiis Trojanis, that there was a Nautian family among mans which derived its origin from Nautes, or Nautias, a priest serva. This Nautes, the same, probably, with the one mentioned text, had saved, it was said, the Palladium from the sack of and was therefore entrusted with the care of it by Æneas. The n family still enjoyed this privilege in the reign of Augustus .-"In an especial degree." Equivalent here to pracipus. re note on Æn. ii. 426. 705. Arte. "Prophetic skill." 706. seponsa dabat, &c. "Gave forth these responses, (declaring) as iat the mighty wrath of the gods portended, as what the settled of the fates required." The wrath of the gods was seen in the e of the ships; the settled order of the fates required, in common is wrath, that all the Trojans should not reach Italy, but that hould be left behind in the island of Sicily. 708. Isque. to continue the sentence, which had been partially interrupted at r portenderet, &c.

-718. Quidquid erit, &c. Compare Hor. Od. xxiv. 1. 19.

se fit patientid, quidquid corrigere est nefas." 711. Divines
Acestes was "of divine origin," since he was the son of the
ad Crimisus; and he was also one of the descendants of Dards-

Huic trade, amissis superant qui navibus, et quos Pertæsum magni incepti rerumque tuarum est; Longævosque senes, ac fessas æquore matres, Et quidquid tecum invalidum, metuensque pericli est, Delige; et, his habeant terris, sine, momia fessi: Urbem appellabunt permisso nomine Accestam.

Talibus incensus dictis senioris amici. Tum vero in curas animus diducitur omnes: Et Nox atra polum, bigis subvecta, tenebat. V sa dehino cœlo facies delapsa parentis Anchisæ subito tales effundere voces: Nate, mihi vitâ quondam, dum vita manebat. Care magis: nate, Iliacis exercite fatis; Imperio Jovis huc venio, qui classibus ignem Depulit, et cœlo tandem miseratus ab alto est. Consiliis pare, quæ nunc pulcherrima Nautes Dat senior: lectos juvenes, fortissima corda, Defer in Italiam. Gens dura, atque aspera cultu. Debellanda tibi Latio est. Ditis tamen ante Infernas accede domos, et Averna per alta Congressus pete, nate, meos; non me impia namque Tartara habent, tristesve umbræ; sed amæna piorum Concilia Elysiumque colo. Huc casta Sibylla

nus, who derived his origin from Jupiter. 713. Amissis supersum analysis. "Those who are now superfluous from the loss of the sign, i. e. the crews of the four ships that were burned, as well as all other who were conveyed therein. 714. Pertussum. Supply cot. The Permisso nomine. "By a permitted name," i. e. giving it that man with the permission of Acestes. This is the city known in after days.

under the name of Ægesta or Segesta.

719-739. Incensus. "Animated." Literally "fired." 728. Incuras animus, &c. "His mind is divided among all kinds of cause. We have placed a comma at the end of line 719, in accordance with the directions of Gliemann and Wagner. Tum vero will then related the incensus, just as it refers to the preceding participle in Lis. 29. "Quo repulso, tum vero," &c. Another reading, and parhaps the true one, is animum; according to which the construction is a Genetic of which many examples have been already noticed. 722. Indicate of which many examples have been already noticed. 722. Indicate soul of the deceased hero was in the Elysian fields. 725. Illustrated in the construction in a Genetic cite fatis. "Tried by the fates of Troy," i. e. who, in the destruction of Troy, and thy subsequent wanderings, hast been severely tried in the will of heaven. 728. Pulcherrima. "Most excellent." 739. Construction in a first subsequent wanderings, hast been severely tried in the will of heaven. 728. Pulcherrima. "Most excellent." 739. Construction in a first subsequent wanderings, hast been severely tried in the will of heaven. 728. Pulcherrima. "Most excellent." 739. Construction in a first subsequent wanderings, hast been severely tried in the will of heaven. 728. Pulcherrima. "Most excellent." 739. Construction in a first subsequent wanderings, hast been accepted to the will be a subsequent wanderings, hast been accepted to the will be a subsequent wanderings, hast been accepted to the will be a subsequent wanderings, hast been accepted to the will be a subsequent wanderings and the will be a subsequent wanderings. The will be a subsequent wanderings and the will be a subsequent wanderings and the will be a subsequent wanderings and the will be a subsequent wanderings.

m multo pecudum te sanguine ducet. nus omne tuum, et, quæ dentur mænia, disces vale: torquet medios Nox humida cursus, ævus equis Oriens afflavit anhelis. ; et tenues fugit, ceu fumus, in auras. 740 Quo deinde ruis? quo proripis? inquit, ugis? aut quis te nostris complexibus arcet? emorans, cinerem et sopitos suscitat ignes ; eumque Larem, et canæ penetralia Vestæ, 740 io, et plenâ supplex veneratur acerrâ. mplo socios, primumque arcessit Acesten; s imperium, et cari præcepta parentis et quæ nunc animo sententia constet. 10ra consiliis, nec jussa recusat Acestes. 750 ibunt urbi matres, populumque volentem nt, animos nil magnæ laudis egentes. nstra novant, flammisque ambesa reponunt navigiis; aptant remosque rudentesque;

reserved from elision by the casural pause.—This descent of the lower world has been already predicted by Helenus. 441. 736. Nigrarum pecudum. Victims of a black colour atomed to be offered to the gods of the lower world. 737. ner tuum. "Thy whole progeny," i. e. line of descendants, tios cursus. Night, having ascended to the meridian in her a now beginning to move along her downward course. Common En. ii. 9. 739. Savus. Because he compels the shades to the gloom of the lower world. Hence Shakspeare in 1. 5.) But soft! methinki I scent the morning air: Brief lct

15. Quo proripis? "Whither dost thou hurry away! Sup-743. Cinerem et sopitos, &c. "He arouses the ashes and fires," i. e. he removes the ashes, and kindles up again the previous day. 744. Penetralia Vesta. The Penates in the Vesta. 745. Farre. Consult note on Æn. ii. 133.—Acerrá. Ig Æneas burn incense, Virgil follows the custom of his owner than historic verity. Incense, according to Pliny, was unheroic times.

4. Arcessit. "Sends for." The common text has accersit, so is a corrupt form which came into use during the decline by. 749. Jussa. Referring to the orders or directions of 750. Transcribunt. "They enroll." This was the term applicable to such an occasion. Hence, Servius remarks, just in colonias deducebantur." 751. Deponunt. "Ther" Heyne says, ut insulis onus. Take animos in apposition ulus, in the sense of quibus sint animi non laudis egentes. a similar mode of expression in ver. 754. 752. Reponunt. lace by new timbers those that are burned. 753. Rudentes-

Exigui numero, sed bello vivida virtus.
Interea Æneas urbem designat aratro,
Sortiturque domos; hoc Ilium, et hæc loca Trojasa
Esse jubet. Gaudet regno Trojanus Acestes,
Indicitque forum, et patribus dat jura vocatis.
Tum vicina astris Erycino in vertice sedes
Fundatur Veneri Idaliæ; tumuloque sacerdos,
Ac lucus late sacer, additur Anchiseo.

Jamque dies epulata novem gens omnis, et aris Factus honos: plucidi straverunt æquara venti, Creber et aspirans rursus vocat Auster in altum.

que. Hypermeter.—Exigui numere, &c. * Few in number, yet thein is a valour ardent for war."

755-761. Urbam designat aratro. We have here a reference to other custom on the part of the Romans, who, when they were all to build a city, first marked out the limits of it, by drawing a few with a plough, which they held obliquely, so as to make all the ci fall inward, and lifted up the plough over those spaces where they a tended to have the gates, which thence were called ports, as is saffrom ports, "to lift," or "carry." The furrow marked out the circ of the walls. 756. Sortitur. "Assigns by lot."—Hee Rium. at h 756. Sortitur. " Assigns by lot."-Hoc Ilium, et l loca, &c. "He orders this spot to be an Ilium, and these places to a Troy." Ilium here refers to the new city — hint in the second of the new city — hint in the new city — hin Ilium here refers to the new city, which is to be regarded i its inhabitants as a second Ilium; while Troja designates the adj territory, which is to be for them a new Trojanus ager. 757. G regno. "Rejoices in his kingdom," i.e. in this accession to his re 758. Forum. This word does not here denote a place, but rather gulations for holding public assemblies, courts of law, &c. which accustomed to be convened in the forum or agora .- Patribus. ascustomed to be convened in the jornal or agora.—I arrange 189. Vis astris. A poetic hyperbole, to denote a lofty structure. The mount in Sicily next in height to Etna was Erys, whence Venus obtained appellation of Erycina from her temple on its summit. The lofty of this temple is indicated, therefore, by the expression vicins 760. Idalia. Venus was called the Idalian goddens, from Idal Cyprus. Consult note on En. i. 681. 781. Late sucer. " S far and wide," i. e. held sacred by all the surrounding communities 762-769. Dies novem. The Anchiseum, or chapel sacred to

762-769. Dies novem. The Anchiseum, or chapel sacred to the manes of Anchises, and which was erected near his tomb (as may inferred from the word "sacerdos additur," &c.), was consecuted a solemn nine days' feast. The Inferies of Anchises, and a nine days feast connected with them, were afterward introduced as an asset solemnity into the cities of Latium, as appears from Ovid (Fast. 513. seq). 763. Straverunt. "Made calm," i. e. levelled every may billow, and made the surface of the waters resemble one vast that feather than the surface of the waters resemble one vast that for the surface of the waters resemble one vast that for the surface of the waters resemble one vast that for the surface of the waters resemble one vast that for the surface of the waters resemble one vast that for the surface of the waters resemble one vast that for the surface of the waters resemble one vast that for the surface of the waters resemble one vast that for the surface of the waters resemble one vast that the surface of the waters resemble one vast that the surface of the waters resemble one vast that the surface of the waters resemble one vast that the surface of the waters resemble one vast that the surface of the waters resemble one vast that the surface of the waters resemble one vast that the surface of the waters resemble one vast that the surface of the waters resemble one vast that the surface of the waters resemble one vast that the surface of the waters resemble one vast that the surface of the waters resemble one vast that the surface of the waters resemble one vast that the surface of the waters resemble one vast the surface of

ENEIDOS LIB. 281 procurva ingens per litora fletus: 765 inter se noctemque diemque morantur, matres, ipsi, quibus aspera quondam s facies, et non tolerabile nomen. , omnemque fugæ perferre labore :: as Æneas dictis solatur amicis. 770 guineo lacrimans commendat Acestæ. i vitulos, et Tempestatibus agnam, inde jubet, solvique ex ordine funem. it tonsæ foliis evinctus olivæ, ul in prorâ, pateram tenet, extaque salsos 775 i fluctus, ac vina liquentia fundit. ir surgens a puppi ventus euntes: socii feriunt mare, et sequora verrunt. us interea Neptunum, exercita curis, r, talesque effundit pectore questus: **78**0 ravis ira nec exsaturabile pectus e, Neptune, preces descendere in omnes: : longa dies, pietas nec mitigat ulla;

also on Æn. iii. 70. 767. Ipsæ jam matres, &c. The proand ipsi are here equivalent to eædem and iidem. (Comer, Quast. Virg. xviii. 2. o.) 768. Et non tolerabile nomen. very name not to be endured," i. e. and who could not the name with patience. This seems a far more natuthan numen, which Wagner and others adopt, and which equivalent here to violentiam. 769. Fugæ. "Of the voy-

Consanguineo Acesta. "To his countryman Acesta." hip can be traced between Æneas and Acestes, and, thereguineus here is merely the same as "countryman," of ation." 772. Eryci. He sacrifices to Eryx as to a deified ipestatibus. Compare Æn. iii. 120. 773. Ex ordine. rder." Equivalent to the Greek καθεξής. Funis is here r stern-fast, by which the vessels were respectively secured; been drawn up on the shore. 774. Tonsa foliis olivos. res of the plucked olive," i.e. with leaves plucked from id formed into a chaplet. Consult note on ver. 556. 775. It in prord. Ceremonies of this kind were usually perthe stern of the vessel, where the images of the tutewere placed. On the present occasion, however, the lected, since they were leaving the harbour. — Extaque vit, &c. Consult note on ver. 238. 777. Surgens a puppi. up astern." Two verses are here repeated from Æn. iii.

Exercita. "Harassed." 780. Effundit pectore questus. rom Ennius. 783. Quam nec longa dies, &c.. The posi-

Nec Jovis imperio fatisve infracta quiescit.

Non media de gente Phrygum exedisse nefandis
Urbem odiis satis est, nec poenam traxe per omnem
Reliquias: Trojæ cineres atque ossa peremtse
Insequitur. Causas tanti sciat illa furoria.

Ipse mihi nuper Libycis tu testis in undis,
Quam molem subita excierit. Maria omnia coelo
Miscuit, Æoliis nequidquam freta procellis;
In regnis hoc ausa tuis.
Per scelus ecce! etiam Trojanis matribus actis
Exussit fæde puppes; et classe subegit
Amissa socios ignotæ linquere terræ.
Quod superest, oro, liceat dare tuta per undas
Vela tibi; liceat Laurentem attingere Thybrim;
Si concessa peto, si dant ea mænia Parææ.

tion of quam, at so great a distance from its antecedent Juncale hardly be tolerated in prose Latinity, though here it would a impart a kind of epic dignity to the style. Thus beginning the it is equivalent to nam illum.—Pietas. The devout bearing of towards Juno herself. 784. Jovis imperio, faitive. She still p in her opposition to Eneas, even in spite of the power of Junie in her opposition to Eneas, even in spite of the power of Junie in her opposition to Eneas, even in spite of the power of Junie in her opposition to Eneas, even in spite of the power of Junie in her opposition to Eneas, even in spite of the power of Junie in her opposition to Eneas, and it is settlement in Italy "To have effaced." Literally, "to have eaten out," to he sumed." From exido. 736. Traxe. For traxisse, by a syncope. 787. Reliquias. The surviving followers of Æneas.—cincres, &c. She continues to pursue the last sad remnant ethough this is now so feeble and comparatively lifeless as to serving almost of being called the mere ashes and bones of that city. Wagner places a colon after omnem, and in the manufactuates as follows: Reliquias Troje, cincres atque as emula insequitur.

emples insequitur.

788-798. Sciat illa. "She may know," i. c. she must ness some powerful motive for acting in this way; what that motive ever, she bust knows; I do not. Venus here artfully dissemal knowledge of the true cause, in order to excite the commisses Neptune. 789. Ipse mihi nuper, &c. Construe as follows: (cs) testis mihi, quam molem nuper subito excierit in Libychi 790. Molem. Equivalent to tempestatem. 791. Nequidquam vain." Because she did not accomplish her purpose; the storm beer. aiiayed by Neptune. 792. In regnis tuis. Compared 138. 794. Subegit. Supply illum. 795. Terræ. For in term Quod superest, oro, &c. "As the only thing that remains, II it may be allowed them to sail over thy waves in safety." If it may be allowed them to sail over the truest meaning her only thing that now remains for Venus is to entreat the aid of I — Tibi per undas. A Gracism, for tuas per undas: or earths.

Saturnius hæc domitor maris edidit alti: 800 ne est, Cytheren, meis te fidere regnis, enus ducis. Merui quoque: sæpe furores ssi, et rabiem tantam, corlique marisque. ior in terris, Xanthum Simoëntaque testor, nihi cura tui. Quum Troïa Achilles ata sequens impingeret agmina muris, 805 iulta daret leto, gemerentque repleti nec reperire viam, atque evolvere posset se Xanthus; Pelidse tunc ego forti sum Ænean, nec dîs nec viribus sequis. 810 vâ rapui: cuperem quum vertere ab imo, meis manibus, perjuræ mænia Trojæ. 10que mens eadem perstat mihi: pelle timorem; uos optas, portus accedet Averni. it tantum, amissum quem gurgite quæret; ro multis dabitur caput. 815 bi læta deæ permulsit pectora dictis, quos auro genitor, spumantiaque addit

3. Tum Saturnius, &c. The peculiar cadence of this line sound like one borrowed from Ennius. 800. Omne. A for omnius. 801. Unda genus ducis. Venus was fabled to mg from the foam of the sea.—Sape furores, &c. Compare 25. seqq.; iii. 192. seqq.; v. 10. seqq. 803. Xanthum me. These were two rivers that ran near Troy, and were of course, to the truth of the statement. Virgil has here in narrative of Homer, in the twentieth and twenty-first books of. It is there stated, that Æneas, having engaged in conflict lies, was only saved from destruction by the interposition of

The Grecian hero thereupon turned his wrath against the y of the Trojans, made a dreadful slaughter of them, and the stream of the Xanthus with their dead bodies. This led I-known contest between himself and the river-god.

I-known confusion against their own city walls. 806. Gemewalls and the pressure. The Xanthus and I-known contest the pressure. The Xanthus and I-known of the property of the Xanthus, and Homer makes the latter call upon aid of its waters against Achilles. 810. Cuperem quum verlithough I was desirous of overthrowing." 811. Perjuras. Ithough I was desirous of overthrowing." 811. Perjuras offended at the Trojans on account of the perjury of 1, for whom he had, in conjunction with Apollo, built the roy. 812. Mens eadem. "The same disposition," i. e. the dly feeling towards Ameas. 813. Portus Averni. Cumm is the 814. Users. Palinurus. Compare ver. 833. seqq.

Laure. "To his golden car." Auro here, for curruis

Frena feris, manibusque omnes effundit habenas.
Cæruleo per summa levis volat æquora curru.
Subsidunt undæ, tumidumque sub axe tonanti
Sternitur æquor aquis: fugiunt vasto æthere nimbî.
Tum variæ comitum facies; immania cete,
Et senior Glauci chorus, Inousque Palæmon,
Tritonesque citi, Phorcique exercitus omnis.
Læva tenent Thetis, et Melite, Panopeaque virgo,
Nesæe, Spioque, Thaliaque, Cymodoceque.

Hic patris Æneæ suspensam blanda vicissim Gaudia pertentant mentem: jubet ocius omnes Attolli malos, intendi brachia velis. Una omnes fecere pedem; pariterque sinistros.

aureo, is very doubtful Latinity. Wagner suggests as a reading equos, aura genitos. Perhaps ourru, for currui, may be the 818. Feris. For equis. 819. Caruleo curru. The same colour with the sea. 821. Fugiunt vasto athers wi The car is reads fugiuntque ex æthere nimbi, on the authority of a single script (and even in this, too, occurring merely as an "altera I All the other manuscripts give the common reading. 823. comitum facies. Then (appear) the various chapes of his ret i. c. his retinue under various shapes. The text is here purposely a and a verb must be supplied by the mind of the reader. offended at this abruptness, suggests comitant for comitam; be though occurring in Ovid and other poets, is not employed a by Virgil, who always uses comitor. 823. Senior Glauci chorus. elder train of Glaucus." The term senior here means merely isting from old," and does not denote any actual age. The tr Glaucus, and "the whole band of Phorcus," consisted of inferior of the sea, as well as of marine inhabitants of various kinds, as phoca, &c .- Palamon. The same with Portunus or Melicerta. Thetis et Melite, &c. Thetis and several of the Nereids are bere tioned. 826. Nesae, Spioque, &c. A line either borrowed Georg. iv. 338, or introduced there from this place. The pames a of Greek formation: Νησαίη, Σπειώ τε, Θάλειά τε, Κυμοδία (I/. xviii. 41. seq.)

827-834. Suspensam mentem. His mind had been a prey to senior on account of the burning of the ships. 829. Attack males. It masts were usually taken down when the vessel arrived in part raised again when about to depart.—Intendi brackis velia. It yard-arms to be stretched with sails," i. e. the sails to be holisted means of the yards, along which they were stretched. The expression intendi brackis regarded as an hypallage for vels intendi brackis Such an explanation, however, is quite unnecessary. 830. Una considerer pedem. "They all tacked together." The pedes were from the ends of the two lower corners of a square sail. They are where they were fastened with rings, attached to the outer side of the

extros solvere sinus; una ardua torquent de o quentque: ferunt sua flamina classem. s aute omnes densum Palinurus agelat : ad hunc alii cursum contendere jussi. 835 que fere mediam cœli Nox humida metam rat; placidâ laxârant membra quiete, nis fusi per dura sedilia, nautæ: levis ætheriis delapsus Somnus ab astris movit tenebrosum, et dispulit umbras, inure, petens, tibi somnia tristia portans 840 ; puppique deus consedit in altâ, nti similis; funditque has ore loquelas: Palinure, ferunt ipsa æquora classem; e spirant auræ: datur hora quieti; iput, fessosque oculos furare labori. 845 o paullisper pro te tua munera inibo. attollens Palinurus lumina fatur: alis placidi vultum fluctusque quietos e jubes? mene huic confidere monstro?

When the wind was directly astern, the vessel was said ! utroque pede;" but when she had to keep tacking, she was rere uno pede;" or "facere pedem," the term pes, in the sining then applied to that one of the two ropes which is drawn the vessel tacks .- Pariterque sinistros, &c. " And at one and time they let go the sheets on the left, now (again) on the More literally, "they loosened the left sails, now the right;" essel tacked, the sail, of course, must fill, sometimes on one etimes on the other, and while one sheet would be kept taught, would be loosened so as to allow the sail to swing around. z ardua torquent, &c. "Together they turn and turn back end of the sail-yards." The ends of the square-sail yards ed cornua, probably because horns were anciently attached to hese turn as the sail fills on different sides. 832. Sua flamina. ing gales." 834. Agmen. "The fleet." Palinurus, the Eneas, led the way, and the others were ordered to shape their him.

53. Mediam cœli metam. "The zenith of the sky." Equimedium cœlum. A metaphor borrowed from the race-course.

1818. "The god of sleep." 839. Aëra dimovit. This is nore than aëra secabat. 842. Phorbanti. A Trojan, named appears in Hom. II. xiv. 490. 843. Iaside. "Son of Iasus."

"Of themselves." 844. Æquatæ auræ. "A steady i. c filling the sails equally on each side. 844. Furare.

1847. Vix atollens lumina. Showing already the influence of of sleep. 848. Mene salis placidi vultum, &c. That is, dost

me place reliance on the deceitful aspect of the now tranquil

Ænean credam quid enim fallacibus austris, Et cœli toties deceptus fraude sereni? Talia dicta dabat, clavumque, affixus et hærens, Nusquam amittebat, oculosque sub astra tenebat. Ecce: deus ramum Lethæo rore madentem, Vique soporatum Stygiâ, super utraque quassat Tempora; cunctantique natantia lumina solvit. Vix primos inopina quies laxaverat artus, Et, super incumbens, cum puppis parte revulsa, Cumque gubernaclo, liquidas projecit in undas Præcipitem, ac socios nequidquam sæpe vocantem. Ipse volans tenues se sustulit ales ad auras. Currit iter tutum non secius æquore classis, Promissisque patris Neptuni interrita fertur. Jamque adeo scopulos Sirenum advecta subibat. Difficiles quondam, multorumque ossibus albos; Tum rauca assiduo longe sale saxa sonabant: Quum pater amisso fluitantem errare magistro Sensit, et ipse ratem nocturnis rexit in undis,

sea? No, no! I am too well aware of its real character. 851 fraude sereni. "By the treachery of a serene sky," i. e. I delusive appearance of serenity in the sky. 852. Clausague 4 &c. "And fixed and clinging to it, he nowhere let go of the i. e. the pole by which the rudder was fastened to the ship's siden Sub astra. "Directed towards the stars."

854-860. Lethwo rore madentem. "Dripping with Lethean i. c. with the waters of the river of forgetfulness, in the lower 1 855. Vique soporatum Siggiá. "And rendered soporific with 1 strength," i. e. producing a deep sleep like the sleep of death, of in the present case, it was the precursor. 856. Cunctanti. "Standamin it."—Natantia. Having those confused im—ges said before them that usher in slumber. 857. Vix primos. To a dered as vix primum. 858. Super incumbens. "Leaning upon i. c. throwing his full weight upon him.—Puppis parte. This chim to float three days. Compare £n, vi. 350.

him to float three days. Compare Æn. vi. 350.

861-871. Ipsc. "The god himself." 862. Currit iter
"Proceeds safely on its course." 864. Scopulos Sirenum. The
of the Sirens, sometimes called the islands of the Siren (Insul
num, νῆσοι Σειρηνοῦσαι), were three in number, and lay off th
of Campania, on the south side of the promontory of Surrentsus
an account of the Sirens themselves, consult Index of Proper I
865. Difficiles quandam. Referring to Hom. Odyss. xii. 39. a
Ossibus. Bones of mariners, deceived by the songs of the Siren
which the rocks re-echoed formerly; now, however, with the das
the waves. 867. Pater. Referring to Ænens.—Fluitantem. I
navem, or, more correctly, perhaps, eam, as referring to ratem
distely after. 868. Ipss rexit. "There is a difficulty in this:

ENEIDOS LIB. V.

Multa gemens, casuque animum concussus amici:
O nimium coslo et pelago confise sereno,
Nudus in ignota, Palinure, jacebis arena!

876

cobserves Symmons, "which, as far as I can recollect, has not been moticed by any of the commentators. The gubernaculum of the ship had fallen with Palinurus into the sea. By what means, then, could her course, immediately on the discovery of the accident, be governed by Æneas? This, surely, is an oversight of the poet's, which betrays the want of his final revision." 371. Nudus. "Unburied." The fate of Palinurus is related in the 6th book, line 337. seqq. In the separation of this book from the next, Tucca and Varius, to whom the nonagement is generally ascribed, appear to have acted injudiciously: for sic fatur lacrimans is parted too violently from the lamenting reflection of Æneas; and et tandem Euboicis Cumarum allabitur oris seems to be the just conclusion of the book, when the fleet has finished its voyage from Sicily, and is now, at length, safe in the port of Cumas.

P. VIRGILII MARONIS ÆNEIDOS.

LIBER SEXTUS.

ARGUMENT.

This Sibyl foretells Æneas the adventures he should meet with in listy. She attends him to hell; describing to him the various scenes of the place, and conducting him to his father Anchises, who instructs him in those sublime mysteries of the soul of the world, and the transmigration; and shows him that glorious race of heroes, which was to descend from him and his posterity.

Sic fatur lacrimans, classique immittit habenas, Et tandem Euboïcis Cumarum allabitur oris. Obvertunt pelago proras: tum dente tenaci Ancora fundabat naves, et litora curvæ

1-8. Sic fatur lacrymans. This refers to the lament for the la Palinurus, at the close of the preceding book. Consult the note th -Classique immittit habenas. " And throws up the reins to the f e. and makes all the haste he can with the fleet. This metal taken from chariot-driving, is frequently used by Virgil. See Ge 664. En. v. 662. 2. Et landem Euboicis, &c. The fleet at le reaches Italy, and comes to anchor in the harbour of Cumis, on Campanian coast. Cumse was said to have been settled by a c from Chalcis in the island of Euboca, and hence " the Eubo of Cumze," for "the shores of Cumze, Euboran in its origin." viii. 22. Cumani ab Chalcide Euboica originem trahunt. 3. Obse pelago proras. "They turn their prows sea-ward." Alluding toancient mode of disposing of vessels when they had reached their tined harbours. The stern was drawn up and fixed on the shores prow turned towards the sea. The prow, consequently, remain the deep water, and therefore the anchor is thrown out to attach \$ 3 the ground. 4. Fundabat. For fund firmabat. Et liters of

Prætexunt puppes; juvenum manus emicat ardens
Litus in Hesperium; quærit pars semina flammæ,
Abstrusa in venis silicis; pars densa ferarum
Fecta rapit silvas; inventaque flumina monstrat.
At pius Æneas arces, quibus altus Apollo
Præsidet, horrendæque piocul secreta Sibyllæ,
Antrum immane, petit: magnam cui mentem animumque
Delius inspirat vates, aperitque futura.
Jam subeunt Triviæ lucos, atque aurea tecta.
Dædalus, ut fama est, fugiens Minoïa regna.

Dædalus, ut fama est, fugiens Minoïa regna, Præpetibus pennis ausus se credere cœlo, Insuetum per iter gelidas enavit ad Arctos,

15

&cc. "And the bending sterns line the shores." The collected ships, with their aplustria, or stern ornaments, adorn the shores, as it were, with a fringe or border (pratexia). 5. Emicat. Compare note on Æn. v. 319. 6. Semina flamma. "The seeds of the flame," i. e. the sparks of fire. Compare the Homeric σπέρμα πυρός. (Od. v. 490.) 8. Rapit. Equivalent here to cursu rapid, or, in other words, to rapido cursu perlustrat. Thus the steed is said campum rapere; the ship equora rapere. Take silvas in apposition with tecta.

9-13. Arces quibus altus Apollo, &c. "The towers over which Apollo presides on high." Alluding to the temple of Apollo, on the summit of a rocky hill, on which hill stood also the citadel and town of Cums. Apollo, therefore, presided, as πολιούχος, over temple, cita-del, and town. 10. Secreta. Supply loca or tecta in apposition with catrum. This cave was a large chamber, hewn in the solid rock, on which the temple and citadel stood.—Sibyllæ. Consult Index of Proper names. Il. Mentem animumque. A mind, the boundaries of whose knowledge of the future are enlarged, and an impassioned spirit by which she may give utterance to the vast conceptions of that mind. Mens denotes the understanding, the intelligent part of the mind; eximus, the sentient part, as affected by external impressions, and agitated by passions. 12. Delius vates. Apollo, the god of prophecy, is meant; and he is called "Delian," from his natal isle of Delos. 13. Subswit. Æneas and his attendants. The first part of the line indicates their approach to the sanctuary of Apollo, through a grove sacred to Diana, by which it was surrounded; the latter part to their entrance beneath the temple-roof itself .- Lucos. Observe the force of the blural, as denoting a hallowed grove.

14-19. Dedalus. Consult Index of Proper Names. 15. Propertibus, pennis, &c. Alluding to the fable of his having fled from Crete
(Minole regna), on pinions of his own invention. 16. Insuetum per
ider. The air.—Enavit. This verb beautifully and gracefully assimilates the movements of his pinions in the one element, to those of a
swimmer in the other.—Arctos. The two constellations of the Greater
and Smaller Bear, near the north pole. The route of Dædalus was
not directly towards Sicily. He first winged his way to the remote
morth, and visited, in his route, the amber islands, or Electrides, at the

Chalcidicaque levis tandem superastitit arce.
Redditus his primum terris, tibi, Phobe, sacravit
Remigium alarum, posuitque immania templa.
In foribus letum Androgeo: tum pendere poenas
Cecropidæ jussi, miserum! septena quot annis
Corpora natorum; stat ductis sortibus urna.
Contra, elata mari, respondet Gnosia tellus:
Hic crudelis amor tauri, suppostaque furto

mouth of the Eridanus. 17. Chalcidied aree. The Chalcidian chade (of Cume), which stood on a higher part of the rocky hill. 18. Redditus his primum terris. "Given back first to these lands," i. e. given back from air to earth. He was restored to these regions, only so far as they were the first part of earth to which he was finally given back after his long wanderings in the air; he was not restored to them as to his starting-place, which had been the island of Crete. He visited many places in his flight, but here his flight itself ceased.—Tibi, Phate, so cravit, &c. Dzdalus consecrated his wings to Apollo, just as a manual preserved from the dangers of ocean, makes an offering to some god in fulfilment of a vow. 19. Remigium alarum. Compare note on Es. i. 301.—Posuitque immania templa. Tradition ascribed to Dzdalas the crection of the temple of Apollo, on the heights of Cuma.

20-22. In foribus, letum Androgeo. "On the gates (was scultured) the death of Androgeos." The poet now proceeds to describe the carved or sculptured work on the temple gates, where was deline ated the whole story of Minos, his son Androgeos, the Minotaur, and Dædalus. In like manner, the folding-doors of the temple of Apullo, built by Augustus on the Palatine hill, were sculptured in relief. See Propert. El. ii. 29. Consult, in relation to all these, the Index of Proper Names.—Androgeo. The Attic genitive of Androgeor, i.e. Proper Names.—Androgeo. The Attic genitive of Androgeor, i.e. Ανδρόγεω, genitive of `Ανδρόγεως. The common text has Androon. but Androgeo is approved of by the old grammarians, Carisius, Probus, Servius, and Priscian .- Tum pendere panas, &c. " Next in order (were seen) the Athenians, ordered (wretched lot!) to pay every year, as an atonement, the bodies of their offspring by sevens." As an atone ment for the death of Androgeos, his father Minos compelled the Athenians to send seven of their young men and as many maidens, every year, to be devoured by the Minotaur. 21. Cecropida. A name given to the Athenians, from Cecrops, the carliest king of Attica after Ogges-Septena. Observe the force of the distributive: not "seven," but "by sevens," that is, the youths by sevens, and the made by sevens, or fourteen in all every year. 22. Stat ductis sortibus uros. "There stands the urn, the lots having been (just) drawn from it." The scene is still at Athens. The names of the fourteen victims west drawn by lot from an urn.

23-26. Contra, elata mari, &c. "On the opposite side, raised above the sea, the Gnosian land faces the view." By the "Gnosian land" is meant the island of Crete. Consult note on £n. iii. 115. The sind of Crete was represented on the sculpture as facing the land of Attic. with the sea flowing between. 24. Hie crudelis amor tauri. "Herea (is represented) the cruel passion for the bull," i. e, a cruel inflice-

haë, mixtumque genus, prolesque biformis
taurus inest, Veneris monumenta nefandæ:
abor ille domus, et inextricabilis error.
um reginæ sed enim miseratus amorem
dus, ipse dolos tecti ambagesque resolvit,
regens filo vestigia. Tu quoque magnam
m opere in tanto, sineret dolor, Icare, haberes.
onatus erat casus effingere in auro:
atriæ cecidere manus. Quin protenus omnia
gerent oculis: ni jam præmissus Achates
et, atque una Phœbi Triviæque sacerdos,
tobe Glauci; fatur quæ talia regi:
noc ista sibi tempus spectacula poscit.

part of Venus. Consult Index of Proper Names, s. v. Pasiphae ene of that part of the sculpture now referred to is laid in Crete hic means, in fact, "here in the island of Crete."—Suppostaque By the contrivance of Dædalus a deception was practised on mal. 26. Monumenta. Observe the force of the plural. Equito triste monumentum.

1. Hic labor ille domus, &c. "Here, (too, is seen) that laboconstructed abode, and inextricable maze," i. e. of the Labyn which the Minotaur was enclosed. Consult Index of Proper
s. v. Labyrinthus. 28. Magnum regime sed enim, &c. "But
not to remain for ever inextricable), for Dædalus," &c. Obgain, the elliptical force of sed enim, as equivalent to the Greek
γάρ.—Reginæ. Ariadne. The term regina is sometimes, as
pplied by the Latin poets to the daughter of a monarch. Condex of Proper Names, s. v. Ariadne and Theseus,—Amorem.
we of Ariadne for Theseus.—Ipse. He himself had constructed
syrinth, and knew, therefore, the secret of its windings. Others
ancient poets make Ariadne to have aided Theseus, without the
ation of Dædalus. 30. Cæca vestigia. "The uncertain footoff Theseus)."—Magnam partem haberes. "Wouldst have oca prominent part." Equivalent, in fact, to magna pars esses.
r translation of the Latin will show a resemblance between this
olloquial English idiom: "Thou wouldst have a large share, &c.
pief permit." Dolor is the grief of Dædalus for the loss of his
rus. Consult Index of Proper Names, s. v. Icarus.
Quin protenus, &c. "They would have gone on, indeed,

9. Quin protenus, &c. "They would have gone on, indeed, mined all things in unbroken succession." More literally, "they ndeed have examined all things uninterruptedly." Quin is equinered to vero or sanc. Compare the Greek kai µŋ̄ν kai.—Om- be pronounced, in scanning, as of two syllables, omn-ya. 34. Tent. Imperfect for pluperfect. 36. Deïphobe. The name of mann sibyl. Virgil gives her the character of a priestess of and Hecate. (Compare ver. 118. 564.) She was the daughter was, a sea-deity, who also possessed prophetic powers.—Olssus, Mia.—Regi. Æness 37. Ista spectacula. "Such sights as

Nunc grege de intacto septem mactare juveneos Præstiterit, totidem lectas de more bidentes.

Talibus affata Ænean (nec sacra morantur Jussa viri) Teucros vocat alta in templa sacerdos. Excisum Euboïcæ latus ingens rupis in antrum: Quo lati ducunt aditus centum, ostia centum; • Unde ruunt totidem voces, responsa Sibvllæ. Ventum erat ad limen, quum virgo, Poscere fata Tempus, ait: Deus, ecce! Deus. Cui, talia fanti Ante fores, subito non vultus, non color unus, Non comtæ mansere comæ; sed pectus anhelum, Et rabie fera corda tument; majorque videri, Nec mortale sonans; afflata est numine quando Jam propiore dei. Cessas in vota precesque, Tros, ait, Ænea? cessas? neque enim ante dehiscent Attonitæ magna ora domus. Et. talia fata. Conticuit. Gelidus Teucris per dura cucurrit Ossa tremor, funditque preces rex pectore ab imo:

these on which thou art now gazing." Observe the force of ists, as referring to the person addressed. 38. Intacto. "As yet untouched (12) the yoke)." See Georg. iv. 551.

40-43. Affata sacerdos. The sibyl is still meant. 41. Alta in seppla. "Into a spacious fane." The temple and cave of the sibyl see
here meant, not the temple of Apollo already mentioned. The temple
was, in fact, the same with the cave, as appears very plainly from the
sontext. 42. Euboica rupis. A poetical allusion to the settlement
of Cuma by a Eubocan colony.—Excisum. "Had been helicust
out." Supply est. 43. Ostia. Of these apertures into the sibyl
cave, Eneas enters by the one nearest to Cuma, and then issues and

the Lake Avernus.

Supply presibus.—Poscere. A. Grecism, for poscered. 46. Desisce Poscere. A. Grecism, for poscered. 48. Desiste the influence of Apollo coming over her. 47. Fores. The gates of the temple-cave; not of the temple of Apollo mentioned in ver. 20.—Satistic non vultus, &c. That is, her look became changed, her color went and came, her hair streamed forth in wild disorder. 48. Satistics anhelum. Supply est. 50. Affata est. Felt the divine affatistics was breathed upon by the god. 51. Jam propiors. Observe the first of the comparative, as denoting constant and gradual approach. If Cessas in vota precesque? "Dost thou delay with thy vows are expression would be cessas ad vota facienda, &c. 52. Negres and the dekiscent, &c. "(Delay no longer), for not before," &c. 1: onto until thy vows and prayers are heard. 53. Attonitie. Attribution this inanimate object the sensation of those who hear its sound. Magnes or a domas. The Trojans would appear to be still before.

Phæbe, graves Trojæ semper miserate labores, Dardana qui Paridis direxti tela manusque Corpus in Æacidæ; magnas obeuntia terras Tot maria intravi, duce te, penitusque repôstas Massylûm gentes, prætentaque Syrtibus arva; 60 Jam tandem Italiæ fugientis prendimus oras. Hac Trojana tenus fuerit Fortuna secuta. Vos quoque Pergameæ jam fas est parcere genti, Dique deseque omnes, quibus obstitit Ilium, et ingens Gloria Dardaniæ. Tuque, O sanctissima vates ! 65 Præscia venturi, da (non indebita posco Regna meis fatis), Latio considere Teucros, Errantesque deos, agitataque numina Trojæ. Tum Phœbo et Triviæ solido de marmore templum 70 Instituam, festosque dies de nomine Phœbi.

entrance to the cave, unless we suppose domus to denote the inmost shrine.

56-61. Phabe graves Trojæ, &c. Homer represents Apollo as constantly adhering to the side of the Trojans. 57. Directi. By syncope, for directisti. 58. Eacidæ. Achilles, whom Paris wounded in the heel, the only vulnerable part of that hero. See Hom. Il. x. 359. 59. Duce te. Referring to oracles received at different times from the god. See Æn. iii. 90.—Intravi. Observe the seugma in this verb. 60. Massylúm gentes. Poetic exaggeration. The Massylians take the place of the Carthaginians, the latter alone having in reality been reached, the former lying farther to the west. So, again, the Syrtes are mentioned in place of the immediate coast of Carthage, although the former had been unvisited, and lay far to the south-east.—Pratenta Syrtibus arva. "The fields stretched in front by the Syrtes," i. c. before which the Syrtes lie spread." Compare Æn. iii, 629. Sicanio preclenia sinu insula. Consult Index of Proper Names, s. v. Syrtis. 61. Fugientis. Compare Æn. v. 629.

62-70. Hav Trojana tenus, &c. "Thus far the (adverse) fortunes of Troy have followed us." By tmesis, for hartenus. 63. Jam fus est, &c. Because they have now attained the object of their hostility by the downfall of Troy. 64. Obstitit. "Inat is, invisa fuit. 65. U sanctissima vales. Addressing the sibyt. 66. Da (non) indebita, &c. The prayer to become acquainted with the secrets of the future here changes into a petition for a certain event to be accomplished. The notions of foretelling an event, observes Valpy, and of granting it, by the divinity addressed, seem not to have been accurately distinguished; the address of the person consulting was often in the nature of a petition. 69. Tum Phasbo et Trivia, &c. An allusion, according to Servius, to the temple of Apollo crected by Augustus on the Palatine Hill; on that Æneas falfils this part of the vow through the agency of his illustrious descendant. 70. Festosque dies, &c. Supply instituam from the previous clause, and observe the zeugma that takes place in this

Te quoque magna manent regnis penetralia nostris:
Hic ego namque tuas sortes, arcanaque fata
Dicta meæ genti, ponam, lectosque sacrabo,
Alma, viros. Foliis tantum ne carmina manda,
Ne turbata volent rapidis ludibria ventis:
Ipsa canas oro. Finem dedit ore loquendi.

At, Phœbi nondum patiens, immanis in antro Bacchatur vates, magnum si pectore possit Excussisse deum: tanto magis ille fatigat Os rabidum, fera corda domans, fingitque premendo.

verb, the idea of building a temple being connected with that of subblishing festal days.—De nomine Phæbi. The allusion is to the Lui Apollinares, or games in honour of Apollo, instituted at Rome during the second Punic war, after the battle of Canne. For this festival, Hornce wrote the Carmen Sæculare.

71-76. Te manent: "Await you," i. c. shall be erected for you.

Magna penetralia. The Sibylline books were first kept in a store chest under ground, in the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. When the temple was burned B.C. 82, these books perished in the fire. A new collection was then made, and on the rebuilding of the temple, were deposited in the same place that the former had occupied. In the reign of Augustus, however, they were placed in two gilt cases at the base of Apollo's statue, in the temple of that god on the Palatine Hill. It's to this latter temple that Virgil here properly alludes. 72. Sortes. It is thought, from a remark of Servius (ad En. iii. 444.) that the Sibylline predictions possessed by the Romans were written on palm leaves. Their nature being such, Niebuhr supposes that they were referred to in the same way as eastern nations refer to the Koran and to Hafiz; they did not search for a passage and apply it, but probably only shuffled the palm leaves, and then drew one. This will serve to explain the use of sortes by the poet, in the sense of "predictions." 73. Lectos viros. Originally but two persons were entrusted with the charge of the Sibylline books; then ten; and at last fificen. The individuals are the lecti viri of the text. 74. Foliis tantum, &c. It has been supposed that the leaves of the Cumean sibyl, described by Virgil, were designed as an allusion to the form of the Sibylline books mentioned in the note on ver. 72. 76. Ipsa canas oro. With this : quest made in accordance with the suggestion of Helenus (Æn. iii. 443) the sibvl complies, ver. 83.

77-30. Phabi nondum patiens. "Not yet enduring Apollo," i.e. not yet mastered or subdued by the god; still struggling against the power that was coming over her. This power was the divine affistes, a spirit of prophecy.—Immanis in antro bacchatur. "Raves in wild excitement in her cave," immanis being equivalent here, in fact, to fera or furens. 79. Excussisse. Used as an acrist, in imitation of the Greek idiom, the attention being confined to the simple act itself, without any reference to a particular time.—Tanto magis ille fatigat. The god, subduing the prophetess to his will, is compared to a ride.

jamque domus patuere ingentia centum te suá, vatisque ferunt responsa per auras: idem magnis pelagi defuncte periclis! errâ graviora manent. In regna Lavinî anidæ venient; mitte hanc de pectore curam; ion et venisse volent. Bella, horrida bella, lybrim multo spumantem sanguine cerno. Simois tibi, nec Xanthus, nec Dorica castra erint. Alius Latio jam partus Achilles, s et ipse dea. Nec, Teucris addita, Juno 20 am aberit. Quum tu supplex, in rebus egenis, gentes Italûm, aut quas non oraveris urbes! mali tanti conjux iterum hospita Teucris, nique iterum thalami. : cede malis; sed contra audentior ito, 95

ing a spirited steed. As the horseman distresses and wearies with , so Apollo "fatigat os rabidum." The same metaphor is led in the words fingitque premendo, "moulds to his will by

0. Domus. The temple-cave, or sanctuary of the sibyl. ra, &c. Observe the abrupt but forcible change of construction. response, observes Valpy, contirming the prediction of Helenus, . 459. the oracular tone, and, in particular, the solemnity of the are most poetically combined. 85. Hanc curam. of care," i. e. the fear lest they may never reach the Lavinian n realms. Compare ver. 67. 86. Sed non et venisse volent. ler is, sed et non venisse volent. 88. Non Simois tibi, &c. That shalt find in Latium a renewal of all the toil and carrage of jan war. The Simois and Xanthus are the rivers Numicus and furnus is Achilles; and Lavinia, like Helen, kindles up the war. us Achilles. Turnus, like Achilles, had a goddess-mother, the Venilia. 90. Nec Teucris addita Juno, &c. " Nor shall Juno, the Trojans (as their constant scourge), be anywhere absent hem)." According to Macrobius, (Sat. 64.) the term addita, nassage, is equivalent to "affixa, et, per hoc, infesta." We have d, however, giving the word in question its natural meaning, h pretty much the same idea is involved. Wagner makes ita aberit the same as "non desinet addita esse," and Lobeck s the phrase with the ξύνεστιν έφεδρος of Sophocles (Ajax,

'. Quum tu supplex, &c. "What nations of the Italians, or ies shalt thou not then, a suppliant, entreat (for aid), in the 'thy distress!" Quum, standing, as it does, at the commence-the sentence, is elegantly employed for tum. 93. Causa mali z. In the one instance, Helen, who hospitably received Paris on al at Sparts, was the cause of the Trojan war; in the other, whose father, King Latinus, will give a friendly reception to

Qua tua te Fortuna sinet. Via prima salutis, Quod minime reris, Graia pandetur ab urbe. Talibus ex adyto dictis Cumæa Sibylla Horrendas canit ambages, antroque remugit, Obscuris vera involvens: ea frena furenti Concutit, et stimulos sub pectore vertit Apollo. Ut primum cessit furor, et rabida ora quierunt, Incipit Æneas heros : Non ulla laborum, O virgo, nova mi facies inopinave surgit. Omnia præcepi, atque animo mecum ante peregi Unum oro : quando hic inferni janua regis Dicitur, et tenebrosa palus Acheronte refi;so; Ire ad conspectum cari genitoris, et ora, Contingat: deceas iter, et sacra ostia pandas. Illum ego, per flammas, et mille sequentia tela, Eripui his humeris, medioque ex hoste recepi : Ille, meum comitatus iter, maria omnia mecum. Atque omnes pelagique minas cœlique ferebat, Invalidus, vires ultra sortemque senectæ. Quin, ut te supplex peterem, et tua limina adirem,

Eneas and his followers, is to be the cause of war in Latium. 96. Qua. "In whatever way." Supply viā or ratione. Heyne, on the authority of the first Aldine edition, gives qua in place of the common quam. Wagner prefers quam, "than thy fortune will permit thee," and explains it as follows: Quo magis reluctabitur tibi Fortuna, wandentior ei obsiste." This, however, seems harsh. 97. Graid pandetur ab urbe. The city of Euander, who was of Arcadian origin. Compare £n. viii. 51.

110

99-101. Horrendas ambages. "Her fearful mysteries," i.e. her fearful and mysterious predictions. 100. Ea frena furenti, &c. Heyne maks ea here the same as lam valida. This, however, is opposed by Wagner, who refers ea to obscuris vera involvens, and takes ea frena to mean that Apollo so controls the sibyl's breast as not to allow her to disclose the plain truth at once, but to envelop it in more or less obscurity. Compare Lucan. Phars. v. 176. 105. Pracepi, I have formed unto myself beforehand an idea of these things, from what Helemus (Eniii, 441.) and my father Anchises (Æn. v. 730.) revealed to me—Praegi, &c. I have already performed them in thought.

106-118. Quando. "Since." 107. Dicitur. Supply exec.—Li tenebrosa palus, &c. "And the gloomy lake (formed) from the overflowing Acheron." This lake, between Cuma and Misenum, must be distinguished from the Avernian lake. Real and fabulous geography are here intermingled. The lake in question was believed to be own of the avenues of approach to the lower world. 109. Contingui. "May it fall to my lot." Contingit generally implies good fortune, in the present instance. 115. Quin. "Moreover." Equivalent to

em orans mandata dabat. Gnatique patrisque,
ma. precor, miserere: potes namque omnia; nec te
equidquam lucis Hecate præfecit Avernis.
potuit Manes arcessere conjugis Orpneus,
preïciâ fretus citharâ, fidibusque canoris;
fratrem Pollux alternâ morte redemit,
que reditque viam toties (Quid Thesea magnum,
aid memorem Alciden?) et mî genus ab Jove summo.
Talibus orabat dictis, arasque tenebat;
num sic orsa loqui vates: Sate sanguine divûm,
os Anchisiada, facilis descensus Averno est;
extes atque dies patet atri janua Ditis:

netiam. 116. Mandata dabat. See Æn. ii. 731. — Gnatique risque. Æneas and Anchises. 117. Nec te nequidquam, &c. for has Hecate set thee over the Avernian groves in vain," i. e. thou st easily accomplish this for me, as priestess of this hallowed spot. 19-123. Si potuit manes, &c. "If Orpheus was able to summon o him the manes of his spouse," &c. i. e. to evoke or lead her h. There is a considerable doubt about the connexion of this whole tence with what precedes. Heyne suggests two solutions of the iculty: first, by supposing that some such clause as this precedes, uidni et mihi adire inferos liceat?" or, secondly, by connecting si ui, &c. with miserere that precedes. We would adopt, however, a ch more natural order. It is this: to understand nothing before si wit, &c. but to make the whole sentence turn on the words et mi us ab Jove summo. 121. Si fratrem Pollux, &c. Castor and lux had the same mother, Leda; but Jupiter being the father of lux, he was immortal; whereas Castor, being the son of Tyndareus, subject to mortality. Upon the death of Castor, Pollux, from his a affection for him, shared with him his immortality, so that they d by turns, one day in the world above, another in the world below. . Viam. "The way to the lower world." An accusative follows neuter verbs itque reditque, by a common Græcism. See Matt. Gr. (418. 3. b.—Quid Thesea, &c. We have employed a parenso as not to break the continuity of the sentence.-Magnum. s epithet suits better with Theseu than with Alciden, as is shown by gner.—As regards the descent of Theseus and Hercules to the er world, consult Index of Proper Names. 123, Et mi genus, &c. [v origin is also from Jove supreme, (and why may I not, therefore, the same)?" i. e. why may I not, as they did, visit the regions 24-132. Arasque tenebat. "And kept clinging to the horns of the

21-132. Arasque tenebat. "And kept clinging to the norms of the a." Observe the force of the plural, and consult note on Æa. iv. 219. The altar referred to must be supposed to have stood in the ibule or entrance of the sanctuary, corresponding to that usually sed in the promass of a temple. 126. Averno. Poetic idiom for Avernum. Compare Senec. Apoll. Claud. Omnia proclivia sunt ile descenditur; itaque quamvis podagricus esset, momento temporia

Sed revocare gradum, superasque evadere ad suras, Hoc opus, hic labor est. Pauci, quos sequus amavit Jupiter, aut ardens evexit ad sethera virtus, Dîs geniti, potuere. Tenent media omnia silvæ, Cocytusque sinu labens circumvenit atro. Quod si tantus amor menti, si tanta cupido, Bis Stygios innare lacus, bis nigra videre Tartara, et insano juvat indulgere labori; Accipe, quæ peragenda prius. Latet arbore opacâ Aureus et foliis et lento vimine ramus, Junoni infernæ dictus sacer: hunc tegit omnis Lucus, et obscuris claudunt convallibus umbræ. Sed non ante datur telluris operta subire, Auricomos quam quis decerpserit arbore foetus. Hoc sibi pulchra suum ferri Proserpina munus

pervenit ad januam Ditis. 128. Sed revocare gradum, &c.

can descend at pleasure to the regions below, for the portals of gio Pluto lie constantly open to receive all of mortal birth; the real diculty consists in returning to the light of day. 129. Equis. "Pipitious." 131. Potuere. "Have been able to effect it."—Tens media omnia silvæ. One of the causes of difficulty in returning a from the thick woods surrounding at one time the Lake Avernus. 13 Cocytusque sinu labens, &c. Cocytus was one of the fabled rivers the lower world. This opposes another barrier to egress from realms of Pluto. It is rather singular that the poet, when mentis This opposes another barrier to egress from these obstacles, did not reflect that they formed as serious an imp ment to one entering as to one endeavouring to depart from the of the dead. And, again, if one could make his way through th entering, what was there to prevent his returning by the same route? 134-142. Bis Stygios innare locus. "Of twice floating upon t Stygian lake," i. e. now, as well as after death. Innare, by a Grac for innandi. So videre, in the next clause, for videndi. 135. In labori. "In so wild an undertaking." Heyne makes insense in the labori. equivalent here merely to magnum ausum, or ardua res. This, ever, wants strength. 136. Accipe qua peragenda price. S sint. 138. Junoni inferna. "To the Juno of the lower was Proserpina. So Pluto is called the Stygian Jove, &c. - Dictus "Consecrated." Literally, "called sacred," i. e. regarded as an Omnis lucus. Referring to the forest around the Avernian lake. Et obscuris claudunt, &c. " And thick shades shut in smid si valleys," i. e. thick shades enclose, &c. 140. Operts. "The recesses." Supply loca. 141. Auricomos fatus. "The shoet," "branch with its golden foliage." The term come (occurring) auricomos) is often applied poetically to the foliage of trees. For aliquis. But as out (for alicui) is to be supplied with dest pronoun quis here obtains the force of ille. Wagner react qui, sense: "Non datur, nici ei, qui ante decerprerit." 142. Heo sidig

uit. Primo avulso, non deficit alter as: et simili frondescit virga metallo. alte vestiga oculis, et rite repertum 145 manu. Namque ipse volens facilisque sequetur. fata vocant: aliter, non viribus ullis ere, nec duro poteris convellere ferro. erea, jacet exanimum tibi corpus amici ! nescis), totamque incestat funere classem 156 consulta petis, nostroque in limine pendes. us hunc refer ante suis, et conde sepulcro. nigras pecudes: ea prima piacula sunto. emum lucos Stygios, regna invia vivis, Dixit; pressoque obmutuit ore. 155 neas mœsto defixus lumina vultu ditur, linquens antrum; cæcosque volutat tus animo secum. Cui fidus Achates nes, et paribus curis vestigia figit. a inter sese vario sermone serebant: 160 1 socium exanimem vates, quod corpus humandum Atque illi Misenum in litore sicco. mere, vident indigna morte peremtum;

&c. "The fair Proserpina hath ordained that this gift be brought er as one peculiarly dear." More literally, "as one peculiarly -155. Primo avulso. Supply ramo.—Non deficit alter aureus. her golden one fails not," i. c. immediately occupies the place former. 145. Alle. High up in the tree, buried amid the oliage.—Rile. To be joined, in construction, with carpe. 147. ant. "Call thee to this enterprise," i. e. if it is fated for thee to he lower world. Supply ad inferos. 149. Jacet exanimum, Alluding to the death of Misenus, mentioned at ver. 162. seqq. 'ncestat. The presence of a corpse was always thought to have a ng effect. 151. Pendes. "You listen anxiously." Pendere, ing to Servius, is, properly, "desiderare aliquid audire." ComBa. iv. 79. "Pendetque iterum narrantis ab ore." 152.

s hune, &c. "Restore him first to his proper abode," i. e. to rth, which is the proper habitation of the dead, and to which we d to be restored in death, since from it the human race first came fe. Observe the force of the plural in sedibus. 153. Nigras. se intended for the deities of the world of darkness.—Ea prima sunto. "Let these expiatory offerings be first in order, first that shall be made by thee. 155. Presso. For compresso. -165. Ingreditur. "Enters (on his way)," i. e. begins to pursue ate to his fleet .- Cacos eventus. " Events (thus) darkly un-160. Serebant. "They discussed." For disserebant. So Misenum Æoliden: quo non præstantior alter Ære ciere viros, Martemque accendere cantu. Hectoris hic magni fuerat comes; Hectora circum Et lituo pugnas insignis obibat et hastå: Postquam illum vitä victor spoliavit Achilles, Dardanio Ænese scse fortissimus heros Addiderat socium, non inferiora secutus. Sed tum, forte cavå dum personat æquora conchâ, Demens, et cantu vocat in certamina divos, Æmulus exceptum Triton (si credere dignum est)

Liv. xxiv. 31. Colloquia serere cum hoste. 164. Edition. In Edition. Many commentators suppose that as Misseaus plant upon a wind instrument, the poet, by a figurative genealogy making the son of the wind-god. Not so, however. Virgil calls the Eolides, as indicating merely his descent from a mortal father, with Eolus, probably the same with the one who is said to have falls buttle with the Latins. (En. xii. 542. seqq. See Heyne, Excurs the brazen trumpet, and kindling up the battle with its blast, i. a giving the signal to engage. Ciere and accenders, by a Gracium, in ciendo, in accendendo. According to Servius, when Virgil redit this passage to Augustus, the verse was imperfect, consisting only of the mistich, are ciere viros. In the presence of Augustus, however, at the instant, the poet added, Martemque accendere cantus. The appears to have been no essential difference in form between Grack at Roman or Tyrrhenian trumpets. Both were long, straight, but tubes, gradually increasing in diameter, and terminating in a bahaped aperture. They present precisely the same appearance amonuments of very different dates.

166-174. Hectora circum, &c. "Around, i. e. in attendance with imperfect (obibat), to denote continued action, between fluwers addiderat, where the mere fact of an action's having taken place is plied. 167. Lituo. This instrument was long, and curved at the imperfect (obibat), to denote continued action, between fluwers addiderat, where the mere fact of an action's having taken place is plied. 167. Lituo. This instrument was long, and curved at the imperior that in the similarity of form, the original staff received the same and lation. Virgil indulges in an anachronism here, in making Missacquainted with the lituus, since both the lituus and tubs were unknown in Homeric times. He has merely, however, followed in this the tom of the tragic writers. 170. Non inferiora. "No inferior this i. e. a leader not inferior to Hector himself. An imitation of Greek idiom, by which the thing is put for the person; an for comparation of the flow of composition, the word had escaped unwillingly frum poet, who was thinking at the time of Triton, and the shell on which is always represented blowing. 173. Asmulus exception Triton, jealous of his skill, had plunged, amid a foaming warm, hero taken with surprise," &c.—Triton, a sea-deity, the year of Metalland and the shell on the lation of the purpose.

301 ENEIDOS LIB. VI. saxa virum spumosâ immerserat undâ. omnes magno circum clamore fremebant; 175 pue pius Æneas. Tum jussa Sibyllæ, mora, festinant fluentes, aramque sepulcri rere arboribus, cœloque educere certant. n antiquam silvam, stabula alta ferarum: mbunt picere: sonat icta securibus ilex; 180 neæque trabes, cuneis et fissile robur itur; advolvunt ingentes montibus ornos. on Æneas opera inter talia primus tur socios, paribusque accingitur armis; 185 : hæc ipse suo tristi cum corde volutat, tans silvam immensam, et sic voce precatur; ac se nobis ille aureus arbore ramus dat nemore in tanto! quando omnia vere nimium de te vates, Misene, locuta est. 190 a fatus erat, geminæ quum forte columbæ

nphitrite, is made by the poets his father's trumpeter. He was nted blowing on a shell.

184. Circum. Supply corpus Miseni. 177. Aram sepulchri. Itar-shaped funeral pile." This means nothing more, in fact, n ordinary funeral pile. The pile was built in the form of an ith four equal sides, whence the language of the text. Ovid, in anner, calls it funeris ara. (Trist. iii. 13. 21.) 179. Itur. go," i. e. itur ab illis. 180. Piceæ. These, on account of sinous nature, would be especially needed for the funeral pile. cinditur. Observe the singular number, and the verb agreeing e nearer and more important noun; the robur being employed in abundance than the frazineæ trabes.—Monitious. "From the ins." Equivalent to de montibus. 183. Primus. "Foremost." the lead. 184. Paribusque accingitur armis. "And is id with like implements," i. e. with tools like those wielded by. This piety towards the dead well becomes the character of and the noet dexterously avails himself of it to pave the way discovery of the tree containing, amid its foliage, the twig of

195. Ipse. The pronoun has here the force of solus.—Tristi, ng to his eadness for the loss of Misenus. 186. Aspectans. g wishfully at." Observe the force of the frequentative.—Et. at length." His silent musings are at length succeeded by prayer. 187. Si nunc se nobis, &c. Observe the use of the subjunctive with si, implying that the branch may or may not displaying itself to the view; in other words, not excluding the ity of such a thing's taking place; on the other hand, si osten-rould exclude the probability of its now happening. Compare a use of si in this passage, as indicating a wish, the Greek idion:

1

Ipsa sub ora viri cœlo venere volantes, Et viridi sedere solo. Tum maximus heros Maternas agnoscit aves, lætusque precatur: Este duces, O! si qua via est, cursumque per auras 196 Dirigite in lucos, ubi pinguem dives opacat Ramus humum: tuque O! dubiis ne defice rebus, Diva parens. Sic effatus, vestigia pressit, Observans quæ signa ferant, quo tendere pergant. Pascentes illæ tantum prodire volando, Quantum acie possent oculi servare sequentum. Inde, ubi venere ad fauces graveolentis Averni, Tollunt se celeres; liquidumque per aëra lapsæ, Sedibus optatis geminæ super arbore sidunt, Discolor unde auri per ramos aura refulsit. Quale solet silvis brumali frigore viscum Fronde virere novâ, quod non sua seminat arbos,

quandoquidem. Compare Æn. iv. 315. 191. Cælo. Equivalent here to de cælo. 193. Maternas aves. The dove was sacred to Venus. Sa, also, the eagle was sacred to Jupiter; the peacock to Juno; the owl to Minerva; the cock to Mars, &c. 194. O, si qua via est. "If say way before be." Mark the use of the indicative with si, as indicating his secret belief that there really was some path, that was now to be pointed out to him. 195. Opacat humum. This expression is a mere poetic phrasa, and its meaning must not be pressed too closely. The idea to be con-

veyed is simply this: " where the golden bough is."

197-204. Vestigia pressit. "He checked his footsteps," i.e. stool still. In taking auguries, after the prayer, the observer, says Serviss, quoted by Valpy, either stood or sat down. 199. Pascentes illustantem. They kept taking short flights, and lighting, at intervals, to feed.—Prodire. Historical infinitive, for prodibant. 201. Graveolentis. "Noisone." To be pronounced, in scanning, grav'olentis, the final vowel of grave being dropped. 203. Sedibus optatis. "In the wished-for seats," i.e. the place which they had long desired to reach. Wagner thinks that optatis refers rather to the circumstance of this being the spot where the desired branch was to be found by Eneas. 204. Discolor. Differing in hue from that of the tree itself. The branch was golden, and computently, yellow of hue: the tree itself was green. Hence the force of discolor.—Aura. Equivalent here to fulgor, "brightness." Compute Georg. ii. 47. Hor. Carm. ii. 8. 24.

205-212. Viscum. The mistletce. A parasitical plant, twining itself around various trees, and growing at their expense; for the roots is sinuate their fibres into the woody substance of these trees, and the plant lives entirely on their sap, since its own stem and leaves are incapable of absorbing moisture. It blooms in the winter season. 266. Quod non sua seminat arbos. The seeds from which the mistletch springs are deposited on trees by birds, especially by the large of triangle thrush, with whom its berries are a favourite food.—Sus sets.

Et croceo fœtu teretes circumdare truncos:
Talis erat species auri frondentis opacâ
Lice; sic ieni crepitabat bractea vento.
Corripit Æneas extemplo, avidusque refringit
Cunctantem, et vatis portat sub tecta Sibyllæ.
Nec minus interea Misenum in litore Teucri
Flebant, et cineri ingrato suprema ferebant.
Principio pinguem tædis et robore secto
Ingentem struxere pyram: cui frondibus atris
Intexunt latera, et ferales ante cupressos
Constituunt, decorantque super fulgentibus armis.
Pars calidos latices, et aëna undantia flammis
Expediunt, corpusque lavant frigentis, et unguunt.

The tree around which it twines. 207. Et crocco fastu, &c. The laves of the mistletoe are green in winter, but its stalk and shoots are of a yellow or soffron hue. Hence the golden twig amid the green leaves of the tree is compared to the winter garb assumed by the mistletoe. 203. Bractea. Properly any thin leaf or plate of metal; here, however, of gold. 211. Cunctantem. "Seeming (to him) to delay." It appeared merely to delay to the impatient and eager Æneas. Any actual delay on the part of the twig would have falsified the words of

the sibyl, at ver, 146.

213-217. Cineri ingrato. "Senseless ashes." Literally, "ungrateful ashes," because not aware of the kind and pious offices that were ren-&cred, and therefore making no return.—Suprema. Supply officia. 214.

Pinguem todis, &c. "Resinous with pines and cleft oak," i. e. of resmous pine and cleft oak. 215. Ingentem pyram. The longer and bigher the funeral pile, the greater the mark of respect to the memory of the deceased. The student will note the description of the funeral soleranities here given, as it forms a summary of the principal rites of the Romans on such occasions. - Frondibus atris. That is, with boughs of yew, pine, and such other trees as are suited, by their sombre foliage, for funeral solemnities. The sides of the funeral pile, among the Romans, were, by a law of the twelve tables, to be left rough and unpelished. They were frequently, however, as in the present instance, covered with dark leaves. 216. Et ferales ante cupressos, &c. Many commentators imagine that trees are here meant, and that they were planted before the pile. It is more probable, however, that, by cupressus in the text, we must understand merely logs of cypress placed on the front part of the pile. These, while burning, would counteract by their odour the unpleasant effluvia from the dead body. The cypress, too, on another account, is a fit tree for funeral solemnities, since, when once cut, it never grows again.

213-224. Undantia. "Bubbling up," i. e. with boiling water. For extrantia. 219. Frigentis. "Of him lying cold in death." The washing of the corpse with warm water, the subsequent anointing of it, the keeping of it eight days in the house before burning, and the bidding are well in a loud tone of oice at the funeral pile, were all, in reality,

Fit gemitus. Tum membra toro deficta reponunt,
Purpureasque super vestes, velamins nota,
Conjiciunt: pars ingenti subiere feretro,
Triste ministerium! et subjectam more parentum
Aversi tenuere facem. Congesta cremantur
Turea dona, dapes, fuso crateres olivo.
Postquam collapsi cineres, et flamma quievit;
Reliquias vino, et bibulam lavere favillam,
Ossaque lecta cado texit Corynœus aëno.

so many precautions, says Pliny, against premature interment, where a party was not actually dead, but only in a state of suspended animatical 221. Purpureasque super, &c. His best attire is now thrown over the deceased. 222. Ingenti subiere feretro. "Went under the happier," i. e. carried the bier to the funeral pile, and placed it theres. 223. Subjectam. "Placed beneath," i. e. applied to the base of the pile. 224. Aversi. This turning away of the face was done "embedding." and the act of firing the pile was performed by the name relation.—Facem. On ancient monuments, the torch appears to be formed of wooden staves or twigs, either bound by a rope drawn relationable. The inside of the torch may be supposed to have been filed with flax, tow, or other vegetuble fibres, the whole being abundants stances.

225-231. Turea dona, &c. These and various other articles. as ornaments, vestments, &c. were accustomed to be thrown into the as the flames began to rise.—Dapes. Some commentators, follow Homer (II. xxiii. 168), make this term signify "the fat of asia Others understand by it "dishes of food." We have preferred, I ever, following the opinion of Heyne, according to whom it pieces of the flesh of different animals (oxen, swine, sheep, &c.) into the flames as portions of so many victims.—Fuse crateres of Bowls of out-poured oil," i. e. out-poured by bowlsful. 227. quias vino, &c. "They soaked the remains and the imbibing with wine." 228. Cado aëno. "In a brazen urn." Bras rather, bronze funeral urns were not so frequently employed as of marble, alabaster, or baked clay. Still, however, they are a times found even in modern times. The funeral urns were most monly square or round. Those preserved at the present day usually an inscription or epitsph upon them, beginning with the let D.M.S. or only D.M. that, Dis Manibus Sacrum, fellowed by name of the deceased, with the length of his life, &c. 229. In circumtulit unda. Put for tulit undam circa socios. Company analagous usage in the case of circumdare, where we can either and example, circumdare oppidum castris, or circumdare castre epsil Coryneus, on this occasion, carries the lustral water round in a and sprinkles the company with it by means of a branch of clive, the reason stated at ver. 150. The domestic clive is meant, as constitutionally and the company of the com to the oleaster or wild olive, which is unproductive, and therefore t

ter socios pura circumtulit unda, ens rore levi, et ramo felicis olivæ, avitque viros, dixitque novissima verba. us Æneas ingenti mole sepulchrum nit, suaque arma viro, remumque, tubamque, e sub aërio: qui nunc Misenus ab illo ır, æternumque tenet per sæcula nomen. ; actis, propere exsequitur præcepta Sibyllæ. nca alta fuit, vastoque immanis hiatu, ea, tuta lacu nigro, nemorumque tenebris:

230

235

. Con: pare Georg. ii. 314. 231. Dixitque novissima verbu. onsisted in pronouncing vale, "farewell," three times. -236. Suaque arma viro, &c. He was both oarsman and trum-

In Homeric times the warriors themselves handled the oar. nplements of a person's calling were in early times placed upon nb, ns in the present case. As, however, they were liable to from exposure, the custom afterward arose of representing them is or marble. 234. Misenus. This is the Misenum promonnow Cape Miseno, still retaining the name of the warrior, supthe origin of that name to be true (which, however, is not the and forming the upper extremity of the Bay of Naples. It may amiss, before leaving this part of the poem, to enumerate briefly ferent steps taken in the interment of the dead, as they are to in the text: 1. The corpse is washed with warm water, and sointed. 2. A dirge is sung. 3. The body is laid upon the bier, most valuable raiment of the deceased is placed upon the

5. The bier is then placed upon the top of the funeral piles funeral pile, sinneral pile, which has meanwhile been erecting, is of an altarand is constructed of resinous woods, oak, cypress logs, &c. pile is set fire to by the nearest relative, whose face is turned at the time. 8. When the flames begin to rise, various perare thrown into the fire, pieces of the flesh of victims, bowls of laments, vestments, and other things supposed to be agreeable to leased. 9. The pile being burned down, the embers are soaked ine, and the bones and ashes of the deceased are gathered by the relatives and placed in an urn. 10. All present are then thrice ed by a priest with lustral water from a branch of olive (for bay was often substituted.) 11. All then bade farewell to the set, by repeating the word vale thrice.

243. Propere exsequitur. He has obtained the golden bough, now prepared to act. 237. Spelunca alta vastogue immanis "And vast (to the view) with its wide-yawning mouth." This iy between the Lake Avernus, on the one side, and a gloomy a the other, and was the opening to the world below. As the is surrounded by hills, it is very probable that there was some re in one of these, which Virgil, guided by popular superstition, view. The adjacent country, indeed, is said to abound in such is. 238. Tuta. "Fenced," i. e. rendered difficult of accress.

Quam super haud ullæ poterant impune volantes Tendere iter pennis; talis sese halitus atris Faucibus effundens supera ad convexa ferebat: Unde locum Graii dixerunt nomine Aornon. Quatuor hic primum nigrantes terga juvencos Constituit, frontique invergit vina sacerdos; Et, summas carpens media inter cornua setas, Ignibus imponit sacris, libamina prima, Voce vocans Hecaten, Coeloque Ereboque potentem. Supponunt alii cultros, tepidumque cruorem Suscipiunt pateris. Ipse atri velleris agnam Æneas matri Eumenidum, magnæque sorori, Ense ferit, sterilemque tibi, Proserpina, vaccam. Tum Stygio regi nocturnas inchoat aras, Et solida imponit taurorum viscera flammis,

The participle of tueor or tuor. 239. Impune. The exhalation \$\\ \blacktriangle \end{array} the cave, and also from the lake, killed them while attempting to over.—Volantes. Equivalent to volucres. 241. Convexa. Com note on En. iv. 451. 242. Unde locum Graii, &c. This limit generally considered spurious. In some manuscripts it does not est at all, while in others it appears written by a more recent hand.

Aornon. From α not, and ὅρνις, "a bird," because no bird con fly over. Hence, according to some, the Latin Avernus. The avation, however, is of no value.

244-254. Invergit. " Pours." Invergo properly means " to be and here describes the bending or inverting of the cup as the com were poured out. This inverting of the cup was customary, account to Servius, in sacrifices to the gods below. 245. Summas setas. were plucked out, or cut off, and thrown into the fire as prime Compare Hom. II. ii. 237. Od. v. 446. and see on Æn. iv. 696. Sealo Ereboque potentem. The same goddess was Luna in the Diana on earth, and Hecate or Proserpina in the world below. Supponunt cultros. "Put knives under," i. c. under the throster the victims. Poetic phraseology for muctant. 249. Pateris. Thet ject was to let none of the sacred blood fall upon the ground. As. gards the form of the patera, consult note on En. i. 723 .- Atri vella Black victims were always selected for the deities below. Company grantes terga juuencos, in ver. 243. 250. Matri Eumenidum. XI who was fabled to have brought forth the Furies unto Acheron as sire.—Magnæque sorori. "And to her mighty sister." Tellus, or goddess of the earth. According to Servius, Night and Earth and daughters of Chaos. 251. Sterilem vaccum. This was the custom offering to Proserpina. Homer calls it βούς στέτρα (Od. xi. 252. Nocturnas inchoat aras. "He crects nocturnal altars," i. crects altars, and offers a sacrifice thereon during the night season. time was purposely selected, inasmuch as the offering was to a god the lower world. Inchoare, according to Servius, is a religious # equivalent to facere, or erigere. 253. Solida viscere. " Entire ie super oleum infundens ardentibus extis. autem, primi sub lumina solis et ortus. edibus mugire solum, et juga cœpta moveri um, visæque canes ululare per umbram, ntante dea. Procul, O! procul este, profani, lamat vates, totoque absistite luco: c invade viam, vaginâque eripe ferrum: 200 : animis opus, Ænea, nunc pectore firmo. ım effata, furens antro se immisit aperto: ucem haud timidis vadentem passibus æquat. , quibus imperium est animarum, Umbræque silentes, haos, et Phlegethon, loca nocte tacentia late, ihi fas audita loqui; sit, numine vestro, ere res alta terra et caligine mersas. ınt obscuri solâ sub nocte per umbram, ie domos Ditis vacuas, et inania regna:

"i. e. holocausts or whole burnt-offerings. Consult, as regards the ir force of viscera here, the note on Æn. i. 211. 254. Ardentibus "Upon the burning victims." Exta is here taken, like viscera for the carcasses of the victims, or, in other words, for the victims ilves.

-263. Def. Hecate, accompanied by her infernal hounds, in on of Diana, accompanied by her pack of the upper world. — l, Ol procul, &c. This was the solemn preamble with which the ition of the sacred mysteries used to be ushered in, the form of sion in Greek being, $l \kappa \dot{\alpha}_{\zeta}$, $l \kappa \dot{\alpha}_{\zeta}$ $l \sigma \dot{\epsilon} \dot{\beta} l \beta \eta \lambda ot$. By profani, on sent occasion, are meant, as Wagner thinks, the Trojans who had panied Æneas thus far. The possession of the golden bough at Æneas himself pure, and fit to enter on his fearful journey. Perrum. Servius says he had consecrated his sword to do serainst the shapes of the lower world, by having struck the vicrith it in the recent sacrifice! 263. Vadentem. "As she along."

-267. Di, quibus imperium, &c. A general invocation unto ds of the lower world. Warburton thought that Virgil, in the tion which he here gives of the lower regions, meant to portray red mysteries of Elcusis, celebrated every fifth year in the city of s, in Attica. He is ably refuted, however, by the historian Gibbon. Et Chaos, et Phlegethon. Consult Index of Proper Names.—tacentia late. "Lying silent far and wide in night," i. e. wrapped at night. 266. Audita. Supply a me.—Numine vestro. "By livine permission."

-272. Ibant obscuri, &c. "They moved along amid the gloom, led in obscurity, under the lonely night," i. c. they moved on amid the gloom of night, shrouded in obscurity. The expression is sold sub nocte is equivalent, in fact, to sub obscurd nocte soli. framia regna. All general privations observes Burke, are great,

Onale per incertam Lunam sub luce maiigna
Est iter in silvis, ubi cœlum condidit umbră
Jupiter, et rebus nox abstulit astra colorem.
Vestibulum ante ipsum, primisque in faucibus Orci,
Luctus et ultrices posuere cubilia Curæ;
Pallentesque habitant Morbi, tristisque Senectus,
Et Metus, et malesuada Fames, ac turpis Egestas;
Terribiles visu formæ; Letumque, Labosque;
Tum consanguineus Leti Sopor; et mala mentis
Gaudia; mortiferumque adverso in limine Bellum,
Ferreique Eumenidum thalami, et Discordia demens,
Vipereum crinem vittis sanexa cruentis.

În medio ramos annosaque brachia pandit Ulmus, opaca, ingens; quam sedem Somnia vulgo

because they are terrible—vacuity, darkness, solitude, and silence. With what fire of imagination has Virgil amassed all these circumstances at the mouth of hell! (Subl. and Beaut. ii. 6.) 270. Increase luness. Clouds floating through the sky, and shrouding at intervals the brightness of the moon.—Maligna. "Glimmering." Heyne:—Lux me-

ligna, parca, infirma, ac tenuis.

273-281. Vestibulum ante ipsum, &c. The vestibulum did not preperly form part of the house, but was a vacant space before the door, forming a court, which was surrounded on three sides by the house, so was open on the fourth to the street. The two sides of the house joined the street, but the middle part of it, where the door was placed, was at some distance from the street. We see from this the general meaning of vestibulum in the present passage, as applied to the open space in front of the entrance to the lower world. 274. Luctus. Before the entrance to Orcus are grouped, according to the poet, all the ills and calamities that infest human life, and make us wish for the grave as a place of final repose.—Ultrices Curas. The stings of conscience. Remorse. 275. Tristingue Senectus. Old age is here described as sorrowing over the recollections of the past, and sighing for days gone by. 276. Metus. "Despondency." The continual apprehension of evil.—Malesnada. "That persuades to crime." 274. xiv. 231: "Υπνος κασίγνητος Θανάτου. Hesiod makes Death and Sleep the sons of Night. (Theog. 756.)—Et mala mentis Gausse." And the sinful joys of the mind," i. e. the criminal lusts of the heat. "And the sinful joys of the mind," i. e. the criminal lusts of the heat. 279. Adverso in limine. "On the very threshold itself, as it confronts the view," i. e. in the very entrance itself. 280. Ferreique Eumenism the land. The Furies guard the entrance, and have there their cells of iron (as rigid and unbending as their own hearts), just as in ancient mansions the gatekeeper or Supospóc (janitor) had his station at the door of the dwelling, and near it his room or cell.

282-294. In medio. Supply vestibulo. 283. Vulgo. Here, as 85 vius well remarks, equivalent to catervatim, and not to be joined to construction with ferunt. The language of the text, it will be observed.

ENEIDOS LIB. VI.

ferunt, foliisque sub omnibus hærent. 85 æterea variarum monstra ferarum, foribus stabulant, Scyllæque biformes, minus Briareus, ac bellua Lernæ stridens, flammisque armata Chimæra. larpyiæque, et forma tricorporis umbræ. subitâ trepidus formidine ferrum 200 tamque aciem venientibus offert; comes tenues sine corpore vitas olitare cavâ sub imagine formæ, istra ferro diverberet umbras. 205 Tartarei quæ fert Acherontis ad undas. : cœno, vastaque voragine, gurges e omnem Cocyto eructat arenam.

o cam or false dreams, such as are sent from the world ireams, on the other hand, says Servius, come down from lana autem ideo, quia ab inferis: nam vera mittunt su-Monstra. Supply in foribus stabulant. The words thus be translated, while those already expressed with Cene dropped in rendering. 286. Stabulant. Equivalent, nt, but having a special reference, in its literal sense, to lied in ferarum and Centauri. 287. Centumgeminus. I-handed." From centum and manus; the syllable ge for euphony. Compare A. x. 566. It is the Homeric (II. i. 402.)—Bellua Lerna. The Hydra, that was les. 289. Forma tricorporis umbræ. "The form of the i. e. the shade of the three-bodied Geryon. See Æn. an account of the different mythological names here the poet, consult Index of Proper Names. 290, Corricompare the remark of Servius, alluded to in the note to . Docta comes. Alluding to the sibyl. 294. Irruat. re translate irrust and diverberet as if they had been uisset and diverberasset. The Latin idiom, however, is ic, and paints the action at once to the eyes. Literally, ompanion do not warn him, &c. he will rush upon them, ." &c.

'inc via. "From this point begins the way," i. e. after stibule and first entrance.—Acherontis ad undas. The river the Acheron; its more usual name in the language as Styx. So, again, it is now a river, and presently it is lake or fen. Compare the remark of Heyne: "Notical historici diligentiam, nomina fluviorum inferorum a exspectare; sed poeta more variatis nominibus, Achert, qui fere Styx esse solet; etiam flumen, mox lacum et 36. Voragine. The explanation given by Forcellini of o, is Locus immensa profunditatis, a vorando, quia in non emergunt, sed absorbentur 297. Cocyto. For in

Portitor has horrendus aquas et flumina servat Terribili squalore Charon: cui plurima mento Canities inculta jacet; stant lumina flamma; Sordidus ex humeris nodo dependet amictus. Ipse ratem conto subigit, velisque ministrat, Et ferrugineâ subvectat corpora cymbâ, Jam senior; sed cruda deo viridisque senectus. Huc omnis turba ad ripas effusa ruebat; Matres, atque viri, defunctaque corpora vitâ Magnanimum heroum; pueri, innuptæque puelke, Impositique rogis juvenes ante ora parentum: Quam multa in silvis autumni frigore primo Lapsa cadunt folia; aut ad terram gurgite ab alto Quam multæ glomerantur aves, ubi frigidus annus Trans pontum fugat, et terris immittit apricis. Stabant orantes primi transmittere cursum, Tendebantque manus ripæ ulterioris amore: Navita sed tristis nunc hos nunc accipit illos: 315 Ast alios longe submotos arcet arenâ.

Æneas, miratus enim, motusque tumultu, Dic, ait, O virgo! quid vult concursus ad amnem? Quidve petunt animæ? vel quo discrimine ripas

Cocytum.—Arenam. Taking the place of cæno, and equivalent to it, is fact. 300. Stant lumina flammá. "His eyes stand glaring (as with) flame." 302. Velisque ministrat. "And tends the sails." This is does by drawing in and letting out the opposite braces. Velis is here the dative, and ministrat is equivalent to ministeria facit. 303. Ferregineâ cymbâ. "In his dusky bark," i. e. his bark resembling the dark hue of iron, which it had contracted from long exposure to the musty atmosphere of the lower world, and the turbid and discolouring water. Compare ver. 410, where the epithet cærulea is applied to Charon's book 304. Cruda senectus. "A fresh and green old age." Compare the expression with the Greek ωμου γῆρας.

305-316. Huc amnis turba, &c. "Hither the whole crowd (of the dead), poured forth in the direction of the banks, kept rushing." Her marks the spot where Charon stood. 306. Matres, atque viri, &c. Three lines are here repeated from Georg. iv. 475. segg. 309. Quam multa in silvis, &c. The full form of expression would be, tam wall, quam multa in silvis, &c. 311. Frigidus annus, "The cold scann of the year." 313. Transmittere cursum. For transirs. 315. Tribis. "Stern," i. e. harsh and unbending in his purpose. 316. As alios longe submotos. These are they whose bodies remained without burial, and who could not cross until they had received the rise of interment, or until they had wandered a hundred years on the banks of the stream.

318-336. Quid vult concursus, &c. " What means this flocking to the

emis vada livida verrunt? RON i est longæva sacerdos: leûm certissima proles, rides, Stygiamque paludem, ent et fallere numen. ernis, inops inhumataque turba est; 325 n; hi, quos vehit unda, sepulti: rendas et rauca fluenta quam sedibus ossa quiêrunt. s, volitantque hæc litora circum: 330 si stagna exoptata revisunt. tus et vestigia pressit; mque animo miseratus iniquam. et mortis honore carentes. æ ductorem classis, Oronten: 335 i ventosa per æquora vectos, involvens navemque virosque. r sese Palinurus agebat: ursu, dum sidera servat, ediis effusus in undis.

ne boat, we must regard remis verrunt as merely a lavigant or transcunt. 321. Longava sacerdos. s of poetry, the Cumean sibyl had already lived cars when Ancas came to Italy. Consult In-323. Cocyti stagna, &c. The Cocytus and the apposition, though in reality different streams. 7. 324. Di cujus jurare, &c. This alludes to us. If a god swore by the Styx, and broke his f nectar and ambrosia, and of all heavenly priyears. Jurare et fallere numen is for jura-5. Inops inhumataque. " Needy and unburied," no were too poor to leave behind them the means have therefore been deprived of the same, as we, from the nature of their death (shipwreck her accident), been without the rites of burial. inal abode," i. e. in a tomb or grave. Observe and see on ver. 152. 334. Leucaspim. One of 'Orontes; probably the pilot. 335. Simul. To is, not with obruit. 336. Aqua involvens, &c. escribed in Æn. i. 113. segq. t. "Was making towards them." Literally, (towards them)." 338. Libyco cursu. "In ge." Literally, "in the Libyan voyage." This in a very general sense, since Palinurus was lost Sicily. 339. Mediis effusus in undis. Wagnare Libycum, cursu effusus. Arusianus, an

th vult. 320. Remis vada livida verrunt. As Cha-

Hunc ubi vix multa mostum cognovit in tunbra, Sic prior alloquitur: Quis te, Palinure, doorum Eripuit nobis, medioque sub æquore mersit ? Dic age: namque mihi, fallax haud ante repertus, Hcc uno responso animum delusit Apollo; Qui fore te ponto incolumem, finesque can bat Venturum Ausonios. En! hæc promissa tides est? Ille autem: Neque te Phœbi cortina fefellit. Dux Anchisiada, nec me deus æquore mersit. Namque gubernaclum, multa vi forte revulsu. Cui datus hærebam custos, cursusque regebam, Præcipitans traxi mecum. Maria aspera juro. Non ullum pro me tantum cepisse timorem. Quam tua ne, spoliata armis, excussa magistro. Deficeret tantis navis surgentibus undis. Tres Notus hibernas immensa per æquora noctes Vexit me violentus aquâ: vix lumine quarto Prospexi Italiam, summâ sublimis ab undâ. Paullatim adnabam terræ: jam tuta tenebam;

Ni gens crudelis madidâ cum veste gravatum,

early grammarian, notices another explanation of this passage: "Differentores quidam Grammatici hoc its dividi volunt: Casa in medic endis esset, puppi effusus exciderat." 345. Canebat. "Prophesed," i. c. declared by his oracles. The allusion appears to be, not to any spicial prediction in the case of Palinurus, as Nöhden supposes, but if the general language of the response given by Apollo in Es. II. 32 seqq.: Eadem tellus (Ausonia) vos ubers lato Accipiet reduces. This declaration of Neptune to Venus in En. v. 814. is far more definite if Unus crit tantum, amissum quem gurgite queret, &c. 347-357. Cortina. "The oracle." Consult note on En. II. 35

347-357. Cortina. "The oracle." Consult note on Æn. ii. 33
348. Nec me deus aquore mersit. "Nor did any god overwhelm me it the sea," i. e. bury me amid the waves. He was hurled into the six is true, by Somnus, but then, as is subsequently stated, he swam the shore, and was there murdered. Observe the employment of more for submersit. 351. Pracipitans. "While in the act of falling." Maria juro. For per maria. A Graccism. 335. Armis. For gate naculo.—Excussa magistro. Equivalent to excusso magistre, or as surge." The helm aided him in floating along. 357. Summa subside ab undd. "Raised high on the top of the surge." An imitation the Homeric μεγάλου ἀπό κύματος άρθείς. Many connect summit undά with prospexi, but this is less graphic, and less in accordance with the rhythm of the line.

a safe (landing) place." 359. Ni. "Had not." We should expect have here cum gens crudelis invaderet, or elso in place of tenesis."

ÆNZIDOS LIB. VI.

santemque uncis manibus capita aspera montis. 360 invasisset, prædamque ignara putåsset. me fluctus habet, versantque in litore venti. l te per cœli jucundum lumen et auras, enitorem oro, per spes surgentis Iuli, me his, invicte, malis: aut tu mihi terram 365 :, namque potes, portusque require Velinos; tu, si qua via est, si quam tibi diva creatrix idit (neque enim, credo, sine numine divûm ina tanta paras Stygiamque innare paludem), extram misero, et tecum me tolle per undas, 370 us ut saltem placidis in morte quiescanı. fatus erat, coepit quum talia vates: have. O Palinura! tibi tam dira curido?

and tenuissem. The change, however, to ni invasisses comes in ore forcibly from its suddenness.—Madidá cum veste yravatum. lened with my wet garments." The proposition cum, according best commentators, is pleonastic here. Wagner compares Soph. : 17. Oì ce στν γήρα βαρεῖς ιερῆς. 360. Capita montis. "The ain promentory." This was that promontory of Lucania which erward called by his name. Compare ver. 381. 261. Prædamnara putasset. "And deemed me, in their ignorance, a (rich)

" Therefore." 371. Quod. "Therefore." Supply ob or propter.—Auras. vital air." 365. Eripe me. "Rescue me." He is referring. ly to his uninterred remains; and it is to this calamity of his rithout the rites of burial that he alludes in the words his malie. un, in mihi.—Terram injice. "Cast earth upon me," i. e. bury 1 ordinary cases, casting three handfuls of earth upon a corpse was ent to the rites of interment, and this pious duty was enjoined very passing traveller who might meet with a dead body lying d. Compare Hor. Carm. i. 28. Here, however, Palinums s more formal and solemn rites. 366. Portusque require Velifand seek (for that purpose) the Velian harbour," i. e. the r of Velia, a city of Lucania near the promontory of Palinurum. is corpse was to be found. Virgil has been charged with an anism in this passage, because the city of Velia was founded at a long subsequent to the Trojan war. See A. Gell. x. 16. But, been remarked by several commentators, the port in all probaexisted before the town was built. 367. Quam. Referring to aderstood.—Diva creatrix. "Thy goddess-mother." Compare ii. 534. 371. Sedibus ut saltem placidis, &c. Servius makes er to his past vocation as a mariner, and the toilsome and roving nnected with it. But Wagner thinks that the shade of Palizegs to be released from the long wanderings on the banks of the o which the unburied were always subjected. This appears to be ferable view.

376. Tam dira cupida. "Co impious a desire" 373. Tu,

Tu Stygias inhumatus aquas, amnemque severum
Eumenidum aspicies, ripamve injussus adibis?
Desine fata deûm flecti sperare precando.
Sed cape dicta memor, duri solatia casus:
Nam tua finitimi, longe lateque per urbes
Prodigiis acti cœlestibus, ossa piabunt,
Et statuent tumulum, et tumulo sollemnia mittent;
Aternumque locus Palinuri nomen habebit.
His dictis curæ emotæ, pulsusque parumper
Corde dolor tristi: gaudet cognomine terrâ.
Ergo iter inceptum peragunt, fluvioque propinquant
Navita quos jam inde ut Stygiâ prospexit ab undâ

Per tacitum nemus ire, pedemque advertere ripes;

The pronoun is emphatic; indicating that the wish of Palinurus, to reverse the decrees of fate in his own particular case, was abourd sad presumptuous.—Amnem Eumenidum. The Furies are here named for the deities of the lower world generally, just as if the poet had called it the river of Proserpina, of Hecate, e.c. Servius is clearly in errer when he explains the words of the text by "circa quem habitant Esmenides," since, according to ver. 280, the Furies have their chambers in the entrance of Hell. 375. Ripam. The shades of the unburied were not allowed to draw near to the bank on their own side of the stream. If they did, Charon drove them back. Compare ver. 316. 377. Cape memor. Equivalent to tene memorid. 378. Finitimi. "The neighbouring people," i. e. the communities dwelling in the vicinity of the spot where Palinurus was murdered. 379. Prediviis colestibus. One of these was a pestilence, and the Lucanians were told by an oracle that, in order to be relieved from it, they trust appearse the manes of Palinurus. A tomb was accordingly weeted to his memory, and the promontory where he swam to show was called, after his name, Promontorium Palinvurum, now Cape di Palinuro.—Tua ossa piuliunt. For mortem tuum ossa sepeliente expiabunt. 330. Sollemnia mittent. Supply sacra, or some equivalent term. The expression mittere sacra is analogous to the Greek xip πειν lepá. 382. Parumper. "For a little while," i. c. soon to return. Compare the explanation of Doederlein, "paulo post redit-rus." (Lat. Synon. vol. i. p. 147.) 383. Gaudet cognomine terri-"He delights in the land named after him," i. e. he rejoices in the dea that a spot is to be called after him. Cognomine is the ablative If the adjective cognominis. Many manuscripts read terras, making ognomine a noun; an easier and more useful form of expression, en that very account less likely to be the true one. Con:pare

Greek mode of speaking: χαίριι ὁμωνύμφ χώρα.

384-391. Ergo iter inceptum peragunt. "Thereupon;" in the sent of deinde, or the Greek etra. The adverb is frequently so used by Cieero in translating. 335. Jam inde. Observe the peculiar force this combination; literally, "already from that quarter," i. e. be be ready espied them from that quarter where they were, when pasts

ior aggreditur dictis, atque increpat ultro:

luis es, armatus qui nostra ad flumina tendis,
age, quid venias; jam istinc et comprime gressum.

arum hic locus est, Somni, Noctisque soporæ:
ora viva nefas Stygiâ vectare carinâ.

ero Alciden me sum lætatus euntem
oisse lacu, nec Thesea Pirithoumque;
uamquam geniti, atque invicti viribus essent.
reum ille manu custodem in vincla petivit,
a solio regis traxitque trementem:
ominam Ditis thalamo deducere adorti.

h the grove in the direction of the bank, and some time beev had reached the bank itself. Compare the remark of La

: "In voce jam inde, id est, a longe, nota Charontis vigilanti-Charon when he espied them, was in the act of crossing the ; hence the expression, Stygia at unda. 387. Ultro. That is, t being addressed. 389. Quid venias. With quid supply prop90. Jam istinc et comprime gressum. "And stay thy step now
hat spot where thou art." Observe the peculiar force of the n iste as appearing in the adverb istine, its derivative. Iste, it remembered, always refers to the person addressed. See on 391. Corpora viva. His boat was only intended for disemspirits. 397. Nec me sum latatus. "I neither, indeed, had cause to " Compare Hom. Il. i. 330. According to Servius, who quotes 1e Pseudo-Orpheus, Charon was alarmed at the appearance of es, and ferried him over without hesitation. He was punished with a year's imprisonment. We may suppose that he also d punishment in the case of *Theseus* and *Pirithoüs*. 394. Dis uam geniti. Hercules was the son of Jove, as also Pirithous : 37). Theseus, according to some, was the son of Neptune . Fab. 37). 395. Ille. Referring to Hercules, the first-menof the three, who was ordered by Eurystheus, for his twelfth st labour, to bring upon earth the three-headed dog Cerberus. reum custodem). On asking Pluto to give him this animal, the asented, provided he would take him without using any weapons. eplains the force of manu in the text, i. e. by the hand alone, t the aid of any weapon. Hercules brought Cerberus chained to hens, and then took him back to the lower world. 396. Ipsius , &c. The post of Cerberus was at the entrance of Hell. appose, therefore, that he had fled in alarm to the presence of and crouched at his feet. 397. Dominam. "Our queen." makes dominam here a peculiar appellation of Proserpina, anato δίσποιναν. Others construe it with Ditis, in the sense of s. We have given it the simplest sense. Charon speaks of pina as his queen and mistress. It is not known whence Virgil

ed the idea of this daring attempt on the part of Theseus and is. Most probably, however, he merely enlarges, after poetic

Quæ contra breviter fata est Amphrysia vates:
Nullæ hic insidiæ tales; absiste moveri;
Nec vim tela ferunt: licet ingens janitor, antro
Eternum latrans, exsangues terreat umbras:
Casta licet patrui servet Proserpina limen
Troïus Æneas, pietate insignis et armis,
Ad genitorem imas Erebi descendit ad umbras.
Si te nulla movet tantæ pietatis imago,
At ramum hunc (aperit ramum qui veste latebat)
Agnoscas. Tumida ex irâ tum corda residunt:
Nec plura his. Ille, admirans venerabile donum
Fatalis virgæ, longo post tempore visum,

fashion, on the ordinary legend, which made these two warriors descend to Hades for the purpose of carrying off Proserpina. Consult Index of Proper Names.

398-403. Amphrysia vates. "The Amphrysian prophetess." The sibyl takes here the appellation of Amphrysia, from Apollo, the deity to whom she owed her inspiration, and who was called Amphrysius from the river Amphrysus, on the banks of which he had once tended the flocks of Admetus, when banished for a season from the skies. 402. Vim ferunt. "Bring violence," i. e. intend any act of violence.—Licet ingens janitor, &c. With licet supply per nos. and before tenerat and servet the conjunction ut. Æneas comes not, like another Hercules, to bear away Cerberus in chains. The three-headed, gigantic monster may, as far as we are concerned, go on and exercise his vocation undisturbed. 402. Casta licet, &c. The expression serves limen is somewhat analogous to our English phrase, "to keep within doors," and the meaning of the whole passage is this: We are not come, like Theseus and his friend, to bear away Proserpina from the palace of her lord.—Putrui. Pluto was both the husband and units of Proserpina, for she was the daughter of his brother Jupiter by Ceres.

405-410. Imago. "Thought," i. e. regard for. Compare the explanation of Heyne: "imago apud animum," i. e. cogitatio. 406. At ramum hunc agnoscas. "At least acknowledge this branch," i. e. the notency of this branch, for thou hast yielded to that potency before Orserve the employment here of the subjunctive mood as a notest imperative: literally, "acknowledge, I beg." 408. Nec plura in Supply as follows: Nec dixit plura verba his.—Venerabile domain. So called because intended as an offering to Proserpina (ver. 142); and fatalis virga, because no one could pluck it against the decree of fine ver. 146). 409. Longo post tempore visum. Heyne thinks the meaning is, that Charon had not seen it since it was brought to the work below by Hercules, and after him by Theseus and Pirithous. This nowever, clashes with the remark of Servius, cited by Heyne himself and to which we have referred in the note on ver. 392. It is more than probable that the meaning intended to be conveyed in a general and

ENEIDOS LIB VI.

4:0 eam advertit puppim, ripæque propinquat. lias animas, quæ per juga longa sedebant, bat, laxatque foros; simul accipit alveo tem Ænean: gemuit sub pondere cymba , et multam accepit rimosa paludem. m. trans fluvium, incolumes vatemque virumque ni limo, glaucâque exponit in ulvâ. berus hæc ingens latratu regna trifauci nat, adverso recubans immanis in antro: ites, horrere videns jam colla colubris, soporatam, et medicatis frugibus, offam 420 t. Ille, fame rabidâ, tria guttura pandens, it objectam, atque immania terga resolvit humi, totoque ingens extenditur antro. at Æneas aditum, custode sepulto,

reference to Hercules or any one else. 410, Caruleam puppima ark-hued boat." Compare ver. 303. 414. Per juga longa. "On the long benches." Juga, propeaking, are the rowers' benches, corresponding to the Luya of eks: here, however, they were merely the seats for passengers, transversely or across the boat. 412. Laxatque foros. "And he boat." Fori has various meanings as applied to a vessel, , the deck, or decks, the hatches, gangways, &c. and sometimes e scats of the rowers. The leading idea, as shown by the root is a passage of communication from one part of the vessel to In the present instance it stands for the boat itself, every of which was crowded with disembodied spirits.-Alveo. Properly t of a vessel; here taken for the interior of the bark. 413. In-Enean. "The great Æneas," i. e. great of size, both as rethe heroic standard, and as contrasted with the dimensions of the to which he was about to enter.—Cymba sutilis. The boat was nade of hides sewed together, or of a frame of wicker-work, with tretched over it and sewed. Perhaps the latter meaning is pre-; and the construction would thus be similar to that of the boats wracles, still used in Wales. 414. Rimosa. "Leaky." Comician (Dial. Mort. 10): τὸ σκαφίδιον καὶ ὑποσαθρόν ἐστι και τὰ πολλά. 425. Horrere colubris. Cerberus had three heads, and on his

secks snakes instead of hair. Compare Ovid. Met. x. 22. Hor. ii. 11. 17. 420. Offam. By this term appears to be here meant s lump. It was composed of seeds and grain of various kinds, ed with the juice of magic and soporiferous herbs. Compare : "Sunt tamen omnino grana et semina, succis herbarum, qui yuam, v. c. in magicis rebus, habent, perfusa." 422. Objectam. of eam. 424. Occupat aditum. "Seixes upon the e." Occupa carries with it, in general, the idea of anticipating. the meaning here is, that Æneas seizes upon the entrance before a can recover from his lethargy. Seputto. Supply in sommo.

Evaditque celer ripam irremeabilis undæ.
Continuo auditæ voces, vagitus et ingens,
Infantumque animæ flentes, in limine primo:
Quos dulcis vitæ exsortes, et ab ubere raptos,
Abstulit atra dies, et funere mersit acerbo.
Hos juxta falso damnati crimine mortis.
Nec vero hæ sine sorte datæ, sine judice, sedes.
Quæsitor Minos urnam movet; ille silentúm
Conciliumque vocat, vitasque et crimina discit.
Proxima deinde tenent mæsti loca, qui sibi letum
Insontes peperere manu, lucemque perosi

435

425. Evacitque celer, &c. "And quickly passes beyond the bank of that stream from which there is no return," i. e. from which the dead who once cross it can never return to the upper world.

426-433. Vagitus ingens. "Loud wailing." Vagitus properly denotes the cry of a young child. Æneas first enters on that part d the world below where the disembodied spirits of infants have their abiding place. 429. Funere acerbo. "Immature death." A metaphor taken from unripe fruit. 430. Hos justa, &c. Leaving the place where the souls of infants abide, he comes to the quarter where dwell the spirits of those who have been unjustly condemned to death. No funeral honours were bestowed on persons condemned to death; but, if the sentence were unjust, they might be deemed exceptions to the rule, and equally favoured with the most innocent. 431, Sine sorte. There is here an allusion to Roman customs. The prætor, or any other judge appointed to preside at a trial, especially one of a criminal nature, selected by lot a certain number of judices selecti, or assessores, who sat with him, heard the cause, and aided him with their advice. Hence sine sorte means, in fact, "without a regular trial." Quasitor Minos. The term Quasitor properly means one appointed to preside at some special inquiry, and who becomes, therefore, as far as this matter is concerned, a supreme judge. Minos receives his special appointment from the Fates, and the urn which he shakes contains the lots from which the names of the associate judges are to be drawn-Silentum concilium. Asconius, in his commentary on Cicero, (Argue in Verr. de Prat. urb.) makes this refer to the judices selecti, or sur-sores, and reads, in consequence, consilium. He is refuted, hovers by Heyne, with whom Wagner coincides in opinion. The "turbs ferensis," or crowd of auditors, is meant, more especially that portion of them who are to be tried before the tribunal. Nöhden thinks that lime 431, 432, and 433, are misplaced, and his opinion is certainly a correct They come in as a kind of parenthesis, and contain merely s general statement, which is no more applicable to this than to any other part of the context.

where are the souls of those who have committed suicide. 435. In sonies. "Free from other offences," i.e. who, stained by no crise, have, through mere weariness under the burden of existence, made

cere animas. Quam vellent ethere in alto et pauperiem et duros perferre labores! bstat, tristique palus inamabilis undâ it, et novies Styx interfusa coërcet c procul hinc partem fusi monstrantur in omnem 440 ites campi: sic illos nomine dicunt. quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit, ni celant calles, et myrtea circum tegit: curæ non ipså in morte relinquunt. 'hædram Procrinque locis, mæstamque Eriphylen, 445 lis nati monstrantem vulnera, cernit; nenque, et Pasiphaën: his Laodamia nes, et, juvenis quondam, nunc femina, Cænis, 18, et in veterem fato revoluta figuram. quas Phœnissa, recens a vulnere, Dido 450

rith themselves. Compare the explanation of Heyne: "Nullo e polluti, sed vitæ tædio; propter ærumnarum molem qud se sos videbant." 436. Projecere. "Have flung away (as worth-Compare Lucan. Phars. vi. 626.—Quam vellent, &c. Imi-

Compare Lucan. Phars. vi. 626.—Quam vellent, &c. Imirom the remarkable declaration of Achilles in the Odyssey (ii. qq.), that he would rather be a rustic, labouring for hire under master, than rule over the world of the dead. 438. Fus obstat. law of heaven prevents." Some read fata obstant, which is less e.—Pulus inamabilis, &c. Repeated from Georg. iv. 479. 439. interfusa. Heyne makes novies here equivalent merely to It is much more forcible, lowever, being a mystic number.

It is much more forcible, however, being a mystic number, square of the sacred three. The Styx intervened nine times by of its numerous windings.

449. Partem fusi in omnem. "Stretched out in every directhus far Æneas has visited the abiding-places of those unspirits whose term of existence on earth has been prematurely id. He now comes to "the fields of mourning," the abode in har of those who have been the victims of unhappy love. These are represented as most spacious, in order that the shades which rabout therein may find room for privacy, and for solitary comy with their own bosoms. 443. Myrtea. The myrtle was sacred us, the goddess of love. 444. Relinquant. Supply illos. 445. Ladram P. corinque, &c. Virgil is not by any means accurate in rouping. The good and the had are indiscriminately blended a, and the blancless Cænis, the virtuous Procris, and the exyladamia, are found associated with the perfidious Eriphyle, the Phædra and Pasiphaë. For an account of the different personentioned in the text, consult Index of Proper Names. 448.

The name is here feminine, $\hat{\eta}$ Kavvic, and is the reading of wagner, however, has a long critical note in favour of Caneus, ranck well remarks, that Caneus revoluta is a gross solecism.

455. Recens a vulnere. "Fresh from her wound," In this

Errabat silvâ in magnâ: quam Troïus heros
Ut primum juxta stetit, agnovitque, per umbram
Obscuram, qualem primo qui surgere mense
Aut videt, aut vidisse putat per nubila Lunam,
Demisit lacrimas, dulcique affatus amore est:
Infelix Dido! verus mihi nuntius ergo
Venerat exstinctam, ferroque extrema secutam?
Funeris heu! tibi causa fui? Per sidera juro,
Per superos, et, si qua fides tellure sub imâ est,
Invitus, regina, tuo de litore cessi.
Sed me jussa deûm, quæ nunc has ire per umbras,
Per loca senta situ, cogunt, noctemque profundam,
Imperiis egere suis; nec credere quivi
Hunc tantum tibi me discessu ferre dolorem.
Siste gradum, teque aspectu ne subtrahe nostro.

episode relative to Dido, the poet appears to have had in vi account given in the Odyssey (ii. 542.) of the meeting of Ulves Ajax in the lower world. 451. Quam Troïus heros, &c. "WI soon as the Trojan hero stood near." Quam is here governed by Heyne, Wagner, and other editors, however, place a comma after which, of course, disconnects quam and juxta, and makes quam as of anacoluthon, that is, having nothing on which to depend for vernment. Virgil, according to Wagner, was going to write Troïus heros adfatus est, but, after several intervening clause got, apparently (or rather purposely), the commencing constroid the passage, and changed to demisit lacrymas. 453. Qui for an earlier form of aliquis. This comparison of the shade of Did the new moon when first visible, is imitated from Apollonius RI (iv. 1479).—Surgere. The literal meaning, of course, is mere etical here, as we do not see the new moon on its rising.

456-466. Verus nuntius. Alluding to the flames of the i pile, which told him too plainly in the distance her unhappy fate was departing from Carthage. Compare the commencement of b Supply te with exstinctam (esse). 457. Extrema. Literally, extreme things (of life)," i. e. the closing scene of existence. The say of one who is just passing out of existence, that he is in "the extremity." 458. Per sidera juro, &c. Æneas, says Wagner, is the stars and the gods above, because he himself still belongs upper world; and he also calls upon the gods below, from a wagner persuade Dido, who is now an inmate of the world of the dead. Senta situ. "Thick covered with the mould (of ages)," i. hideous and loathsome to the view from long neglect. A metapher rowed from things that acquire, through neglect, a thick cover mould and loathsomeness. 463. Nec credere quivi, &c. "Not I, (under existing circumstances,) have believed," &c. Queo is than possum, and denotes mere possibility under existing circumstances. 464. Ferre. Observe the force of the imperfect of the infinitive.

fugis? extremum fato, quod te alloquor, hoc est.

Is Æneas ardentem torva tuentis
at dictis animum, lacrimasque ciebat:
olo fixos oculos aversa tenebat;
nagis incepto vultum sermone movetur,
si dura silex, aut stet Marpesia cautes.
em corripuit sese, atque inimica refugit
nus umbriferum; conjux ubi pristinus illi
ondet curis, æquatque Sychæus amorem.
oninus Æneas, casu percussus iniquo,
quitur lacrimans longe, et miseratur euntem.
e datum molitur iter: jamque arva tenebant
a, quæ bello clari secreta frequentant.
li occurrit Tydeus, hic inclytus armis

lent, in effect, to quid me fugis?—Extremum fato, &c. "This ast thing (granted me) by fate (in thy case), that I address thee . c. I address thee now for the last time, never destined to besee hereafter.

475. Torva tuentis. Not "of her eyeing him sternly," for suld clash with ver. 469, but preserving a stern and fixed exn of countenance, while her eyes remained cast on the ground. we adopted the excellent emendation of Wagner, torva tuentead of the common reading, et torva tuentem. The expressa tuentem, as applied to animum, becomes excessively awkward, istanding the various attempts of Heyne to explain away the dif-

If we retain the reading of the common text, the only plausible of translating will be to make animum an imitation of the Homeric νυμόν, namely, secundum, or quod ad animum. 468. Lenibat. rm for leniebat. Compare polibant. (Æn. viii. 436.) 470. sermone. "By his discourse (thus) begun." Servius is wrong ing this equivalent to "a principio orationis." The true explains given by Burmann. Æneas was preparing to say more, but semained perfectly unmoved by the exordium which he had would have lulled to rest all her angry feelings towards him.—n movetur. A Græcism. 471. Marpesia cautes. Marpesa, or san, was a mountain in the island of Paros, containing the quarence the famous Parian marble was obtained. Compare note a. i. 593. 475. Percussus. "Struck to the heart." A much reading than concussus, "shocked." He would have been ted" at her death, had he now learned it for the first time.

493. Datum molitur iter. "He toils along the path before Compare Heyne: "Datum simpliciter accipe, qua via patet, 478. Secreta. "Apart from the rest," i. e. lying or situate nselves. 479. Tydeus. The father of Diomede, and who, along arthenopous and Adrastus belonged to the number of the

PartLenopœus, et Adrasti pallentis imago.
Hic multum fleti ad superos, belloque cadaci,
Lardanidæ: quos ille omnes longo ordine cernens
Ingemuit, Glaucumque, Medontaque, Thersilochamque,
Tres Antenoridas, Cererique sacrum Polyphœten,
Idæumque, etiam currus, etiam arma tenentem.
Circumstant animæ dextrâ lævâque frequentes.
Nec vidisse semel satis est; juvat usque morari,
Et conferre gradum, et veniendi discere causas.
At Danaûm proceres, Agamemnoniæque phalanges,
Ut videre virum, fulgentiaque arma per umbras,
Ingenti trepidare metu: pars vertere terga,
Ceu quondam petiere rates: pars tallere vocem
Exiguam; inceptus clamor frustratur hiantes.

Atque hic Priamiden, laniatum corpore toto, Deiphobum vidit, lacerum crudeliter ora, Ora, manusque ambas, populataque tempora raptis Auribus, et truncas inhonesto vulnere nares. Vix adeo agnovit pavitantem, et dira tegentem

"Seven against Thebea." 481. Ad superos. "Among those in the world above," i. c. among the living. Ad for apud.—Belloque contains and who had fallen in war." Caduci is equivalent here to the Greek πεσόντες, a usage which Virgil appears to have first introduced and which many subsequent writers adopted. 483. Longo contains and which many subsequent writers adopted. 484. Tres Anterorials Equivalent, in fact, to ingenti multitudine. 484. Tres Anterorials These were Polybus, Agenor, and Acamas. (Hom. II. xi. 59.)—Orderi sacrum. "Consecrated to the service of Ceres," i. e. priest Ceres. 485. Etiam. "Yet." Equivalent here to etiamnum. 482. Usque morari. "To detain him a long time." Compare the explanation of Servius: "Usque, diu; et est adverbium." 488. Et conferre gradum. "And to keep pace with him." 491. Trepidase For trepidabant. 493. Frustratur. "Disappointa." "The cry logun (to be raised), disappoints them opening their mouths." In the world of shadows all is unreal. The very cry, which the shades have attempt to utter dies away, as something unreal, on their very lips Compare Od. x. 5. and Shakspeure's Hamlet, i. 1.

494-499. Laniatum. "Mangled." Virgil's representation of the

494-499. Laniatum. "Mangled." Virgil's representation of the mangled phantom of Deiphobus is in accordance with the ideas of Plato, who taught that the dead retain the same marks and bleminder on their persons which they had while alive. 496. Ora, manuscant The repetition of ora in this passage heightens the effect intended to be produced by the narrative. Such repetitions are called anadipless 497. Truncas inhonesto vulnere. "Maimed by a shocking would be in once cut off shockingly disfigured the visage of the sufficient 498. Tegentem. "Striving to hide." A very graphic term here. It

licia; et notis compellat vocibus ultro: siphobe armipotens, genus alto a sanguine Teucri, tam crudeles optavit sumere pœnas? antum de te licuit? Mihi fama supremâ e tulit fessum vastă te cæde Pelasgum ubuisse super confuse stragis acervum.	500
egomet tumulum Rhœteo in litore inanem titui, et magna Manes ter voce vocavi. en et arma locum servant. Te, amice, nequivi picere, et patria decedens ponere terra.	505
uæ Priamides: Nihil O tibi, amice! relictum: ia Deïphobo solvisti, et funeris umbris. ne fata mea et scelus exitiale Lacænæ nersere malis: illa hæc monumenta reliquit. que, ut supremam falsa inter gaudia noctem imus, nôsti; et nimium meminisse necesse est.	510
n fatalis equus saltu super ardua venit	515

up before his face the stumps from which the hands had been I away, and endeavours to hide with these the wounds inflicted visage.—*Ultro*. "First," i. e. of his own accord, and unasked, re, in ver. 387.

-508. Armipotens. Deïphobus was one of the most valiant of ojans after Hector. 501. Cui tantum de te licuit. "Unto whom much power over thee been allowed?" More literally, "unto has so much been allowed concerning thee?" 505. Tumulum n. "A cenotaph."—Rhæteo in litore. Consult note on Æn. iii. 506. Ter voce vocavi. Consult note on Æn. iii. 68. 507. Not arma locum servant. "Thy name and arms preserve (for thee) ot," i. c. thy name engraven on the tomb, and thy arms fixed up n, ever recall thee to remembrance.—Te. Equivalent to tuum i. Æneas could not find the dead body of Deiphobus, in order it proper interment. The cenotaph, however, sufficed to exempt ul of the Trojan warrior from the penance of wandering a hundred on the banks of the Styx.

-512. Tibi relictum est. "Has been left (undone) by thee."
Funeris is here equivalent to cadaveris. Compare Æn. ix.
Quæ nunc funus lacerum tellus habet? 511. Sed me, &c. Obthe elliptical usage of sed in this passage, which is equivalent to puoniam ista quæris). 511. Lacenæ. "Of the Spartan woi. e. Helen. Deïphobus had married Helen after the death of

According to some authorities, he received her from Priam as rize of valour. (Lycophr. 168. seqq.—Schol. ad II. xxiv. 251.) Here monumenta. "These memorials of herself," i. c. these y wounds, received by me through her perfidy.—519. Ut supremam, &c. "How we passed the last night (of trional existence) amid unreal joys." Compare Æn. ii. 25. 248. Saltu venit. Poetic exaggeration. The horse came over the

Pergama, et armatum peditem gravis attulit alvo: Illa, chorum simulans, euantes orgia circum Ducebat Phrygias: flammam media ipsa tenebat Ingentem et summâ Danaos ex arce vocabat. Tum me, confectum curis, somnoque gravatum, Infelix habuit thalamus, pressitque jacentem Dulcis et alta quies, placidæque simillima morti. Egregia interea conjux arma omnia tectis Amovet, et fidum capiti subduxerat ensem : Intra tecta vocat Menelaum, et limina pandit: Scilicet id magnum sperans fore munus amanti, Et famam exstingui veterum sic posse malorum. Quid moror? irrumpunt thalamo; comes additur u Hortator scelerum, Æolides. Dî, talia Graiis Instaurate, pio si pœnas ore reposco. Sed te qui vivum casus, age, fare vicissim, Attulerint. Pelagine venis erroribus actus, An monitu divûm? an quæ te Fortuna fatigat,

ramparts, so far as they were levelled to admit it into the Æn. ii. 237. and compare the explanation of Heyne: "sus est, parte murorum dejectad." 516. Gravis. Eqivalent dus, or fætus. 517. Chorum. A dance in honour of Bacc antes orgia. Equivalent to evando orgia celebrantes, i. e. "the orgies with wild gesticulations and cries." The term evan we have here the nominative plural, is the present participle ponent evari, answering to the Greek εὐάζειν. The root of is εὖa, a cry of the Bacchantes, of kindred origin with the εἶa. 519. Danaos ex aree vocabat. Helen, while leading at tended origies in honour of Bacchus, made torch-signals to t from the citadel of Troy.

520-526. Confectum curis. Deïphobus here refers to the movements of the day which had just drawn to a close, whe jans were not as yet fully certain whether their foes had finally and which day, therefore, he had spent amid anxious care customary employments of warfare. 523. Egregua conji ironically, of Helen. 524. Amovet. We have adopted Wagner, on the authority of some of the best manuscripts, the common reading emovet.—Et fidum capiti, &c. The an riors were wont to lay their swords under their pillows whe tired to rest. 526. Magnum munus. "A very acceptable—Amanti. Said, ironically, of Menelaus, her first husband, ar ing a sneer at both his expense and Helen's.

ing a sneer at both his expense and Helen's.

528-534. Thalamo. The dative, used poetically for in t
529. Editles. "The grandson of Æolus." Alluding, sarcas
Ulysses, who was said to have been, not the son of Leiert
Sisyphus, the famous robber, the son of Æolus. Compare (
wiii, 31. 530, Instaurate. Equivalent to rependite, or retrib

ENEIDOS LIB. VI.

stes sine Sole domos, loca turbida, adires? rice sermonum roseis Aurora quadrigis 535 nedium ætherio cursu trajecerat axem : s omne datum traherent per talia tempus; omes admonuit, breviterque affata Sibylla est: ruit, Ænea; nos flendo ducimus horas. ocus est, partes ubi se via findit in ambas: 540 era, quæ Ditis magni sub mænia tendit; ter Elysium nobis: at læva malorum et pœnas, et ad impia Tartara mittit. iobus contra: Ne sævi, magna sacerdos; dam, explebo numerum, reddarque tenebris. 545

a te fortuna fatigat? "Or what (other) fortune harmsten Wagner regards this as a double interrogation moulded into hus, "an alia te fatigat fortuna? et que est ea?" We have I the idea.

-539. Hac vice sermonum. This expression is compared by one commentators with the Homeric νωι μέν ως ἐπέεσσιν άμειβόμεθα. makes a great difficulty with this passage as regards the time neas spent in the world below. According to him, the gramview of the case requires that the Trojan hero should have ed there merely during the interval between early dawn (the hen he descended) and the rising of the sun. This period, r, is too short to contain the whole action of the present book.
st explanation is that given by Voss, and in which Wagner coinAccording to this writer, Æneas, as before stated, descends
rith the Sibyl at early dawn (ver. 255), and remains in the lower one entire day. The first half of this day is taken up with what antil the interview with Deiphobus. While Æneas is conversing e latter, Aurora has reached the mid-heavens, that is, one half day has been consumed (for Aurora travels over the same path e sun, and merely precedes that luminary), and the Sibyl now Encas that the day is declining, or, in other words, that night is on, and that he must hasten, therefore, to accomplish what s to be done, since he would have to return to the upper world at mortal being allowed to spend more than one day in Pluto's Æneas thereupon proceeds on his destined journey, and s from the world below at nightfall. 536. Axem. For colum. 547. Ambas. Equivalent here to duas. 541. Ditis magni Compare ver. 630. seqq. 542. Hac iter Elysium nobis.

sac supply parte. - Malorum exercet panas, &c. Heyne finds a ty here, and contends that we cannot correctly join via exercet et mittit ad Tartara. Wagner, however, remarks, that this is an instance, of by no means uncommon occurrence, where two tions connected by a copula are blended into one. Thus, the th, by sending the wicked to Tartarus, carries on their punishi. e. the left path conducts to Tartarus, where the wicked are ed. 545. Explebo numerum. "I will complete the number (of

I, decus, i, nostrum; melioribus utere fatis. Tantum effatus, et in verbo vestigia tornit. Respicit Æneas subito, et sub rupe sinistra Mœnia lata videt, triplici circumdata muro: Quæ rapidus flammis ambit torrentibus amnis 550 Tartareus Phlegethon, torquetque sonantia saxa. Porta adversa, ingens, solidoque adamante columna: Vis ut nulla virûm, non ipsi exscindere ferro Stat ferrea turris ad auras: Cœlicolæ valeant. Tisiphoneque sedens, palla succincta cruenta. 556 Vestibulum exsomnis servat noctesque diesque. Hinc exaudiri gemitus, et sæva sonare Verbera; tum stridor ferri, tractæque catenæ. Constitit Æneas, strepitumque exterritus hausit. Quæ scelerum facies? O virgo! effare; quibusve **580** Urguentur pœnis? quis tantus plangor ad auras? Tum vates sic orsa loqui: Dux inclyte Teucram,

the departed)," i. e. I will go back again unto the shades whom I have just left, and will complete their number, which was lessened by my departure from among them in order to commune with Æness. 546. Melioribus. Scilicet, quam meis. 547. In verbo. "At the word,"

Nulli fas casto sceleratum insistere limen:

i. e. while speaking.

513-561. Sub rupe. Compare Hom. Od. x. 515. 549. Triplici muro. See also Hesiod. Theog. 726. Milton's P. L. ii. 642. seps. 550. Flammis torrentibus. "With torrents of flame." More librally, "torrent-flames." Compare Milton's "torrent-fire," and Voss's Ast dem sturz aufstrudeinder Flammen." 551. Philegethon. The river of fire in the lower world. Consult Index. 552. Adversa. Fronts in the direction by which Æneas came. Supply est, and suns after columnae.—Solido adamante. By "adamant" is here meant, in poetic paphance, the hardest kind of iron. Compare the Homeric description of the entrance to Tartarus: issa σιδηρικαί τε πύλαι, καὶ χάλκιες οὐδός. 554. Ad auras. "Rising to the air," i. c. rearing its head on high; a mere poetic embellishment, borrowed from the upper world. 555. Palla succincta cruentd. "With her bloodstained robe tucked up around her." More literally, "tucked up with bloodstained robe." Succinctus properly refers to a tucking or holding up by means of seincture, or by a gathering of the robe around the waist. This tucking up was always required when persons were about entering on any active employment. In the present instance, Tisiphone is all prepared for action. 556. Vestibulum. Equivalent here merely to active. 557. Hinc. "From this quarter." Referring to the whole prison-house generally. With this passage compare Milton's P. L. viii. 240. seps. 559. Hausit. Supply auribus. 561. Quis tantus plangor, &c. Seps. 1563-569. Scelevatum. "Contaminated with crime," from the wisked

1e quum lucis Hecate præfecit Avernis. **E66** leûm pœnas docuit, perque omnia duxit. us hæc Rhadamanthus habet durissima regna, gatque auditque dolos, subigitque fateri, quis apud superos, furto lætatus inani. lit in seram commissa piacula mortem. nuo sontes ultrix accincta flagello 570 hone quatit insultans, torvosque sinistrâ tans angues, vocat agmina sæva sororum. demum, horrisono stridentes cardine, sacræ

and therefore unfit for the pure in heart to tread. 564. Lucie is. The Sibyl, as priestess of Hecate, presided over the Avernian 565. Deum pænas. "The punishments inflicted by the gods wicked." 566. Gnosius. "The Cretan." Consult note on Æn. i. 567. Castigatque auditque dolos. "And punishes, and (for irpose) hears the story of their crimes." We have here a conon precisely similar to that in Æn. ii. 351. "Moriamur et in arma ruamus." In both these cases grammarians talk of a w πρότερον, but in neither is so clumsy an expedient at all rry. In the present instance, the verb castigat comes first, e the attention of the reader is to be particularly called to the of punishment, and then the character of that punishment is upon. It is not of an arbitrary and tyrannical nature, but d after a careful examination of each case, and after a fuli ng of all, even the most secret, deeds that may have been rated in the upper world. Hence the passage when paraphrased, tand as follows: "Radamanthus inflicts punishment on the ; aye, and before inflicting, gives a patient hearing to their case, mpels each one to make a full disclosure of all his offences. How al, then, and yet how just must that punishment be !"-Dolos. elent here to crimina per dolum commissa. 568. Apud superos. s, in vità .- Furto inani. "In deception not finally availing. met acts of vice or deception go under the name of furtum. The lual during life neither confesses, nor is accused, and therefore s punishment in the world above. But this concealment avails thing in the world below, where all crimes stand fully revealed. Piacula. Here equivalent to crimina expianda.

-579. Sontes qualit insultans. "With insulting air makes the quake beneath its blows." Compare the remark of La Cerda on ture of this punishment : " Omnis verberatio fiebat aut fuste, aut aut flagello, Extrema hæc turpissima, inhonestissima, orudesac præterea servilis." 571. Torvos angues. "Her grim ser-But is not tortos a better reading? 572. Agmina sava soro. This is commonly supposed to apply merely to two furies.

r. Allecto and Magæra, the ordinary number of the furies being bree. The poet, however, would seem to have had troops of wenging deities in view; subordinate perhaps to the three prin Compare En. iv. 469. 573. Horrisono stridentes cardine.

Panduntur portæ. Cernis, custodia qualis Vestibulo sedeat? facies quæ limina servet? 575 Quinquaginta atris immanis hiatibus, Hydra Sævior intus habet sedem: tum Tartarus ipse Bis patet in præceps tantum, tenditque sub umbras. Quantus ad atherium cœli suspectus Olympum. Hic genus antiquum Terræ, Titania pubes, 580 Fulmine dejecti, fundo volvuntur in imo. Hic et Aloidas geminos, immania, vidi, Corpora: qui manibus magnum rescindere cœlum Aggressi, superisque Jovem detrudere regnis. 585 Vidi et crudeles dantem Salmonea pœnas, Dum flammas Jovis, et sonitus imitatur Olympi.

&c. Compare Milton's well-known description: "The infernal doors . . . on their hinges grate harsh thunder. Commentators generally suppose that these words are uttered by the poet himself. In this however, they are wrong, and the words in question must be suppose to be spoken by the Sibyl in continuation of her narrative. Timphone guards the entrance to Tartarus. The guilty pass from Rhadamanthus into her hands, and she drives them before her with her lash unto the very gates of Tartarus, or the place of punishment. Here she calls upon her sisters, and, at the call, the fearful portals are thrown open to receive the condemned. This is all, as Symmons remarks, in the natural course of the narrative : immediately follows, Cernis, custodi qualis, &c. The Sibyl directs the attention of Æneas to the guard without the gate, and then proceeds to tell him of the more terrible monsters within. 574. Custodia qualis. "What kind of sentinel." Referring to Tisiphone. When feminines are formed of nouns terminating in os and es, they assume another form; as, eustos, custosis; nepos, neptis; hospes, hospita. 577. Sævior. Commonly rendered, "fiercer (than that of Lerna)," but this allusion to the Lernsen monster is too abrupt, and not at all warranted by the connexion of ideas in the text. The meaning is, "Yet more cruel than Tisiphone himself." 578. Tenditque. Repeat tantum, 579. Suspectus. "The view upward." Supply est.

the giant offspring of Cœlus and Terra, and warred against the goda. They must not be confounded, however, with the giants, the later offspring of Earth, who are mentioned immediately afterward. 581. Fundo volvuntur in imo. Are rolled in the lowest bottom," i. e. reli in agony in the lowest abyes of Hell. 564. Alvidas gemines. "The twin sons of Aloeus." Alluding to the giants Otus and Ephisika. Consult Index, s. v. Alvidas. 583. Resc' stere. "To break into sed car down." Observe the double idea in olved in this verb, and compare the remark of Heyne (ad Georg. i. 30.): "Est autem rescindent into exscindent, our motione perrumpendi, uti si vallum, porta, rescindent incitur." 585. Crudeles. This adjective carries with it here the idea of severity merely, not of injustice. 586. Dum imitatur. "While is

Quatuor hic invectus equis, et lampada quassans, Per Graiûm populos, mediæque per Elidis urbem, Ibat ovans, divûmque sibi poscebat honorem: Demens! qui nimbos et non imitabile fulmen 590 Ære et cornipedum pulsu simulârat equorum. At pater omnipotens densa inter nubila telum Contorsit: non ille faces, nec fumea tædis Lumina; præcipitemque immani turbine adegit. Nec non et Tityon, Terræ omniparentis alumnum, 595 Cernere erat; per tota novem cui jugera corpus Porrigitur, rostroque immanis vultur obunco Immortale jecur tondens, fœcundaque pœnis Viscera, rimaturque epulis, habitatque sub alto Pectore: nec fibris requies datur ulla renatis. 600 Quid memorem Lapithas, Ixiona, Pirithoumque?— Quos super atra silex jam jam lapsura, cadentique

imitates," i. e. for having dared to imitate. 588. Elidis urbem. The capital city here alluded to was Salmonia, founded by this monarch, and situate on the river Alpheus. According to Apollodorus (i. 9. 7.), it was destroyed by lightning. Some commentators think that the city of Elis is meant, but this place was founded at a later period. 591. **Bre et cornipedum, &c. Consult Index, s. v. Salmoneus, where the full account is given. 593. **Non ille, &c. "Not vainly, like Salmoneus."

595-600. Omniparentis. "The universal parent." Lucret. vi. Omniparens, eadem rerum sommune sepulcrum.-Alumnum. If we follow the Homeric account, wherein Tityos is called γαίης ἰρικυδίος vior, the term alumnum in the text becomes equivalent merely to flium, or "son." Virgil, however, seems rather to have had in view the later account, which made Tityos the son of Jupiter and Elara. According to this version of the legend, Jupiter, fearing the anger of Juno, concealed Elara beneath the earth, where she gave birth to Tityos, who is hence called Earth's foster-child. (Apollod, i. 4. 1. Apoll. Rhod. i. 761.) 596. Cernere erat. "One might see." Compare the Greek form of expression, no de ideiv. - Per tota novem cui, &c. Imitated from Homer (Od. xi. 576.) : δ δ' ἐπ' ἐννέα κεῖτο πέλεθρα.—Jugera. The term jugerum, though for convenience' sake commonly translated " acre." is in reality the appellation of a measure, 240 feet in length, and 120 in breadth, and containing 28,800 square feet. It was the common measure of land among the Romans. 593. Jecur. The offence of Tityos was incontinence: the liver, therefore, as the seat of desire, becomes also the principal seat of punishment. Consult Index for the full account.—Facunda panis. "Ever-fruitful for renewed unishment." 599. Rimatur epulis. " Eats into them for its meals." Compare Georg. i. 384. Epulis for ad epulas. 600. Fibris. pare the remark of Servius : Fibra sunt eminentia jecoris. 602-606, Quoi super, &c. Much difference of opinion exists about Imminet assimilis: lucent genialibus altis
Aurea fulcra toris, epulseque ante ora parates
Regifico luxu: Furiarum maxima juxta
Accubat, et manibus prohibet contingere mensas,
Exsurgitque facem attollens, atque intonat ere
Hic, quibus invisi fratres, dum vita manebat,
Pulsatusve parens, et fraus innexa clienti;
Aut qui divitiis soli incubuere repertis,
Nec partem posuere suis; que maxima turba est;

414

this passage, several commentators supposing that the line quest super, &c., refers back to Iries and Pirithous. This, however, is both to direct opposition to the ordinary mythology respecting these two p sonages, and, besides, clashes, as far as the former is concerned, wi line 616: radiisque rotarum districti pendent. We would there consider quos super, &c., as containing an allusion to Tantalus, and other offenders like unto him, who are all similarly punished. We have also placed a dash after Pirithoumque, which saves the trouble of any lengthened ellipsis before quos super, and yet serves to keep up t connexion with quid memorem. 603. Lucent genialities allie, & We have here another feature in the punishment of Tautains and the who resemble him. The expression genialis torus is elsewhere ap to the nuptial bed; here, however, it denotes the banqueting couch. Buth to the nuptial bed; here, nowever, it were the Romans were high, and the bedsteads and the festal couches of the Romans were high, and the bedsteads are the level of the table. These the second of t beds and couches were entered by means of steps placed beside th The body of the bedstead or couch was sometimes made of metal, a sometimes of costly kinds of wood, or veneered with tortois ivory. The feet (fulcra) were frequently of silver or gold. 605, Fur rum maxima. Supply natu. Compare Eurip. Iph. T. 963: πρέσβα ηπερ ην Έρινθων; and Stat. (Theb. vii. 477.): Eumenidum antique sima. Megara is meant. See Stat Theb. i. 715. An expe precisely similar to the one in the text has been employed by the Harpy Celseno in speaking of herself. (En. iii. 252.) 606. Acce is here used in accordance with the Roman custom of reclining at me Our corresponding expression would be "sits." Some comments refer the whole passage from Lucent genialibus altis down to intensione, to the punishment of the voluptuous generally, and make a distinct from that of Tantalus. The view which we have taken. however, seems preferable. Of the punishment itself, see Addison in the Spectator, No. 97.

608-613. Hic. Supply sunt illi.—Quibus invisi fratres. Such were Eteocles and Polynices, Atreus and Thyestes, Egyptus and Dansus. 609. Inness. "Devised and practised." The relation between patern and client among the Romans was a very intimate one, and held is respect next to that between guardian and ward. According to the last of the Twelve Tables, if a patron defrauded his client he was to be held accurred: "Patronus si clienti fraudom fazit, sacer esto." 618. Reportis. "Acquired." 611. Nec partem possers suis. "And on

Quique ob adulterium cæsi; quique arma secuti Impia, nec veriti dominorum fallere dextras, Inclusi pænam expectant. Ne quære doceri, Quam pænam; aut quæ forma viros, fortunave mersit. 615 Saxum ingens volvunt alii, radiisve rotarum Districti pendent; sedet, æternumque sedebit, Infelix Theseus; Phlegyasque miserrimus omnes Admonet, et magna testatur voce per umbras:

"Discite justitiam moniti, et non temnere divos."

Vendidit hic auro patriam, dominumque potentem Imposuit; fixit leges pretio atque refixit.

apart no portion for their kindred." With swis supply affinibus. 612. Arma impia. Most commentators refer this to contests against one's native land, or, in other words, to civil wars. Such, however, cannot by any means be the idea intended to be conveyed. If this were Virgil's meaning, he would be indirectly censuring Augustus himself. It is better to refer the passage, with Wagner, to a servile war, where slaves are in open insurrection against their masters. 613. Dominorum fallero destras. "To deceive the right hands of their masters," i.e. to violate the fidelity plighted to them. 614. Panam exspectant. It has been proposed to read expendunt; as in Æn. ii. 229 x. 469. xi. 258. There is, however, no authority for the change; and the connexion be-

tween inclusi and exspectant is sufficiently obvious. 615-620. Qua forma. "What form (of suffering)."-Fortuna. This is in accordance with the idea of destiny, so firmly believed in by many of the nations of antiquity. 616. Saxum ingens volvunt alii. This was properly the punishment of Sisyphus; but others equally guilty are here made to share it along with him. Compare ver. 602. 617. Districts. This not only implies here that they are "fast bound," but also that their limbs are stretched out on the wheel. It is, therefore, a much superior reading to destricti, as given by some manuscripts. The punishment alluded to in the text was properly that of Ixion, but it was inflicted, according to the poet, on others, also, equally guilty. Compare note on ver. 602.—Sedet, aternumque sedebit. Theseus and Pirithous were placed by Pluto upon an enchanted rock at the gate of his realms. From this rock they were unable to move. Theseus, however, was at last released by Hercules. 618. Phlegyas. Consult Index. 619. Testatur. "Utters this solemn declaration."
"Warned (by my fate)." Supply a me. 620. Moniti.

621-627. Hic. "This one."—Dominum potentem. "A powerful master," i. e. the yoke of a tyrant. The term dominus had an odious sound to Roman ears, from its being commonly employed to designate a master or proprietor of slaves. Hence Augustus is said to have always refused assuming it: "Domini appellationem, ut maledictum et opprobrium, semper exhortuit." (Sueton. Vit. Aug. 53.) 622. Fixit leges pretis, &c. "Made and unmade laws for a (stipulated) price," i. e. for a bribe. Literally, "fixed up and unfixed laws." We have here an allusion to the Roman custom of fixing up the laws, engraved on tables of brass, in public places, more especially in temples, in order

Hic thalamum invasit natæ, vetitosque hymenæos.

Ausi omnes immane nefas, ausoque potiti.

Non, mihi si linguæ centum sint, oraque centum,
Ferrea vox, omnes scelerum comprendere formas,
Omnia pœnarum percurrere nomina, possim.

Hæc ubi dicta dedit Phœbi longæva sacerdos;
Sed jam age, carpe viam, et susceptum perfice munus;
Acceleremus, ait: Cyclopum educta caminis

Mænia conspicio, atque adverso fornice portas,
Hæc ubi nos præcepta jubent deponere dona.

Dixerat; et, pariter gressi per opaca viarum,

635

Occupat Æneas aditum, corpusque recenti Spargit aquâ, ramumque adverso in limine figit.

Corripiunt spatium medium, foribusque propinguant.

His demum exactis, perfecto numere divæ, Devenere locos lætos, et amœna vireta

that all might read and become acquainted with them; and of unfixing or taking them down when abrogated. Compare Servius: "Fixit sutemideo, quia inciso in areis tabulis affigebantur parietibus." Wagust places a semicolon after imposuit and refirit, so as to refer to two different instances of criminality, in different individuals; and some commentators imagine that Virgil has Curio and Maro Antony in view. Others, who retain the ordinary punctuation, make the passage refer to Marc Antony alone. It is more than probable, however, that the allusion is merely a general one. 623. Invasit. Observe the zeugma. 624. Ausoque potiti. "And have accomplished what they dared." 625. Non mihi, &c. Imitated from Hom. II. ii. 488. Compare Georg. ii. 103. 626. Ferrea vox. Heyne: Nulla clamoris intentions freets.

-Comprendere. Scilicet, in verbis.

630-635. Cyclopum educta caminis mania. "The walls constructed in the forges of the Cyclopes," i. e. the brazen walls of Pluto's palece. Literally, "drawn forth from the furnaces of the Cyclopea." The expression Cyclopum caminis conveys the idea of stupendous magnitude. 631. Alque adverso fornice portas. "And the portals with their confronting arch," i. e. the arched portals confronting the view 632. Hac dona. "This offering." Referring to the golden branch. More freely, keeping in view, at the same time, the peculiar force of the plural, "this precious offering."—Pracepta. "Our instructions." 633. Opaca viarum. A Gracism for opacas vias. See on An. 532. 634. Corripiunt spatium medium. "They hastily traverse the placed in the entrances of temples, in order that the devout might have their persons sprinkled with it before going in. In imitation of this custom, the poet places lustral water in the entrance to Plant.

637-644. Perfecto munera diva. "The offering to the godden sing fully made," i. e. the golden branch sacred to Proserpina, being placed

Fortunatorum nemorum, sedesque beatas.

Largior hic campos æther et lumine vestit

l'urpureo; solemque suum, sua sidera, nôrunt.

Pars in gramineis exercent membra palæstris;

Contendunt ludo, et fulvâ luctantur arenâ:

Pars pedibus plaudunt choreas, et carmina dicunt.

Nec non Threïcius longâ cum veste sacerdos

Obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum;

Jamque fidem digitis, jam pectine pulsat eburno.

in the portal of the palace. 640. Largior hic campos, &c. "A freer and purer sky here decks the fields, and clothes them with resplendent light." Compare, as regards the force of largior, the explanation of Heyne: "Largior sether, egregie, patentior, liberior, nullis nubibus, nullá caligine obductus." In translating this passage, Heyne gives us our choice of two modes of construction, though he himself prefers the latter: namely, either Largior ather (est) hic, et vestit campos purpureo lumine; or else Ether largior, et purpureo lumine, hic vestit campos. We have, however, adopted neither of these, but merely supplied vestit in the first half of the sentence, and have given the verb a different meaning in each clause, assigning, at the same time, to et the peculiar force to which Wagner alludes in the following remark: "Jam vero si res naturá suá non disjunctas inter se copulá junzeris, propones illas tanquam diversas, coque efficies, ut altera, non tam juncta priori, quam ab eá sejuncta, plus nanciscatur roboris et gravilatis." (Quest. Virg. xxxiv. 2.)—Lumine purpureo. Consult note on En i. 591. 641. Nórunt. "They enjoy." Literally, "they know," i. e. they are famillar with. 642. Palæstris. Places of exercise. 644. Pedibus plaudunt choreas. Equivalent to pede terram pulsando choreas agunt.

645-647. Threicius sacerdos. The term sacerdos embraces the idea of both priest and bard, but more particularly the latter. Orpheus is said to have introduced certain mystic rites and religious dogmas, all of which were imparted through the medium of verse. In this sense, therefore, and in this alone, was he a priest as well as bard.—Longd cum veste. The attire of a citharædus, or minstrel. 646. Obloquitur numeris. "Responds in melodious numbers." We have adopted here the explanation of Muenscher (Obs. in Virg. An. p. 21). According to this writer, the verb obloqui has the same construction here that we commonly find in Latin compound words: thus, we can either say, obducere rem rei, or obducere rem re; and obstrepit res rei, or obstrepitur res re. Virgil's meaning, therefore is simply this: Per numeros (i. e. verba numerosa) obloquitur chordis; or, in other words,

ore canil ad septem chordarum sonos.—Septem discrimina vocum.

The seven distinctions (or deferences) of tones." The allusion is to the tones produced by the seven strings of the lyre, each different, of course, from two other. There appears to two an anachronism in connecting the name of Orpheus with the heptachord. The seven-stringed lyre was introduced by Terpander at a much later peared than that commonly assigned to the bard. 64. Fidem. We have adopted the

Hic genus antiquum Teucri, pulcherrima proles, Magnanimi heroes, nati melioribus annis, Ilusque, Assaracusque, et Trojæ Dardanus auctor. Arma procul, currusque virûm miratur inanes. Stant terrâ defixæ hastæ, passimque soluti Per campos pascuntur equi. Quæ gratia currûm Armorumque fuit vivis, quæ cura nitentes Pascere equos, eadem sequitur tellure repôstos. 666 Conspicit, ecce! alios dextrâ lævâque per herbam Vescentes, lætumque choro Pæana canentes, Inter odoratum lauri nemus; unde superne Plurimus Eridani per silvam volvitur amnis. Hic manus, ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi, Quique sacerdotes casti, dum vita manebat, Quique pii vates, et Phœbo digna locuti. Inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes,

conjectural emendation of Markland. The common text has seeden. By filem we may understand either the instrument itself, or each individual string. The latter appears preferable.—Pectine eburno. "With an ivory quill," or "plectrum." Orpheus, accompanying his lyre with his voice, struck the chords with his fingers or his quill, as he wished to produce a graver or sharper sound.

648-659. Genus antiquum Toucri. "The ancient race of Teucer," i. c. the descendants of Teucer, an early king in Troas, who reigned over the Teucrians. The expression applies, in strictness, only to Res and Assaracus. Dardanus was a stranger-chieftain who settled in Troas, married the daughter of Teucer, and founded the city of Dardanus at the foot of Mount Ida. Ilus and Assaracus were the offering of his grandson Tros. 649. Melioribus annis. "In better years," i.e. in the good olden time when mankind were more virtuous, and therefore happier. 651. Procul. "From afar." Equivalent to stans procul—Currusque inanes. "And the shadowy cars." In the world of the dead all is unreal, even down to the arms and chariots of the equally shadowy warriors. 653. Currúm. For currum. 655. Passers. Poetic idiom, for pascendo, the ablative of the gerund.—Repústos. Fur repositos. 657. Vescentes. "Feasting." Heyne objects to the word as low and undignified. 659. Eridani. Virgil appears to follow have some old poetic legend, which made the Eridanus rise in the lower world.

660-665. Hie manus, &c. Supply as follows: "Hie (sunt) manus (corum) qui passi (sunt)," &c. 661. Quique. Supply erant. 662. Pii rates. "Holy bards," i. e. filled with the true inspiration of song, and uttering strains fraught with piety and genius. The idea is expressed immediately afterwards by Phabo digna locuti, i. e. taggat such useful doctrines of religion and morality as were worthy of the god to whose inspiration they laid claim. 663. Excolure. "Improved."

AMERIDOS LIB. VI.

664. Merendo. Here equivalent to bene merendo de aliis. 665. Nivel sitts. Implying sanctity and deification.

667-678. Musæum ante omnes. Because conspicuous not only as a bard, but also as a benefactor of the human race in establishing mysteries, one of the most powerful means of early culture. 668. Humeris asstantem altis. "Over-topping (them all) by his lofty shoulders," i. e. surpassing them in stature by head and shoulders. 669. Optime. "Most excellent." Not "best." In Greek & λφστε. 670. Illius ergo. "On his account." When ergo is thus employed, the noun always precedes in the genitive. 673. Certa domus. "Any particular abode." 674. Riperum toros. "The couches afforded by the banks of streams." The use of recentia here is analogous to that of the English word "fresh." 676. Facili tramite. "In an easy path," i.e. a path that will easily lead you to him. 678. Dehine summa cacumina, &c. Musacus here departs from them, and the Sibyl and Æneas descend the hill on the other side, in the direction of Anchises.

680-702. Superum ad lumen ituras. Virgil here adopts the philosophic notion of the pre-existence of souls before their union with a mortal body. 631. Studio recolens. "Wrapt in deep reflection." Recolens is equivalent here to meditans. The verb properly means to recall to mind the scenes of the past. 783. Manus. Equivalent here to fortis facta, i. c. res manu gestas, 684. Tendentem. Sup-

Venisti tandem, tuaque exspectata parenti Vicit iter durum pietas? datur ora tueri, Nate, tua; et notas audire et reddere voces? Sic equidem ducebam animo, rebarque futurum, Tempora dinumerans; nec ne mea cura fefellit. Quas ego te terras, et quanta per sequora vectum Accipio! quantis jactatum, nate, periclis! Quam metui, ne quid Libyæ tibi regna nocerent! Ille autem : Tua me, genitor, tua tristis imago, Seepius occurrens, haec limina tendere adegit : Stant sale Tyrrheno classes. Da jungere dextram. Da, genitor: teque amplexu ne subtrahe nostro. Sic memorans, largo fletu simul ora rigabat. Ter conatus ibi collo dare brachia circum: Ter frustra comprensa manus effugit imago, Par levibus ventis, volucrique simillima somno. Interea videt Æneas in valle reducta Seclusum nemus, et virgulta sonantia silvis,

Lethæumque, domos placidas qui prænatat, amnem. Hunc circum innumeræ gentes, populique volabant;

Ac, veluti in pratis ubi apes æstate serenâ

ply cursum. 687. Exspectata parenti. "Long expected by thy parent," i. e. on which I had long counted, for beholding thee here. Hevne prefers spectata, "approved" or "well-tried," which is also praised by Lennep (ad Ter. Maur. p. 417). The common reading, however, is well defended by Wagner, who also remarks that no similar instance or lengthening a short syllable (tuaquē spectata) can be found in Virgil: Nec ullum products brevis syllabs esemplum, quod hair rects comparari possit, apud Virgilium invenitur. 691. Tempera. Literally, "the times," i. e. the several spaces of time requisite for the performance. ance of each intervening event, until Æness should at length reach the lower world, as he had been directed by his father to do. 692. Quantum do. 692. terras. Supply per from the succeeding clause. 694. Ne quid Libys. &c. Alluding to Dido and Carthage. The father feared lest the allurations. ments of Carthage might mar the high prospects of his son. 696, Sepisa occurrens. Compare Æn. iv. 351. v. 712. 697. Sale Tyrrhens. His vessels were drawn up on the Campanian shore at Curae, or, in other words, on the coast of the Tyrrhenian Sea. 700. Ter constant, &c. Re-

peated from An. ii. 792. seqq.
703-712. In valle reducts. "In a retired vale." More literally. "a receding vale," i. e. curving inward, and receding from the view. Compare the remark of Wagner: Reducta vallis, i. a. sinum efficient. 704. Virgulta sonantia silvis. "The bushes rustling amid the woods." Wagner proposes silva, " with their thick underwood," which is probably the true reading : as in Aln. xii. 522.-Virguita sonantia sin Observe the sengma in videt. 706, Volabant. "Kept flitting." 707. Terrenique hebetant artus, moribundaque membra.

Hinc metuunt, cupiuntque; dolent, gaudentque; neque auras
Displeiunt clause tenebris, et carcere cæco,
Quin et, supremo quum lumine vita reliquit,
Non tamen omne malum miseris, nec funditus omnes
Corporem excedunt pestes: penitusque necesse est
Multa diu concreta modis inolescere miris.

Ergo exercentur pœnis, veterumque malorum
Supplicia expendunt. Aliæ panduntur inanes,
Suspensæ, ad ventos: aliis sub gurgite vasto
Infectum eluitur scelus, aut exuritur igni.
Quisque suos patimur Manes: exinde per amplum

within us are constantly struggling with our gross corporeal propensities, and cannot fully exercise their peculiar influence, because more or less retarded by our passions and evil propensities.—Nosis. Literally, "harmful," i. e. harming or marring our spiritual natures.

733-738. Hine metusist, &c. The meaning is, that from the contaminating influence of the body arise our passions and emotions, and everything that disturbs the placid course of our lives.—Negue dispicient. "Nor, confined as they are in darkness and a gloomy prison, do they regard their celestial natures," i. e. they are so degraded by their allowery to the body while confined within its dark prison-house, that they forget their heavenly origin. The poet, it will be remembered, is still speaking of the semina, or divine emanations, that constitute the tests of men. With clause understand assime. 735. Quin et supremo, &c. The doctrine advanced here and in what follows is briefly this: The titul contracts certain impurities from its union with the body, which impurities cleave unto it even after the death of that body, and have therefore the eradicated in the lower world by various kinds of penance. These makes of atonement or expisation the poet then proceeds to describe. 737. Compares postes. Such as fear, grief, and other passions, arising from the influence of the body (ver. 733). 738. Multa. Supply male.

239-744. Ergo exercentur pania, &c. The chastisements referred are of three kinds, according to the nature of the stain contracted by soul. If the impurity be slight and superficial, it is bleached away the wind, or washed out in the water; but if it be of a darker and the wind, or washed out in the water; but if it be of a darker and the previous of the same idea with that conveyed by dia concreta in the previous 740. Alia. Supply anima. 742. Infectum sectus. "The deep im of guilt." 743. Quisque suos patimur Manes. "We suffer each is own portion of spiritual punishment." Literally, "we endure each is own Manes," i. e. we endure each the burden of punishment intend upon our Manes in the world below, according to the degree of parity contracted by our ethereal natures in the world above. Heyne the a different construction, making Manes depend on quoad untend." i. e. the Manes of all of us undergo some purgation or other. The interpretation which we have adopted, however, seems decidedly

Mittimur Elysium, et pauci læta arva tenemus:
Donec longa dies, perfecto temporis orbe,
Concretam exemit labem, purumque reliquit
Ætherium sensum, atque, auraï simplicis ignem.
Has omnes, ubi mille rotam volvere per annos,
Lethæum ad fluvium deus evocat agmine magno;
Scilicet immemores supera ut convexa revisant,
Rursus et incipiant in corpora velle reverti.
Dixerat Anchises: natumque, unaque Sibyllam,
Conventus trahit in medios, turbamque sonantem;

• -

750

preferable.—Exinde per amplum, &c. Heyne makes per, in this passage, have the force of ad. It conveys rather the idea of moving on through, or along, an extensive region. Hence Wagner remarks, a per, in this passage, have the force of ad. It conveys rather the idea of moving on through, or along the idea of moving on the idea of

745-747. Donec longa dies, &c. "Until length of days, the (appointed) revolution of time being completed, has removed the inherent stain, and left pure the ethereal spirit, and the fiery energy of the simple essence," i. e. has restored the fiery energy of the ethereal essence to its originally pure and unmixed state. Heyne makes a diffi-culty with donec, and thinks that lines 745. 746. and 747. are misplaced, Elysium being, according to him, not a scene of purgation, but of rest. Wagner, on the other hand, regards donec here as equivalent to cum tandem, and in this way seeks to remove the objection. There is no need, however, of giving so unusual a meaning to donec, nor are the lines in question at all out of place. Our souls, says the poet, contract certain impurities from long union with the body, which impurities must be efficed by severe penance. After these stains have been eradicated, the souls have to pass a certain time in Elysium, in order that an habitual communion with virtuous emotions may now restore it to its proper tone, and take the place of its former habitual communings with what was corrupt. In this sense, therefore, Elysium becomes a second scene of parification and trial.—Perfecto temporis orbe. This was a period of a thousand years, as is stated soon after. 747. Aurai. Old form of the The expression ignis aura appears to be nothing genitive for aura. more than spiritus ille igneus.

743-755. Ubi mille rotam volvere, &c. "When they have caused the wheel (of time) to revolve during a thousand years." Rets is here taken figuratively for orbis, or the Greek sushoc. 749. Deus evocat. "A deity calls forth," i. e. they are influenced by some secret and divine power to pass out from Elyaium, &c. Deus is here to be taken generally, and is somewhat analogous to the Greek & deinus. The minusion is clearly to the Pythagorean metempsychosis. 750. Immemores. Referring to the oblivious effect produced by the draught of Lethe.—Supera convexa. "The vaulted realms above," i. e. the apper world. Convexa is here especially applied to the arched surface of the upper world, forming the vaulted roof of the world below. 783. Sonastem. This epithet, as here employed, derives illustration from the

Et tumulum capit, unde omnes longo ordine posset
Adversos legere, et venientum discere vultus.

Nunc age, Dardaniam prolem quæ deinde sequatur
Gloria, qui maneant Italâ de gente nepotes,
Illustres animas, nostrumque in nomen ituras,
Expediam dictis, et te tua fata docebo.

Ille, vides, purâ juvenis qui nititur hastâ,
Proxima sorte tenet lucis loca; primus ad auras
Etherias Italo commixtus sanguine surget,
Silvius, Albanum nomen, tua postuma proles:

Quem tibi longævo serum Lavinia conjux

Odyssey (xxiv. 5). ταὶ δὲ τρίζουσαι ἔποντο. 755, Legers. "To observe."—Discere. "To become acquainted with."

757-759. Italà de gente. "Of Italian stock," i e. of the new stock that sprang from the union of Æneas with Lavinia, the daughter of Latinus. 758. Nostrumque in nomen ituras. Anchises now enters upon a rapid sketch of early Latin history, then passes off to Roman affairs, enumerates some of the most eminent men of that nation, and closes the brilliant catalogue with a beautiful allusion to the untimely

death of the young Marcellus.

"Yonder youth, thou seest (whom I 760-766 Ille vides, &c. mean), who leans upon the headless spear, occupies by destiny the places nearest to the light (of day)," i. e. he is the first of thy Italian descendants that shall see the light. Observe the peculiar construction in lucis loca, so that proxima lucis loca will mean literally, "the nearest places of light."—Pura hasta. A spear without any iron head, not intended, of course, for battle, but merely as a badge of sovereignty, and answering the purpose of a sceptre. Among the Romans of a later day, a spear of this kind was bestowed as a reward by generals upon their soldiers, more especially for saving the life of a citizen. 762. His mother, Lavinia, was an Italian Italo commixtus sanguine. princess. 762. Albanum nomen. Silvius becomes a common cognomen for the kings of Alba, after the time of the first Silvius. Thus Livy remarks: "Mansit Silvius postea omnibus cognomen, qui Albæ regnarunt."-Tua postuma proles, &c. "Thy posthumous offspring." Some commentators make postuma here equivalent to postrema, and explain it by "youngest" or "latest." And they are led to this mode of translating by their considering postuma, in the sense of "posthumous" as inconsistent with this longavo, &c. This way of rendering, however, is objectionable on many accounts. In the first place, postume for postrema is not recognised by any writer of pure Latinity. Secondly, Silvius is actually said to have been a posthumous child. Thirdly, Even if we admit this interpretation o. postuma for postrema, a diffi-culty arises between educet and tibi longavo, since according to the legend quoted by Servius from Cato, Lavinia fled to the woods after the death of Æneas, through fear of Ascanius. She certainly would not have done this had Æneas been living, even though he were advanced in years. We have, therefore, on these and other arounds, given postuma its orEducet silvis, regem, regumque parentem:
Unde genus Longa nostrum dominabitur Alba.
Proximus ille Procas, Trojanæ gloria gentis,
Et Capys, et Numitor, et, qui te nomine reddet,
Silvius Æneas; pariter pietate vel armis
Egregius, si umquam regnandam acceperit Albam.
Qui juvenes! quantas ostentant, aspice, vires!
At, qui umbrata gerunt civili tempora quercu,
Hi tibi Nomentum, et Gabios, urbemque Fidenam;

705

770

dinary meaning, and connected tibi longare with serum, the idea intended to be conveyed being simply this: that Silvius, as born after his father's death, was the too tardy offspring of advanced years, his parent not having lived to behold him. 765. Educat silvius. Compane, as regards the force of educat here, a similar usage of the verb in line 779. Silvius derived his name, according to this account, from the circumstance of his having been born in the woods (it silvis). 765. Unde. Here equivalent to a quo. Silvius reigned after Ascanius, and became the parent stock of the royal line of Alba.

767-770. Proximus ille, &c. Supply est; and repeat it with presimus, before the succeeding names. Proximus here does not denote the next in the order of reigning, but merely the one who happens at the moment to be standing nearest to Silvius. Hence Servi's remarks, "Proximus, standis ordine, non naseendi." Procas was the twelfth in the line of Alban kings, Capys the sixth, and Numitor the thirteenth. Procas, moreover, is called "the glory of the Trojan race" or stem, because he was the father of Numitor and Amulius, and the grandfather of Rea Silvia, the mother of Romulus. 768. Reddet. "Shall represent." 769. Pariter pictate vel armis egregius. "Alike renowned, whether for piety or arms." Heyne makes vel conjunctive here, which Wagner very properly denies. The expression pictate vel armis is nothing more than "sive pictatem sive fortitudinem spectes."—Si unquam regnandam, &c. An historical allusion on the part of the poet. Annae Silvius was for a long time kept out of the throne of Alba by his guardian, and only ascended it at the age of fifty-two years. Still, however, he reigned thirty-one years.

771-776. Quantas vires. "What manly vigour." Strength of body is here regarded as the sure concomitant of an heroic spirit. 772. At qui umbrata gerunt, &c. The monarchs thus far named were conspicuous for warlike achievements; they who are now alluded to in general terms are famed for the arts of peace and as the foundars of citics. We have adopted the reading of Heyne and others, namely, at qui, instead of the common atque, notwithstanding the very inguises arguments of Wagner in support of the latter.—Civili querous. The civil crown was the peculiar symbol of peace, and of everything connected with the preservation of existence. It is here worn by the founders of cities, and among the Romans was bestowed on him who had saved the life of a citizen in battle. This crown was composed of each leaves, because, says Servius, by the fruit of the oak, in early times, forman life was sustained. 773. Nowcutrus. Supply consists, which

Hi Collatinas imponent montibus arces, Pometios, Castrumque Inui, Bolamque, Coramque. 775 Hæc tum nomina erunt; nunc sunt sine nomine terræ. Quin et avo comitem sese Mavortius addit Romulus; Assaraci quem sanguinis Ilia mater Viden ut geminæ stant vertice cristæ, Et pater ipse suo superûm jam signat honore? 780 En! hujus, nate, auspiciis illa inclyta Roma Imperium terris, animos æquabit Olympo, Septemque una sibi muro circumdabit arces, Felix prole virûm: qualis Berecyntia mater Invehitur curru Phrygias turrita per urbes, 785 Læta deûm partu, centum complexa nepotes,

verb may be easily inferred from imponent, in the succeeding line. The places mentioned in the text were all Alban colonies. According to Dionysius of Halicarnassus, (3. 31) Alba Longa sent out thirty colonies into different parts of Latium and the adjacent country. After ver. 774. the following line is found in some editions: Laude pudicities celebres, addentque superbos; but it does not appear in any of the earlier ones, nor in any manuscript, and is said to have been composed by a Milanese lawyer named Lampugnani, who inserted it into the text. We have

rejected it, of course, as a mere interpolation.

777-787. Addit. The common reading is addet, which the commentators, following Servius, refer to Romulus's restoring the crown to his grandfather Numitor, and reigning conjointly with him. This however, appears rather forced. We have substituted, therefore, addit, as given by one of the manuscripts. The meaning will then be, that the shade of Romulus, as seen by Anchises and Æneas, overtakes and moves onward along with the shade of Numitor.—Mavortius. Because the son of Mars. 779. Assaraci sanguinis. The same as Trojani sanguinis. Consult note on An. i. 284. 779. Gemina crista. warlike character of Romulus is indicated by his shade's appearing in full array for battle, even to the double crest. Compare the Greek δίφαλου and δίλοφου. 780. Suo honore. "With his own peculiar honour," i. e. with tokens and emblems of his subsequent deification, an honour peculiarly his (Romulus's) own. The expression suo honore, therefore (erroneously referred to Jupiter), is equivalent to "qui et destinatus est." 781. Hujus auspiciis. Referring to him as its founder. 783. Septemque una, &c. "And, though a single city, shall encompass seven hills with a wall." Referring to the seven hills on which Rome was built. 784. Prole virum. "In a progeny of heroes," i. e. in a warlike and heroic race of inhabitants.-Berccyntia mater. "The Berecyntian mother." Referring to Cybele, called Berecyntia (Bepeeversa), from Mount Berecyntus in Phrygia, where she was particularly worshipped. 785. Turrita. "Turret-crowned," i. e. wearing a crown formed of turrets. Cybele was the goddess of nature or of the earth, and hence her crown of towers is a type of the earth. 786 Late Delm partu. Cybele was the fabled mother of the gods. -Com. Omnes cœlicolas, omnes supera alta tenentes. Huc geminas nunc flecte acies: hanc aspice gentem, Romanosque tuos. Hic Cæsar, et omnis Iuli Progenies, magnum cœli ventura sub axem. Hic vir, hic est, tibi quem promitti sæpius audis, Augustus Cæsar, Divi genus: aurea condet Sæcula qui rursus Latio, regnata per arva Saturno quondam; super et Garamantas et Indos Proferet imperium: jacet extra sidera tellus, Extra anni Solisque vias, ubi cœlifer Atlas Axem humero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum. Hujus in adventum jam nunc et Caspia regna

790

795

plexa. Equivalent to habens. 787. Supra alta tenentes. Supply

loca, and compare the Homeric ὑπέρτατα δώματ' ἔχοντες,
789-797. Hic Cæsar. "Here (is) Cæsar." Alluding to Julius Casar. 792. Augustus Casar. This name, observes Valpy, is now applied by the poet to his imperial patron for the first time. It was assumed by him A.U.C. 727. By bringing him into immediate opposition with Romulus, Virgil prevents any parallel being drawn between the merits which he is pleased so poetically to ascribe to Augustus, and those of any other Roman.—Divi genus. "The decendant of a god." The same in effect as Divi Julii Casaris filius. Augustus was the adopted son of Julius Cæsar, having previously been his nephew. 793. Rursus. It was established before him by Saturn. The allusion in the text is to the universal peace which Augustus established in the Roman world; and during which the Saviour of mankind was born. 794. Super et Garamantas, &c. The proposition super has here the force of ultra. The Garamantes were a tribe in the interior of Africa, over whom some success had been obtained by L. Cornelius Balbus. mention of the Indi, on the other hand, refers to the arrival of an embassy from two kings of India (called, by Strabo, Porus and Pandion) unto Augustus when in Syria. 795. Jacet extra sidera tellus, &c. The reference is not to the country of either the Garamantes or the Indi, but to the land lying beyond these, in the remote south or southcast, unto which Augustus is to carry the glory of the Roman arms. Virgil probably had in view the country of Æthiopia, since this region had been partially overrun by the Roman troops under C. Petronius, in retaliation for an inroad made by the Æthiopians into Egypt under their queen Candace. By sidera, the constellations of the zodiac are really meant. 796. Anni solisque vias. The path along which the sun is supposed to move in describing the circuit of the year; an amplification, consequently, of the idea contained in sidera. Stellis aptum. "Studded with stars." Compare Cic. Off. iii. 29.

798-800. Hujus in adventum. "Through dread of his coming." The flattery here bestowed on Augustus accorded well with his own superstitious feelings. The basis of the compliment appears in Sustaines (Vit. Aug. 94.), where it is stated that a few months before the birth of Augustus, a prodigy occurred at Rome, by which it was indicated

Responsis horrent divûm, et Mæotia tellus, Et septemgemini turbant trepida ostia Nili. Nec vero Alcides tantum telluris obivit, Fixerit æripidem cervam licet, aut Erymanthi Pacârit nemora, et Lernam tremefecerit arcu: Nec, qui pampineis victor juga flectit habenis,

800

that "Nature was bringing forth a king for the Roman people," Regempopulo Romano naturam parturire.—Caspia regna. Alluding in particular to the Parthians, whose territories to the north bordered on the southern shores of the Caspian. The alarm here ascribed to them contains an indirect allusion to one of the most glorious events of the reign of Augustus, his compelling, namely, the Parthians, by the terror of his name, to restore the standards taken by them on the overthrow of Crassus. 799. Maotia tellus. "The Maotic land," i. e. the Scythian tribes around the Palus Maotis. 800. Septemgemini Nili. "Of the sevenfold Nile." Alluding to its seven mouths.—Turbant. "Are filled with alarm." More literally, "are in a troubled state." This poetic trouble of the mouths of the Nile is an allusion to the alarm that pervaded Egypt when about to fall under the power of Augustus after

the battle of Actium .- With turbant supply sese.

801-803. Nec vero Alcides, &c. According to the poet, neither Hercules nor Bacchus traversed so large a portion of earth as is that over which the glory and the arms of Augustus are destined to extend. 802. Æripedem cervam. This was the hind with brazen hoofs and golden horns, and which was so celebrated for its speed. Hercules was occupied a whole year in continually pursuing it. Some commentators make a difficulty here. According to the common account, Hercules had to bring the animal alive to Eurystheus, and yet he is represented in the text as having transfixed it with an arrow. Servius, therefore, explains fixerit by statuerit, "he stopped," but this is extremely harsh; and besides, Apollodorus, in his narrative of the affair, expressly says, τοξεύσας συνέβαλε, (ii. 5. 3.) A partial wounding, in order to arrest the speed of the animal, appears to be out of the question; since the arrows were all dipped in the venom of the Hydra, and sure to prove mortal even in the case of a slight injury. The only way to solve the difficulty is by supposing that Virgil followed some other than the common account.—Erymanthi. Alluding to the capture of the Erymanthian boar. 803. Et Lernam, &c. The destruction of the Hydra.

804-807. Neo qui pampineis, &c. Alluding to the expedition of Bacchus (Liber) into India and the remote East. The movements of this deity, on the occasion here referred to, were far more marvellous in reality than any of the warlike exploits of Augustus. Accompanied by Silenus, mounted on an ass, and followed by a train of Satyrs and Bacchants, he achieved the conquest of India without a blow. Virgil, however, contents himself here with merely representing the god in a chariot drawn with tigers, the reins covered with vine-leaves, and descending from Mount Meros, on which he has just founded the city of Nysa. 804. Juga flectit. "Bends," or "sways the yoke," i. e. directs the

Liber, agens celso Nysse de vertice tigres.

Et dubitamus adhuc virtutem extendere fiscis?

Aut metus Ausoniâ prohibet consistere terrâ?

Quis procul ille autem ramis insignis olivæ,

Sacra ferens? Nosco crines incanaque menta

Regis Romani, primus qui legibus urbem

Fundabit, Curibus parvis et paupere terrâ

Missus in imperium magnum. Cui deinde subibit,

Otia qui rumpet patriæ, residesque movebit,

Tullus, in arma viros, et jam desueta triumphis

Agmina. Quem juxta sequitur jactantior Ancus,

Nunc quoque jam nimium gaudens popularibus auris.

movements of the animals yoked to his car. 806. Et dubitemes adhuc, &c. The verb is in the plural, Anchies spaking of himself as well as his son; but the latter alone is in reality meant. The idea intended to be conveyed is well expressed by Servius: "Cum tibi tentas it preparate posteritas, dubites virtutem factis extenders? id est, gloriam."

808-812. Quis procul ille autem. The spirit of Nums Pompilius, the second king of the Romans, now appears in the distance.—Remis insignis olives. The olive was an emblem of peace, and is here worn by Numa as a legislator and the founder of the Roman religion. 329. Nosco crines, &c. "I begin to discern the locks and hoary chin of the Roman king." Observe the peculiar force of nosco, and how it harmonizes with the idea implied in procul. The spirit of Numa is first seen in the distance, and is then merely conspicuous for the olive crown which it wears; but, as it draws nearce, Anchises begins to recognise the individual features of the king.—Incanaque ments. The gray locks and beard of Numa indicate that he was to reign to an advanced age, 311. Curibus parvis, &c. Cures was the native place of Numa, and a small town of the Sabines. The magnum imperium was Romo.

812-816. Cui deinde subibit, &c. Construe, cui deinde Tullus subibit, qui rumpet, &c. 813. Otia. "The long repose," i. e. the long repose enjoyed during the peaceful reign of Numa. 814. Tullus. Referring to Tullus Hostilius, the third king of Rome.—Triumphis. Mare graphic than bellis would have been. 815. Jactantior Ancus. "The too vain-glorious Ancus." According to the account given by Servius from Pomponius Sabinus, Ancus, before his accession to the thrame, was dissatisfied that Tullus should hold what he conceived to be of right his own, he being the grandson of Numa, a circumstance of which he used to boast, and therefore threw himself on the favour of the people, and determined to destroy the reigning monarch and all his family. This, however, can hardly be the true account. Niebuhr gives a better solution of the matter as follows:—In the old poems Ancus bore the epithet of "the good;" and as he is related to have parcelled out conquered lands among the people, this may have been the ground of the

arquinios reges, animamque superbam Bruti, fascesque videre receptos? imperium hic primus, sævasque secures, ; natosque pater, nova bella moventes, am pulchra pro libertate vocabit:

820

Utcumque ferent ea facta minores, imor patriæ, laudumque immensa cupido. ecios, Drusosque procul, sævumque securi l'orquatum, et referentem signa Camillum.

825

This same circumstance may, on the other hand, have inmore aristocratic Virgil, from an ignorance of his true moharge him with vanity, and courting popular favour.

3. Tarquinios reges. "The monarchs of the Tarquinian line." to Priscus and Superbus. No mention, it will be perceived. of Servius Tullius, the sixth king of Rome. 818. Ultoris here called "the avenger," as having avenged both the wrongs in and the cause of freedom. - Fascesque receptos. The here the badge of the highest authority, which passed from of the kings into those of the consuls. 819. Savasque seach bundle of fasces contained at first an axe, the fasces or courging, and the axe for beheading. The axes are here called ting," because by them his own sons were beheaded. 820. Nater, &c. When the two sons of Brutus were found guilty of gainst the state, the father, as consul, not only ordered them to death, but himself looked on and saw the sentence put into .—Nova bella moventes. "Exciting fresh wars," i.e. con-r the restoration of the Tarquins. 822. Infelix! utcumque, vould seem from this, that in Virgil's time, at least, there ference of opinion with regard to the merits of this startling linores. Supply natu. 823. Laudum. The praises of the l of all, in fact, who value country above every other con-

^{25.} Quin. "Moreover." For quinetiam.—Decios. Alluding vo Decii, father and son, who devoted themselves for their the former in a war with the Latins, the latter in one with the and Gauls. There was a third Decius, who imitated this heroic of his ancestors in the war with Pyrrhus.—Drussaque. M. alinator Drusus, distinguished for his warlike services in the unic contest; and M. Livius Drusus, tribune of the commons ie of the Gracchi. The Drusi were an illustrious branch of the house, and to it belonged Tiberius, and Livia, the wife of . One of the sons of Livia, the brother of Tiberius, dislininself by his victories over the Germans.—Savunque irquatum. Alluding to Titus Manlius Torquatus, a Roman ler, who put his son to death for disobedience of orders. 825. mtcm signa Camillum. "And Camillus bringing back the (from the foe)," i. e. recovering the standards lost in the h the Gauls at the river Allia. Camillus defeated the Gallie.

Illse autem, paribus quas fulgere cernis in armis, Concordes animæ nunc, et dum nocte premuntur, Heu! quantum inter se belium, si lumina vitæ Attigerint, quantas acies stragemque ciebunt! Aggeribus socer Alpinis atque arce Monœci Descendens; gener adversis instructus Eoïs. Ne, pueri, ne tanta animis assuescite bella; Neu patriæ validas in viscera vertite vires: Tuque prior, tu, parce, genus qui ducis Olympo;

invaders of his country, and compelled them to raise the siege of the

Capital. 826-831. Illes autem. Alluding to Julius Cesar and Pompey. Paribus in armis. This is said of the two as being both Romans, and arrayed in Roman arms. Compare Georg. i. 490. 527. Concertes anima nunc, &c. Casar and Pompey were at first in friendly relations anima nunc, acc. Clessar and Fompey were at mist in mentally resimpless with each other, and the poet makes this friendship also to have characterized their souls in Elysium. Personal ambition subsequently made them the bitterest foes, and brought unnumbered evils on their common country.—Nocte. It seems strange to talk of the shades of night in Elysium, when the poet has just informed us that this abode of the good is illumined by a sun of its own. In popular belief, however, the lower world is always supposed to be enveloped in gloom, and it is to this belief that the poet here sacrifices a more accurate phraseology. 830. Aggeribus socer Alpinis, &c. The father-in-law is Julius Coost; the son-in-law, Pompey, who married Julia, the daughter of the former. By the "aggeres Alpini" are meant the Alps; by the are Mosses, a promontory formed by the Maritime Alps, where they project into the Sinus Ligusticus, or Gulf of Genoa. On the promontory was a temple of Hercules Monœcus, and near it a harbour, now Monaco. According to Virgil, Casar passed into Italy by crossing the Alps near this promontory. This, however, was not true, since he followed a different route, and the poet, therefore, would merely seem to have mentioned the arx Monaci by a kind of poetic license, that he might connect the name of Hercules with that of Julius Casar. 831. Adversis Ecis. Pompey drew the principal part of his forces from the castern provinces, or, more accurately speaking, those lying immediately to the east of Italy, in the number of which, therefore, Greece would be included.

832-835. Ne, pueri, ne tanta, &c. Grammarians call this as hypallage, for ne tantis animos assuescite bellis. There is no need whatever of having recourse to such a view of the matter, which would only weaken the force of the peculiar construction in which the poet here indulges. Virgil imitates, in this passage, the line of Homer (II. vii. 279), where the aged herald Idæus exclaims to Hector and Ajax, when engaged in single combat, μηκέτι, παϊδε φίλω, πολεμίζετε μηδέ μάχεσθον. 835. Neu patrie validas, &c. The alliteration in this line is remarkable, as if the poet intended by the very sound of the words to express abhorrence at the deed. 834. Tuque prior, &c. Addressed to the spirit of Casar. Why an appeal should be made to the cla-

Projice tela manu, sanguis meus. 835 Ille triumphatâ Capitolia ad alta Corintho Victor aget currum, cæsis insignis Achivis. Eruet ille Argos, Agamemnoniasque Mycenas, Ipsumque Æaciden, genus armipotentis Achilli; Ultus avos Trojæ, templa et temerata Minervæ. Quis te, magne Cato, tacitum, aut te, Cosse, relinquat?

840

mency of this leader is explained by the words genus qui ducis Olympo. Mercy forms a conspicuous attribute of the divine nature, and ought, therefore, to characterize all who derive their origin from so exalted a source. The order of descent here alluded to will be as follows: 1. Anchises, the spouse of Venus: 2. Æneas: 3. Ascanius or Iulus: 4. The Gens Julia, to which Casar belonged. Hence we see why Anchises, immediately after, calls him sanguis meus, "my own blood," i. e. my own direct descendant.

836, 837. Ille triumphath, &c. The allusion is to Mummius, the destroyer of Corinth.—Capitolia ad alta. The triumphal procession, after moving through different parts of the city, always passed up the Via Sacra to the Capitol, where a solemn sacrifice was offered to Jupiter, 837. Cæsis insignis Achivis. Virgil, as will readily appear, does not follow any certain order in his historical allusions. He would seem to have mentioned Mummius in this passage, not because he was in any respect more conspicuous than others of the Roman commanders, but because the name of this general affords the poet an opportunity of alinding to the overthrow of the Achivi, since Mummius, by the overthrow

of Corinth, broke up the Achaan league. To the ears of a Trojan, this triumph over the descendants of his country's bitterest foes, by one of

his own posterity, would be peculiarly pleasing.

838-840. Eruet ille Argos, &c. Alluding, in all probability, to L.

Emilius Paullus, the conqueror of Perses, the last king of Macedonia. With the subjugation of this kingdom all Greece fell under the Roman sway. Hence the poet says, in strong language, of this commander, Eruet ille Argos, Agamemnoniasque Mycenas, in place of totam Graciam subiget. Consult note on En. i. 284. 339. Eaciden. Referring to Perses, a descendant of Æacus through Achilles. The royal line of Macedonia claimed descent from Achilles through Phthia, the mother of Philip III. and not through Olympias, as some incorrectly maintain. - Genus armipotentis Achilli. The allusions here are marked by singular, propriety. The very descendant of the terrible Achilles is to fall beneath the prowess of Rome, the martial daughter of Troy. 840. Avos Troja. "His ancestors of Troy." Put for avos Trojanus.-Templa et temerata Minervæ. For et temeratum templum Minervæ. Alluding to the violation of Minerva's temple by the brutality of Ajax, son of Oileus. Observe here the employment of the plural to depict more forcibly the horrid nature of the deed.

841-844. Magne Cato. Cato the Censor is meant, not Cato of Utica. The position of the name, in the vicinity of those of Cossus and the Gracchi, plainly shows that Virgil alludes to the elder Cato.—Tacitum. "Unmentioned."-Cosse. Aulus Cornelius Cossus, famed for having been one of the very small " "ber who, in the course of Roman hisQuis Gracchi genus? aut geminos, duo fulmina belli, Scipiadas, cladem Libyæ? parvoque potentem Fabricium? vel te sulco, Serrane, serentem? Quo fessum rapitis, Fabii? tu Maximus ille es, Unus qui nobis cunctando restituis rem. Excudent alii spirantia mollius sera, Credo equidem; vivos ducent de marmore vultus; Orabunt causas melius; cœlique meatus

845

tory, offered up the spolia opima. The spolia opima were those which one commander took from the commander opposed to him, or, to quote the words of Livy (iv. 20), "que dur duci detrarit." Romulus offered the first; Cossus, the second (A.U.G. 317); and M. Marcelles (A.U.G. 532), the third. There were no other instances besides these. 842. Gracchi genus. "The race of Gracchus," i.e. Sempronius Gracchus, chus, and his two sons Tiberius and Caius. The poet, however, would seem to allude more especially to the father, who distinguished himsel in the second Punic war.—Geminos Scipiadas. Scipio Africanas the Elder, and the Younger. Carthage was conquered by the one, destroyed by the other. 843. Parvoque potentem Fabricium. This is generally thought to contain an allusion to the story of Pyrrhus's having fruitlessly attempted to bribe him. It would seem, however, to refer rather to the great influence enjoyed by him in the state, notwithstanding his poverty. Thus Muenscher remarks: " Parvo potentem Fabricium vocat poeta, quippe qui parva re familiari contentus ob ipoam parsimoniam et continentiam cum prudentia et fortitudine conjunctum in rebus publicis gerendis plurimum valuerit." (Obs. in Virg. Bn. p. 27.) 844. Vel te sulco Serrane serentem. Alluding, not to Cincinnatus, as some suppose, but to C. Atilius Serranus, who was found thus employed when intelligence was brought unto him of his having been elected to the consulship. Pliny says that he obtained the cognomen of Serranus from this circumstance: "Serentem invenerunt dati henores Serranum, unde cognomen." (H. N. xviii. 4.) Virgil appears to follow this account, improbable though it is, by perpetrating what would be called at the present day a play on the name.

845, 846. Fessum. "Me, exhanated?" i. e. with difficulty following the lengthened glories of our line. 845. Rem. Equivalent to resupublicam.—Cunctando. Alluding to the celebrated Q. Fabins Maximus summaned Cunctator, who saved his country by his wise delay in the contest with Hannibal. The term Maximus requires here a double translation: first, as a mere proper name; and, secondly, as indicating the other members of the line. Here, again, Virgil would appear to be playing on the name.—Unus qui nobis, &c. This line is borrowed from

Ennius.

847-853. Excudent alii, &c. The allusion here is to the Greeks, who were the acknowledged masters of the Romans in the arts and sciences, in eloquence and literature.—Spirantia era. Status: 11 bronze, so skilfully wrought that they seem to breathe and live. 848 Vivos de marmore vultus. Marble statues that appear insinct with

Describent radio, et surgentia sidera dicent: Tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento; Hæ tibi erunt artes; pacisque imponere morem, Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos.

85C

Sic pater Anchises, utque hac mirantibus addit: Aspice, ut insignis spoliis Marcellus opimis Ingreditur, victorque viros supereminet omnes! Hic rem Romanam, magno turbante tumultu, Sistet; eques sternet Pœnos, Gallumque rebellem, Tertiaque arma patri suspendet capta Quirino.

855

animation. 850. Radio. The astronomer's rod is meant. 851. Regere imperio populos. The Roman is to yield the palm to the Greek in arts, sciences, and literature; his own scene of action is to be the battle-field, where he is to be without a competitor; and his true and only employment is to reduce all nations beneath his sway. 852. Pacisque imponers morem. "And to impose the terms of peace." 853. Subjectis. "The vanquished."—Debellare. Mark the full force of the

compound.

854-859. Mirantibus. "To his wondering auditors." Referring to Æneas and the Sibyl. 855. Aspice, ut insignis, &c. The individual here meant is M. Claudius Marcellus, the celebrated antagonist of Hannibal. (Consult Index.) The name and praises of this leader naturally serve to introduce, a few lines further on, the mention of the young Marcellus, the nephew of Augustus.—Spoliis orinis. Marcellus was the last of the three individuals mentioned in Roman history as having offered up the spolia opima. He slew Viridomarus, a king of the Galli Insubres. See above on ver. 841. 857. Tumultu. Alluding to the inroad of the Galli Insubres and their allies. Beilum is a much weaker term than tumultus. The latter indicates some sudden and violent interruption of the public tranquillity, exciting wide-spread plarm, and was specially employed by the Latin writers to designate a war in Italy, or an invasion by the Gauls. (Consult Cic. Phil. viii. 1,) 858. Eques. Poetically employed for dux, and yet containing, at the same time, a reference to the exploit of Marcellus in defeating Viridemarus, this having been a battle of cavalry.—Rebellem. The Galli Insubres had made war anew after a peace had been concluded with them. 859. Tertiaque arma, &c. Alluding to the spolia opima, and his having been the third who offered them up. -Quirino. Referring to Romulus. There is a difficulty here. The spotia opima, according to the institution of Romulus, were to be offered up to Jupiter Feretrius. Either, therefore, the religious feelings of a later age connected Romulus with Jove in this very rare consecration, or else we must seek a key to the difficulty in the remark of Servius, who states that, by a law of Numa, spolia opima of the first class were to be consecrated to Jove; of the second, to Mars; and of the third, to Quirinus or Romulus. The opima spolia of the first class were those taken when a pitched tattle had been fought. Now, as the contest between Marcellus and the Gauls was not one of this kind, we may in this way arccunt for the arms of the Gallic king being consecrated to Remuius. (Consult Heyne, ad loc.)

Atque hic Æneas; una namque ire videbat
Egregium formâ juvenem, et fulgentibus armis,
Sed frons læta parum, et dejecto lumina vultu:
Quis pater, ille virum qui sic comitatur euntem?
Filius, anne aliquis magnâ de stirpe nepotum?
Quis strepitus circa comitum! quantum instar in ipso! 865
Sed Nox atra caput tristi circumvolat umbrâ.

Tum pater Anchises, lacrimis ingressus obortis: O nate! ingentem luctum ne quære tuorum: Ostendent terris hunc tantum fata, neque ultra Esse sinent. Nimium vobis Romana propago Visa potens, Superi, propria hæc si dona fuissent.

870

860-866. Una. "Along with him," i. e. in company with the elder Marcellus. 861. Egregium formá juvenem, &c. The allusion is to the young Marcellus, the son of Octavia, aister of Augustus, and, consequently, nephew of that emperor. Augustus gave him his daughter Julia in marriage, and intended him for his successor; but he died at the early age of eighteen, universally regretted on account of the excellence of his private character. Augustus had frequently entreated Virgil to be allowed a perusal of the Æneid while the composition of the poem was going on, and the latter had as often, through modesty, declined. Prevailed on, at length, however, by these importunities, the poet recited to him the sixth book, in presence of Octavia, the mother of young Marcellus, a short time after the decease of the latter. prospect, very probably, of this recitation, he had inserted the beautiful eulogium which we are here considering, and in which he alludes to the premature death of the beloved youth. But he had skilfully suppressed the name of Marcellus till he came to the line "Tu Marcellus cris," &c. when the widowed mother swooned away. No one can even now, at this late day, read them unmoved. Virgil is said to have received from the afflicted parent 10,000 sesterces (dena sestertia) for each verse of this celebrated passage. As the eulogium properly commences at O nate! ingentem, &c. (ver. 868), and terminates at munere, in ver. 886, this would make the whole sum received by the poet near £1600. 862. Sed frons læta parum, &c. The mournful brow and dejected look are here meant to be prophetic of an early death. 863. Virum. The elder Marcellus. 865. Strepitus circa comitum. This is meant to indicate his great popularity.—Quantum instar in ipso! "What nobleness of mien in himself!" We have followed here the explanation of Heyne. Compare the remark of Ernesti (Clav. Sic. 8. v.): "Instar semper aliquam magnitudinem indicat apud optimos scriptores." The ordinary mode of translating the clause in question is as follows: "How great a likeness (there is) in him (to the other)!" i. e. to the elder Marcellus. 866. Nox atra. Night is here typical of death.

368-877. Ne quære. "Inquire not into," i. e. seek not to become acquainted with. 869. Ultra. "Beyond this," i. e. beyond a mere showing of him to the world. 870. Esse. Here equivalent to vivere. 871. Visa. Supply esset.—Propria. Peculiarly and always yours.

Quantos ille virûm magnam Mavortis ad urbem Campus aget gemitus! vel quæ, Tiberine, videbis Funera, quum tumulum præterlabere recentem! Nec puer Iliacâ quisquam de gente Latinos 875 In tantum spe tollet avos; nec Romula quondam Ullo se tantum tellus jactabit alumno. Heu pietas! heu prisca fides! invictaque bello Dextera! non illi quisquam se impune tulisset Obvius armato, seu quum pedes iret in hostem, 880 Seu spumantis equi foderet calcaribus armos. Heu miserande puer! si qua fata aspera rumpas, Tu Marcellus eris. Manibus date lilia plenis: Purpureos spargam flores, animamque nepotis His saltem accumulem donis, et fungar inani 885 Sic totâ passim regione vagantur Aëris in campis latis, atque omnia lustrant.

Equivalent to perpetua. Compare En. i. 73.—Hæc dona. This may be rendered freely as the plural of excellence, the allusion being to Marcellus: "this most valued gift." Compare the explanation of Nöhden: "Marcellus Romanis donatus." 872. Ille campus. The allusion is to the Cumpus Marcius, near Rome, where the funeral obsequies of the young Marcellus were celebrated. 874. Funera. "Funeral rites."—Quum tumulum, &c. The remains of the young prince were deposited in the splendid mausoleum of Augustus, on the banks of the Tiber. This mausoleum had been erected by that emperor A.U.C. 726, in his sixth consulship. 876. In tantum spe, &c. "Raise them so high in hope," &c. i. e. excite such high hopes in the Roman nation. The common form of expression would be in tantam spem tollet avos. Valpy makes spe an old form of the genitive here for spei, and governed by tantum. This, however, is quite unnecessary: spe is here the simple ablative. Compare the Greek λλπίσιν ἐπαἰρειν. 878—887. Heu pietas! &c. "Ah, piety! Ah, integrity of ancient

878-887. Heu pietas! &c. "Ah, piety! Ah, integrity of ancient times!" i. e. what piety shall be his! what integrity like that of the good old times of yore! 880. Seu cum pedes iret, &c. That is, either when advancing to the conflict on foot or on horseback. 882. Si qua fata aspera, &c. "If in any way thou canst break through the rigid decrees of fate, thou shalt be a Marcellus," i. e. thou shalt prove thyself a worthy scion of that noble stock. Consult note on ver. 860. 884. Purpureos spargam flores, &c. "Let me scatter," &c. The ancients were accustomed, on certain days, to crown the tombs of the dead with flowers. Observe the force of the subjunctive in spargam, and also in accumulem and fungar. The construction is in imitation of the Greek. Consult Matthia, G. G. § 518, and Elmsley, ad Eurip. Med. 1242. Some editors supply ut, but without any necessity or propriety.—Animamque nepolis, &c. An elegant poetic construction, for hace dona accumulem in animam nepotis. 887. Aëris in campis latis. "In spacious fields of air," i. e. the fields where dwell airy, shadowy forms.

Que postquam Anchises natum per singula duxit. Incenditque animum famæ venientis amore: Exin bella viro memorat quæ deinde gerenda. 800 Laurentesque docet populos, urbemque Latini; Et quo quemque modo fugiatque, feratque laborem. Sunt geminæ Somni portæ: quarum altera fertur Cornea, quâ veris facilis datur exitus Umbris: Altera, candenti perfecta nitens elephanto; 895 Sed falsa ad coelum mittunt insomnia Manes. His ubi tum natum Anchises, unaque Sibyllam, Prosequitur dictis, portâque emittet eburnâ: Ille viam secat ad naves, sociosque revisit. Tum se ad Caietæ recto fert limite portum. 900 Ancora de prorâ jacitur: stant litore puppes.

Heyne is offended by this rather unusual form of expression, and is therefore led to interpret aër in the sense of darkness, like the Homeric $d\dot{\eta}\rho$. But this is only exchanging one difficulty for another, since the regions of Elysium at least are illumined by their own sun, and not in-

volved in gloom. See, however, on ver. 827.

893-901. Sunt geminæ Somni portæ. This fiction is borrowed from Homer's Odyssey, xix. 562. seqq. and probably was of still earlier origin.—Fertur. "Is said to be." 894. Cornea. With our improvements in the arts, observes Valpy, horn seems a rude material; but the inventor of the fable knew none more transparent, of which he could imagine gates to be composed.—Veris umbris. Among the several reasons, observes a commentator, why true dreams are made to pass through the horn-gate, and false ones through that of ivory, the most plausible appears to be this, namely, that horn is a fit emblem of truth, as being transparent and pervious to the sight; whereas ivory is impenetrable to the vision. 897. Ubi. Standing near the beginning of the sentence, this adverb has here the force of ibi. Some manuscripts read ibi at once.—Portaque emittit eburna. The commentators make a great difficulty here, being unable clearly to discover why Virgil dismisses Æneas and the Sibyl by the ivory gate, this being the one through which false dreams pass to the upper world. The answer is a very simple one. Neither of the gates in question was made for the egress of mortals, and, therefore, the poet might cause the hero and his companion to leave the lower world by whichever one he pleased. 899. Fiam secat. "Moves with rapid steps." Literally, "cuts his way." Compare the Greek τέμνειν οδόν. 900. Caietæ. A town and harbour of Latium, lying some distance to the north-west of Cumæ.—Recto limite. Equivalent here to recta vid. We have read limite, with Heyne, instead of litere, as Wagner, and others before him, give it. The presence of litere in the succeeding line favours the change, since Virgil could hardly have used the same word a second time after so short an interval. 901. Litere. For in litere.

P. VIRGILII MARONIS ÆNEIDOS.

LIBER SEPTIMUS.

ARGUMENT.

Kino Latinus entertains Æneas, and promises him his only daughter Lavinia, the heiress of his crown. Turnus, being in love with her, favoured by her mother, and stirred up by Juno and Alecto, breaks the treaty which was made, and engages in his quarrel Mezentius, Camilla, Messapus, and many other of the neighbouring princes; whose forces and the names of their commanders are particularly related.

Tu quoque litoribus nostris, Æneïa nutrix, Æternam moriens famam, Caieta, dedisti; Et nunc servat honos sedem tuus, ossaque nomen Hesperiâ in magnâ, si qua est ea gloria, signat. At pius, exsequiis, Æneas, rite solutis, Aggere composito tumuli, postquam alta quiêrunt

1—1. Tu quoque. That is, as well as Misenus and Palinurus. Compare £n. vi. 234. 381. According to the poetic legend here followed by Virgil, Æneas buried his nurse on this part of the Italian coast, and the promontory, harbour, and city of Caicta were called after her name.—Litoribus nostris. Referring to the shores of Italy, since it is the poet that speaks. 2. Æternam. The promontory, port, and city of Gaeta still retain enough of the ancient name to fulfil this poetic prediction. 3. Et nunc servat honos, &c. "And still even now thy honoured memory preserves its abiding place," i. e. still lingers around this spot. Sedem is generally regarded here as equivalent to sepulcrum, as in £n. vi. 152; but the meaning which we have assigned it seems preferable.—Ossaque nomen, &c. "And thy name marks (the spot where) thy remains (lie interred)," i. e. the name of the city stands in place of a monumental inscription. 4. Si qua est ea gloria. Equiva

č

Æquora, tendit iter velis, portumque relinquit.
Aspirant auræ in noctem, nec candida cursus
Luna negat; splendet tremulo sub lumine pontus.
Proxima Circææ raduntur litora terræ;
Dives inaccessos ubi Solis filia lucos
Assiduo resonat cantu, tectisque superbis
Urit odoratam nocturna in lumina cedrum,
Arguto tenues percurrens pectine telas.
Hinc exaudri gemitus iræque leonum,
Vincla recusantum, et serâ sub nocte rudentum:
Setigerique sues, atque in præsepibus ursi
Sævire, ac formæ magnorum ululare luporum:
Quos hominum ex facie dea sæva potentibus herbis

lent, in fact, to qua est magna gloria. 7. Tendit iter velis. "Directs his course onward with the sails," i. e. sails onward with a fair wind. 8. Aspirant aure, &c. "The breezes freshen towards the approach of night." Compare the explanation of Heyne: Sub noctem ventus secundus increbrescit. 9. Tremulo. This epithet beautifully describes

the moonbeams dancing upon the top of the water.

10-14. Circaa terra. Circe was fabled to have inhabited an island or the Italian coast, above Caieta. This island was afterwards connected with the continent by accumulations of sand, and became the promontory of Circeii. 11. Dives. Virgil appears to have had in view here the description which Homer gives of the wealth and splendour of Circe's abode. (Od. x. 210. seqq. 314. seqq. 348. seqq.)—Inaccessos. "That ought not to be approached." Equivalent to inaccedendos. The groves were full of danger to those who entered, on account of the transformations which all underwent who tasted the cup of Circe. (Consult Index of Proper Names, s. v.)—Solis filia. Circe was a daughter of the sun-god, according to both Homer and Hesiod. 12. For resonare facit.—Tectisque superbis. According to Homer, the palace of Circe was in the centre of the grove. 13. Noc turna in lumina. "For a nocturnal light," i. e. to give light during the night season, while she plies the loom. On such occasions the wood was placed in a sort of brazier, called sometimes ignitabulum.-The cedrus of the Romans, and κέδρος of the Greeks, was, Cedrum. according to the best botanical authorities, a species of juniper. 14. Arguto pectine. "With the shrill-sounding shuttle." The epithet arguto refers to the sound made by the shuttle in passing. Compare the version of Trapp: "While, through the slender web | Her whistling shuttle flies along the loom." The line is slightly altered from Georg. i. 294.

15-24. Exaudiri. "Were distinctly heard." The historical infinitive, taking the place of the imperfect; and so again, in the ensuing clause. 18. Forms magnorum laporum. "Wolves of vast size." Heyne makes this equivalent simply to lupi, in which he is corrected by Wagner. 19. Potentibus herbis. "By potent herbs," i. e. by the

Industry Circo in multiplica to torge favorum	90
Induerat Circe in vultus ac terga ferarum.	20
Quæ ne monstra pii paterentur talia Troës	
Delati in portus, neu litora dira subirent;	
Neptunus ventis implevit vela secundis,	
Atque fugam dedit, et præter vada fervida vexit.	
Jamque rubescebat radiis mare, et æthere ab alto	25
Aurora in roseis fulgebat lutea bigis;	
Quum venti posuere, omnisque repente resedit	
Flatus, et in lento luctantur marmore tonsæ:	
Atque hic Æneas ingentem ex æquore lucum	
Prospicit. Hunc inter fluvio Tiberinus amœno,	30
Verticibus rapidis, et multa flavus arena,	
In mare prorumpit. Variæ circumque supraque	
Assuetæ ripis volucres, et fluminis alveo,	
Æthera mulcebant cantu, lucoque volabant.	
Flectere iter sociis, terræque advertere proras,	35

juices of magic herbs which he had mixed together in her cup. 20. Induerat. This verb carries with it the idea of ctothing or arraying one in any garb or covering. Compare Georg. i. 188. Circe here clothes her victims with the form of animals. The cup of Circe is a type of the degrading effects of sensuality. See Hor. Ep. i. 2. 23. 21. Qua monstra talia. "So monstrous a fate as this," i. e. so unnatural a change. 22. Delati. "On being wafted," i. e. in case they were to enter. 24. Prater vada fervida. "By the boiling waters," i. e. past the island, which projected like a promontory, and around the

point of which the waves were always more or less agitated.

25-36. Radiis. Supply solis. 26. Lutea. "The saffron-hued." Equivalent to crocea. Compare the Homeric προκόπεπλος, as applied to Aurora. 27. Posuere. Supply sees; and so in £n. x. 103. 28.

Marmore. This term is here applied to the sea, not with any reference to solidity, but as indicating a bright and polished surface. This usage comes into the Latin from the Greek. Homer calls the bright sea, shining beneath the rays of the sun, μαρμαρέην άλα. Hence, also, we have, in a similar sense, in other writers, πόντος μάρμαρος and τὰ μάρμαρα πόντου. From this the Latin poets made marmori pelagi, as Catullus, for example, because μάρμαρος πέτρος, i. e. λευκός ("white"), is in Latin marmor. Compare Georg. i. 254. En. vi. 719. Agreeing with arbores understood, and referring properly to branches of trees shorn of their foliage; and then to oars. 29. Ingentem lucum. Virgil makes the banks of the Tiber, near its mouth, to have been covered at this early period with thick woods; and historical accounts would seem to confirm the accuracy of this description. In the territory of Laurentum, moreover, where Æneas landed, there was, in more ancient times, a dense growth of bay-trees (laurus), whence both the territory and the city derived their name. 30. Hunc inter. "Between this," i. e. with the grove on either side. 32. Varia. "Of

Imperat, et lætus fluvio succedit opaco. Nunc age, qui reges, Erato, que tempora rerum. Quis Latio antiquo fuerit status, advena classem Quum primum Ausoniis exercitus appulit oris, Expediam, et primæ revocabo exordia pugnæ: 40 Tu vatem, tu, diva, mone. Dicam horrida bella: Dicam acies, actosque animis in funera reges, Tyrrhenamque manum, totamque sub arma coactam Hesperiam. Major rerum mihi nascitur ordo: Majus opus moveo. Rex arva Latinus et urbes Jam senior longâ placidas in pace regebat. Hunc Fauno et nymphâ genitum Laurente Maricâ Accipimus: Fauno Picus pater; isque parentem Te, Saturne, refert; tu sanguinis ultimus auctor. Filius huic, fato divûm, prolesque virilis 50 Nulla fuit, primâque oriens erepta juventâ est. Sola domum, et tantas servabat filia sedes, Jam matura viro, jam plenis nubilis annis. Multi illam magno e Latio totâque petebant Ausoniâ: petit, ante alios pulcherrimus omnes, -5h Turnus, avis atavisque potens, quem regia conjux

varied plumage." 36. Fluvio succedit opaco. Æneas enters the mouth of the stream, and disembarks in the territory of Laurentum.

37-45. Nuno age, qui reges, &c. A new invocation here takes place, on the important occasion of the arrival of Æneas in Italy.—
Erato. The muse of amatory poetry, here invoked by the poet, in allusion, probably, to the union of Æneas and Lavinia, on which turns the denouement of the poem.—Qui reges. Latinus, Turnus, and Mezentius.—Tempora rerum. "Existing circumstances." This alludes to the public relations between the different communities; while status points to the state of things in each particular one. 40. Exordia pugnæ. See below, on ver. 481. 43. Tyrrhenamque manum. Alluding to the story of Mezentius. 45. Majus opus moveo. "I enter upon a greater task." Virgil, after having imitated the Odyssey in the first six books of his poem, announces that he intends to raise his strains. He is now to take the Iliad for his model. 46. Longå in pace. This is surely at variance with Æn. viii. 55. Possibly, however, the nostilities of the Tuscans may have been comparatively unheeded amid the general harmony in other respects.

47-57. Hunc Fauno, &c. The race of Latinus is carried back by the poet to Saturn as its founder, who reigned in Latinum during the golden age. From Saturn came Picus; from Picus, Faunus.—Genitum. Supply fuisse. 48. Pater. Supply erat. 52. Servabat. Observe the force of the imperfect. She was expected to preserve, being as yet merely heiress to the throne. 56. Avis atavisque. "In grandsires and great-grandsires," i. e. in a long line of ancestry. Turnus was

Adjungi generum miro properabat amore;
Sed variis portenta deûm terroribus obstant.

Laurus erat tecti medio, in penetralibus altis,
Sacra comam, muitosque metu servata per annos:
Quam pater inventam, primas quum conderet arces,
Ipse ferebatur Phœbo sacrâsse Latinus,
Laurentesque ab eâ nomen posuisse colonis.
Hujus apes summum densæ, mirabile dictu!
Stridore ingenti liquidum trans æthera vectæ,
Obsedere apicem; et, pedibus per mutua nexis,
Examen subitum ramo frondente pependit.
Continuo vates: Externum cernimus, inquit,
Adventare virum, et partes petere agmen easdem

descended from *Pilumnus*, a son of Jupiter, who married *Danaë*, daughter of *Acrisius*, king of Argos, when, banished from her father's palace, she came into Italy with an Argive colony. He was the son of *Daunus*, king of Apulia, by *Venilia*, the sister of Amata, queen of Latinus. 56. *Regia conjus*. "Amata." 57. *Adjungi*. Supply sibi.

59-63. Tecti medio. Virgil here speaks in accordance with Roman customs, and makes the palace of Latinus to have had an impluviera, or open space in the centre. As the Romans frequently planted trees in this central court, so here we find a bay-tree growing in the impluvium of the palace of Latinus.—In penetralibus altis. In apposition with tecti medio. 60. Sacra comam. "Of sacred foliage." Literally, "sacred as to its foliage." The whole tree was sacred, and the foliage, of course, untouched. Hence sacra comam is equivalent, in fact, to frondibus intactis. 60. Metu. "With (religious) veneration." 61. Pater. Construe ipse pater Latinus. 63. Colonis. By this term are here meant the natives of the surrounding country, who belonged to the stock of the aborigines. The poet makes them to have been called Laurentes from the single laurus found here. The more common account says that the country, city, and people were styled Laurentum, Laurentes, &c., from the dense woods of bay-trees that covered the face of the land.

64-70. Densæ. "Thick-clustering." 66. Obsedere. "Beset." From obsido. This verb denotes, not so much a settling on the top of the tree, as a swarming around it. A part only settle on it at last, the remainder hanging down from it like a cluster of grapes, an appearance expressed in Greek by the adverb Gorpudov.—Pedibus per mutua nexis. "With their feet linked one to another." 67. Ramo frondente pependit. According to Pliny (H. N. ix. 17.), bees swarming and settling on a bay-tree were a bad omen. They were also thought to afford a sinister presage when appearing in any sacred place, or on the tent of a commander. 69. Et partes petere, &c. "And a host from the same parts (whence came the bees), seeking the same parts (unto which they winged their way), and ruling as masters from the very summnt of our citadel." As the Trojans were to come from the Lower

960

Partibus ex îsdem, et summâ dominarier arce.	70
Præteren, castis adolet dum altaria tædis,	
Ut juxta genitorem astat Lavinia virgo,	
Visa, nefas! longis comprendere crinibus ignem,	
Atque omnem ornatum flammâ crepitante cremari,	
Regalesque accensa comas, accensa coronam,	75
Insignem gemmis; tum fumida lumine fulvo	
Involvi, ac totis Vulcanum spargere tectis.	
Id vero horrendum ac visu mirabile ferri:	
Namque fore illustrem famâ fatisque canebant	
Ipsam; sed populo magnum portendere bellum.	80
At rex, sollicitus monstris, oracula Fauni,	
Fatidici genitoris, adit, lucosque sub alta	
Consulit Albunea: nemorum quæ maxima sacro	

or Tuscan Sea, the bees must be supposed to have arrived from that same quarter. On the other hand, the allusion in partes easdem is to the summit of the tree; and as the bees took possession of, and hung down from the top of this, so the Trojans were to bear sway from the very citadel of Laurentum. 70. Dominaric. Old form for dominaric.

71-80. Adolet. "Kindles." This verb, which is here freely rendered, properly carries with it the idea of rising, ascending, or heaping up. Hence the meaning properly is, "causes the flames to arise from the brands on the altar." 73. Visa (nefas) longis, &c. "She seemed, (horrid prodigy!) to catch the fire with her long tresses, and to be getting consumed as to all her attire with the crackling flames." Ornatum is here the accusative of nearer definition, in imitation of the Greek. 76. Tum fumida lumine, &c. "Then, smoking, to be enveloped in yellow light," i. e. to be then enveloped in smoky, yellow light. 77.

Vulcanum. Metonomy, for ignem. 78. Ferri. "Was regarded (by Historical infinitive for ferebatur. 80. Ipsam. the soothsavers)." "The princess herself." Lavinia is here put in opposition to the nation at large, as indicated by populo. 81. Oracula Fauni. "The hallowed oracle of Faunus." Observe the force of the plural. 81. Lucosque sub alta, &c. The oracle of Faunus was in a thick grove below the springs or fountain of Albunea, which last was on the hill of Tibur, or Tivoli, and likewise surrounded by dense woods. The springs of Albunea were the largest of the sources whence were formed the Albula Aqua; and the name Albunea, as well as that of Albula Aqua, has reference to the whitish colour of the water, which is of sulphureous character, and emits a noisome stench. According to Bonstetten, the Acqua solforata d'Altieri now answers to the ancient Albunea. The Albulæ Aquæ flow into the Anio. According to Cluver, the fountain of Albunea is of unknown depth. 83. Nemorum que maxima, &c. This passage has given rise to much discussion. Heyne at first explained nemorum by a reference to the Greek idiom "through the grove," like kard or did rov alsour, for by alsour

. 4

Fonte sonat, sævamque exhalat opaca mephitim Hinc Italæ gentes, omnisque Œnotria tellus, In dubiis responsa petunt: huc dona sacerdos	85
Quum tulit, et cæsarum ovium sub nocte silenti Pellibus incubuit stratis, somnosque petivit;	
Multa modis simulacra videt volitantia miris, Et varias audit voces, fruiturque deorum Colloquio, atque imis Acheronta affatur Avernis.	90
Hic et tum pater ipse, petens responsa, Latinus Centum lanigeras mactabat rite bidentes;	
Atque harum effultus tergo, stratisque, jocebat, Yelleribus. Subita ex alto vox reddita luco est	95
Ne pete connubiis natam sociare Latinis, O mea progenies! thalamis neu crede paratis:	
Externi veniunt generi, qui sanguine nostrum Nomen in astra ferant; quorumque ab stirpe nepotes Omnia sub pedibus, qua Sol utrumque recurrens	100
Aspicit Oceanum, vertique regique videbunt.	100

2

Afterward, however, in a review of Bonstetten's work, he proposes the following, which we have adopted: Albunea (aqua), qua, maxima (aquarum) nemorum, sonat sacro fonte. Bonstetten, following Probus, makes Albunea here the name of a forest, not of a fountain, an explanation which Wagner thinks removes the whole difficulty. But what meaning are we then to attach to lucos sub alth Albunea (silvh)? 84. Fonte sonat. Compare Hor. Carm. i. 7. 12. Domus Albunea resonantis.—Mephitim. "A noisome stench," arising from a noxious, mephitic gas, such as is frequently in Italy produced by the sulphureous properties of the soil. 85. Œnotria tellus. Here put for Italy in general. Consult note on Æn. i. 532. 88. Incubuit. Referring to the priest. This lying down in temples for the purpose of obtaining responses was termed incubatio, iyrouprace. Heyne makes the priest and the individual consulting the oracle both lie down in the temple. Latinus lies down in the temple, because in him the functions of king and priest were combined. 91. Atque imis Acheronta, &c. Acheron here stands for the deities and manes of the world below, and Avernus for the lower world itself, of which it formed one of the entrances.

92-106. Et tum. "On this occasion also." 94. Tergo. For tergoribus. See on Æn. i. 368. 96. Connubiis. The plural for the singular, as more solemn. So thalamis for thalamo, and generi for gener. 97. Thalamis neu crede paratis. "Nor place any reliance on the nuptials already prepared," i. e. reject the nuptial arrangez ents already made for the union of thy daughter with Turnus. This prince, although a Rutulian, belonged to the great Latin race, and hence was excluded by the words of the oracle from the hand of Lavinia. 98. Sanguine. "By his descendants." 100. Recurrens. At his rising and setting. 101. Oceanum utrumque. The Eastern and Western occans.

Hæc responsa patris Fauni, monitusque silenti Nocte datos, non ipse suo premit ore Latinus; Sed circum late volitans jam Fama per urbes Ausonias tulerat, quum Laomedontia pubes 105 Gramineo ripæ religavit ab aggere classem. Æneas, primique duces, et pulcher Iulus, Corpora sub ramis deponunt arboris altæ: Instituuntque dapes, et adorea liba per herbam Subjiciunt epulis : sic Jupiter ille monebat : 110 Et Cereale solum pomis agrestibus augent. Consumtis hic forte aliis, ut vertere morsus Exiguam in Cererem penuria adegit edendi, Et violare manu malisque audacibus orbem Fatalis crusti, patulis nec parcere quadris; 115 Heus! etiam mensas consumimus? inquit Iulus, Nec plura alludens. Ea vox audita laborum Prima tulit finem; primamque loquentis ab ore

A flattering allusion to the extent of the Roman power under Augustus, who, while in the East, had received ambassadors from the banks of the Indus. 103. Premit. Equivalent here to celat. 106. Gramineo ab aggere. The preoposition ab refers, literally, to the bank as the quarter whence the firm hold proceeded.

Eripuit pater, ac, stupefactus numine, pressit.

109-119. Adorea liba. These cakes were made of wheaten flour, with honey and oil, and were generally used on sacred occasions. They were circular, and marked off into four quarters by a cross drawn on the surface. 110. Jupiter ille. Literally, "that Jupiter," i. e. that Jupiter who had been their guide and counsellor in all their wanderings. -Monebat. Equivalent, as Heyne remarks, to "suggested." Wagner, with less propriety, considers it the same as "had predicted."-Solum. So termed, because on this the food was laid. 113. Exiguam Cererem. The "small wheaten cake," called before Cereale solum, in allusion to Ceres, the goddess of husbandry. 314. Violare. When meat was placed before a person at table on cakes or bread, used as plates with us, to eat this bread or cake was deemed inauspicious. That violare here has some such reference to sacred things and their violation, appears plain from the presence of audacibus in the succeeding clause. -Orbem. Referring to the whole surface of the round cake, the violation commencing at the circumference. 115. Crusti fatalis. The cake or bread is here called "fated," because it indicated their fortunes. -Quadris. Consult note on ver. 109. and compare Juv. Sat. v. 2. 117. Nec plura alludens. "Carrying his pleasantry no further." More literally, "nor joking further unto (those around)." Observe 119. Pressit. "Mused for a mothe force of ad in composition. ment." Heyne explains pressit in this passage by vocem Ascanii re-pressit, "checked his son." This, however, cannot be the meaning of the poet, since Ascanius had already checked bimself, as is shown by the

Continuo, Salve fatis mihi debita Tellus,	120
Vosque, ait, O fidi Trojæ, salvete, Penates!	
Hic domus, hæc patria est. Genitor mihi talia namqu	1e,
Nunc repeto, Anchises, fatorum arcana reliquit:	
Quum te, nate, fames, ignota ad litora vectum,	
Accisis coget dapibus consumere mensas;	125
Tum sperare domos defessus, ibique memento	
Prima locare manu, molirique aggere, tecta.	
Hec erat illa fames: hec nos suprema manebat,	
Exitiis positura modum.	
Quare agite, et primo læti cum lumine solis,	130
Quæ loca, quive habeant homines, ubi mœnia gentis,	_
Vestigemus, et a portu diversa petamus.	
Nunc pateras libate Jovi, precibusque vocate	
Anchisen genitorem; et vina reponite mensis.	
Sic deinde effatus, frondenti tempora ramo	135
Implicat, et Geniumque loci, primamque deorum	-00
Tellurem, Nymphasque, et adhuc ignota precatur	
Finning Nymphasque, et adnuc ignota precatur	
Flumina: tum Noctem, Noctisque orientia signa,	
Idæumque Jovem, Phrygiamque ex ordine Matrem,	

words nec plura alludens. It is better, therefore, with Wagner, to supply animo after pressit, making the full expression to be vocem ani-

mo pressit, as we have explained it.

121-140. Fidi. "Worthy of all reliance." They had predicted unto him, in the dream mentioned in a previous book, that he should reach Italy in the course of his wanderings. Compare Æn. iii. 163. seqq. 123. Repeto. "I recollect." Supply memoriā.—Anchies fatorum, &c. There is some difficulty here. Anchies had not fo etold this occurrence, but the Harpy Celæno, unless we suppose, with some commentators, that it formed part of the conversation between the father and son in the world below. It is more than probable, as Heyne thinks, that the fable of the Harpies was interwoven into the poem by Virgil after its completion, and that the hand of death prevented him from adapting other parts of his work to that episode. 126. Tum sperare, &c. It is better to make sperare depend in construction on memento, than to regard it as the infinitive for the imperative. 128. Illu fames. "That hunger of which he spoke." 129. Exitiis. "To our afflictions." Equivalent to arumnis. Tissot charges Virgil here with inadvertence. How could one who had heard the Sibyl speak of fierce and bloody conflicts still remaining to be encountered in Italy, imagine that his troubles were soon to have an end? 132. Diversa. Supply sinsers or loca. 133. Pateras. More poetic than vinum. 134. Et vina reponite mensis. "And replace the wine on the tables," i. e. and renew the banquet. Heyne makes reponite here equivalent merely to the simple apponite; in which, however, he is refuted by Wagner, whom we have followed. 136. Genium loci. See on Æn. * 95. 140.

Invocat, et duplices, Cœloque Ereboque, parentes.	140
Hic pater omnipotens ter coslo clarus ab alto	
Intonuit; radiisque ardentem lucis, et auro,	
Ipse, manu quatiens, ostendit ab æthere nubem.	
Diditur hic subito Trojana per agmina rumor,	
Advenisse diem, quo debita mœnia condant.	145
Certatim instaurant epulas, atque omine magno	
Crateras læti statuunt, et vina coronant.	
Postera quum primâ lustrabat lampade terras	
Orta dies; urbem, et fines, et litora gentis	
Diversi explorant; hæc fontis stagna Numicî,	150
Hunc Thybrim fluvium, hic fortes habitare Latinos	
Tum satus Anchisâ, delectos ordine ab omni,	
Centum oratores augusta ad mœnia regis	
Ire jubet, ramis velatos Palladis omnes:	

Duplices parentes. Alluding to his two parents: Venus among the gods, Anchises in the regions below.

141-147. Clarus. Thunder in a serene sky was regarded as a good omen. 142. Radiusque ardentem, &c., "A cloud blazing with rays of light and gold." The thunder proceeded from the cloud.—Manu quatiens. The rapid movement of the cloud is compared to a thunder-bolt brandished by the father of the gods. 144. Diditur. "Is spread." Didere is a Lucretian term, which many of the copyists nave corrupted into dicitur and deditur. 147. Vina coronant. Consult note on £n. i. 724.

149-159. Urbem. The city of Laurentem is meant. 150. Diversi. "Taking different routes." Compare ver. 132.—Hæc fontis stagna, &c. "(They learn) that these are the standing waters of the Numician fountain." Supply resciscunt, which is implied, in fact, in explorant, this latter verb being here equivalent to explorant animo et comperiunt.-Heyne makes the "Numician fountain" and its "stagna," as here alluded to, identical with the river Numicius, near Lavinium. Wagner, however, shows this to be incorrect. The Numicius of Virgil is always spoken of by him in such a way as to show that it was in the immediate vicinity of the Tiber, whereas the Lavinian Numicius was fifteen Roman miles distant from that stream. The stagne fontis Numici, therefore, would seem rather to correspond to the modem Stagno di Levante. According to this view of the case, the Numicius here meant is the stream connecting the lake or pool with the sea, and by the stagna fontis Numici are meant the waters proceeding from the springs or sources of the river, and which spread themselves over the adjacent territory. 152. Ordine ab omni. "From every rank." Donatus says, "ex omni multiludine;" but Servius, more correctly "ex omni qualitate dignitatum; quod apud Romanos in legations mittenda hodicque servatur." 153. Augusta ad mænia regis. Laurentum, the capital of Latinus.—Oradores. "Ambassadors." 154. Ramis Palladis. "Branches of olive." Suppliants were accustomed

36à ÆNEIDOS LIB. VII. Donaque ferre viro. pacemque exposcere Teucris. 155 Haud mora, festinant jussi, rapidisque feruntur Passibus. Ipse humili designat mœnia fossâ, Moliturque locum; primasque in litore sedes, Castrorum in morem, pinnis atque aggere cingit. 160 Jamque, iter emensi, turres ac tecta Latinorum Ardua cernebant juvenes, muroque subibant. Ante urbem pueri, et primævo flore juventus, Exercentur equis, domitantque in pulvere currus; Aut acres tendunt arcus, aut lenta lacertis Spicula contorquent; cursuque ictuque lacessunt: 165 Quum, prævectus equo, longævi regis ad aures Nuntius ingentes ignotâ in veste reportat Advenisse viros. Ille intra tecta vocari

to carry branches of olive (a tree sacred to Minerva, and the symbol of peace), with fillets of fine wool or other materials appended thereto; wool, however, was commonly preferred. These branches being carried in the hand, and the fillets or vittæ hanging down over the hands of the bearers, the expression manus velatæ, "hands covered or veiled," arose among the poets, and hence, also, the term velamenta became applied to the "rami vittati" themselves. Compare the Greek expression in Soph. Ed. T. 3. ixτηρίοις κλάδοισιν έξεστεμμένοι, and the Greek usage in the case of the verb στέφεσθαι. 157. Ipse. Referring to Æneas.—Mænia. The place here indicated is said to have been afterward Troja and Castrum Trojæ. (Heyne, Excurs. 3. ad Lib. vii.) The position of the camp may be ascertained from the plan given in Wagner's edition, vol. iii. p. 415. It fronted the sea, between which and it a plain intervened. Its right rested on the Tiber, where the feet lay; its left on the stagna fontis Numici. In the rear was marshy ground, between the Tiber and the stagna. 158. Moliturque locum.

"And builds upon the spot." Equivalent to tectaque in loco molitur.—Primasque in litore sedes. "And (this) his first settlement on the shore." Heyne explains primas here by "in primâ litoris parte," but he is refuted by Wagner.

161-169. Juvenes. "The warriors." Applied generally to the centum oratores. 163. Expressure equis. Virgil, who always loves to flatter the national pride of the Romans, ascribes here a high antiquity to the exercises of the Roman youth in the Campus Martius. 164. Lenta spicula. "The pliant javelins," i. e. formed of pliant wood. 165. Cursuque ictuque. "In the race, and in puglistic encounter." Ictu here is generally supposed to refer to archery and huring the javelin; and Servius explains if by jaculatione. We cannot consider this to be correct, since mention has already been made of the bow and javelin, and have therefore referred the term in question to exercises in puglism.—Lacessunt. Supply se. Equivalent to provoant se et lacessunt. 167. Ingentes viros. "That men of loftport." Ingentes is here merely ornamental. Everything connected

,

Imperat, et solio medius consedit avito.
Tectum augustum, ingens, centum sublime columnis.
Urbe fuit summâ, Laurentis regia Pici,
Horrendum silvis, et religione parentum.
Hic sceptra accipere, et primos attollere fasces,
Regibus omen erat: hoc illis curia templum,
Hæ sacris sedes epulis: hic, ariete cæso,
Perpetuis soliti patres considere mensis.
Quin etiam veterum effigies ex ordine avorum
Antiquâ e cedro, Italusque, paterque Sabinus
Vitisator, curvam servans sub imagine falcem,

175

144

with the heroic age, or with heroic races, is of lofty bearing, and exceeds ordinary bounds. 169. *Medius*. "Surrounded by his court." Literally, "In the midst," i. e. of his subjects or attendants.

170-176. Tectum augustum. This building stood on the acropolis of Laurentum, and, as was customary in the case of temples, and often of palaces, was encompassed by a sacred grove or wood. (Compare An. ii. 300.) It was a different structure from the palace of Latinus. the reigning monarch, and which has already been mentioned (ver. 59.) 173. Fasces. The fasces, or badges of Roman consular authority, are taken for the emblems of kingly power. The Romans derived the fasces from Vetulonia, a city of Etruria; and they would seem to have been common to several of the early nations of Italy. As to lower the fasces was deemed a mark of respect from an inferior to a superior nagistrate, so here "to raise" them is a type of kingly sway. Consult, as regards the fasces, Æn. vi. 818. 174. Omen. The meaning is, that it was a custom sanctioned by the ordinances of religion, and deemed, consequently, of propitious influence. Its observance, it was thought, would ensure a recurrence of the prosperity of previous reigns. Compare the remark of Heyne: - Omen, egregie pro more, cui bonum omen inerat, ut majorum fortuna sequeretur regem regnum auspicantem.—Curia templum. The building is called templum, not because it was actually one, but from its venerable character, and the religious associations connected with it. The idea in the text is a Roman one. the curiæ being all sacred structures. 175. Ariete. Put for any victim. 176. Perpetuis mensis. "At the long tables." Perpetuis here is a much stronger epithet than longis, and conveys the idea of table joining

table in long succession. Compare En. viii. 183. 177-185. Ex ordine. In the order in which the persons represented had succeeded to each other. 178. Antiquá e cedro. The poet carefully observes propriety even in relation to the material employed, tatues of wood being earlier than those of stone. 179. Vitisator. "The vine-planter," i. e. the first planter of the vine in Italy. This term is borrowed from the old poet Accius, in whose fragments it occurs (ap. Macrob. v. 3).—Curvam servans, &c. That is, preserving in the pruning-knife, which lay at the base of the statue, a memorial of his introduction of the vine. The statue of Sabinus, if an ancient one, as is here stated, would be shaped like one of the class termed Herma

ENEIDOS LIB. VII.

Saturnusque senex, Janique bifrontis imago,
Vestibulo astabant; aliique ab origine reges,
Martia qui ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi.
Multaque præterea sacris in postibus arma,
Captivi pendent currus, curvæque secures,
Et cristæ capitum, et portarum ingentia claustra.
Spiculaque, clypeique, ereptaque rostra carinis.
Ipsæ Quirinali lituo, parvåque sedebat

185

that is, it would consist of a human head, placed on an oblong and erect block of wood, tapering off below, and having no arms. Virgil, it will be perceived, here assigns to Sabinus, in the fals or pruning-knife, what was commonly regarded as a badge of Saturn. Very probably he had some early Italian legend in view. Some commentators, very incorrectly, join ourvam servans sub imagine falcem with Saturnusque senex. 180. Janique bifrontis imago. Consult Index of Proper Names. 181. Vestibulo. The vestibulum did not properly form part of the house among the Romans, but was a vacant space before the deor, forming a court, which was surrounded on three sides by the house, and was open on the fourth to the street. 183. In postibus. The Donaria offered to the gods were suspended not only from the anta. but likewise from the door-posts and lintels of their temples; as well as of palaces, which, like the present, partook of the sanctity of temples. 185. Cristæ capitum. "Helmet-crests." Consult note on Æn. i. 468. 187. Quirinali lituo. "With his Quirinal augur's wand." This is what grammarians term the ablative of manner, and requires no ellipsis of the preposition cum to be supplied. Neither is there any necessity for our supposing a zeugma in succinctus, or of supplying some such form as instructus. Consult note on Æn. iv. 517. epithet Quirinali is generally explained here as referring to Romulus, who, in a later age, received the epithet of Quirinus, after his apotheosis, and is said to have been skilled in augury. This is all very Unsatisfactory, if not positively incorrect. It is better to refer the epithet in question to the attributes and worship of Janus, who bore the name of Quirinus (the defender and combatant by way of excellence) long before the time of Romulus. For the shape of the lituus, consult note on An. i. 392.—Parva succinctus trabea. The trabea was a toga ornamented with purple horizontal stripes (trabes). Servius, in his comments on the present passage, mentions three kinds of trabea: one wholly of purple, which was sacred to the gods; another of purple and white; and another of purple and saffron, which belonged to The purple and white trabea was a royal robe, and is the one referred to in the text. It was worn by the Latin and early Roman kings, and is especially assigned by the poets to Romulus. It was also worn by the consuls in public solemnities, such as opening the temple of Janus. (Compare ver. 612.) Succinctus refers to the old-fashioned mode of wearing the toga, sometimes called the cinctus Gabinus, by which mode it was girded up and made shorter. It consisted in forming a part of the toga itself into a girdle, by drawing its outer edge round the body, and tying it in a knot in front.

Succinctus trabea, lævaque ancile gerebat Picus, equûm domitor: quem, capta cupidine, conjux, Aurea percussum virga, versumque venenis, 190 Fecit avem Circe, sparsitque coloribus alas.

Tali intus templo divûm, patriâque, Latinus, Sede sedens, Teucros ad sese in tecta vocavit; Atque hæc ingressis placido prior edidit ore: Dicite, Dardanidæ—neque enim nescimus et urbem, 195 Et genus, auditique advertitis æquore cursum :-Quid petitis? que causa rates, aut cujus egentes, Litus ad Ausonium tot per vada cærula vexit? Sive errore vize, seu tempestatibus acti, Qualia multa mari nautæ patiuntur in alto, Fluminis intrâstis ripas, portuque sedetis; Ne fugite hospitium, neve ignorate Latinos

Saturni gentem, haud vinclo nec legibus æquam,

188-191. Ancile. This name is given to the sacred shield carried the Salii. According to the ancient authorities, it was made of bron and its form was oval, but with the two sides receding inward with even curvature, and so as to make it broader at the ends than in th middle. The original ancile was said to have fallen from the skies the time of Numa. To secure its preservation, Numa ordered elevely other shields to be made exactly like it. These twelve ancilia we kept in the temple of Mars Gradivus, and were taken from it only one a year, on the kalends of March. The feast of the god was then of served during several days; when the Salii, or priests of Mars, twelv in number, carried the sacred shields about the city, singing songs is praise of Mars, Numa, and Mamurius Veturius, who made the eleven They at the same time performed a dance, in which they struck the shields with rods, so as to keep time with their voices and with the movements of the dance. 189. Equim domitor. In imitation of the Homeric iππόδαμος.—Quem capta cupidine, &c. "(Picus), who struck with her golden wand, and changed by her magic herbs, tenamoured Circe, seized with desire, made a bird, and scattered color over his wings." More literally, "sprinkled his wings with colours. -Conjux. Equivalent here to amans. Consult the particulars of the story, as given in the Index of Proper Names. 190. Venenis. Compare the language of Ovid, in relating this same legend: Si non evanuit omnis Herbarum virtus. (Met. xiv. 356.) 191. Fecit avem. He was changed into a bird called picus, after his own name (a species of woodpecker), having purple plumage, and a yellow ring around its neck. The woodpecker, into which he was thus transformed, was of great use in augury, in which art this king excelled; and this gives us the key to the whole fable.

196-204. Auditi. "Having (already) been heard of (by us)," i. e. already well known to fame. 203. Saturni gentem. "The race of Saturn," i. e. the race among whom Saturn once dwelt. This deity

Sponte suâ veterisque dei se more tenentem. Atque equidem memini, fama est obscurior annis, 205 Auruncos ita ferre senes, his ortus ut agris Dardanus Idæas Phrygiæ penetrârit ad urbes, 'Threiciamque Samon, quæ nunc Samothracia fertur. Hinc illum, Corythi Tyrrhenâ ab sede profectum, Aurea nunc solio stellantis regia cœli 210 Accipit, et numerum divorum altaribus addit. Dixerat; et dicta Ilioneus sic voce secutus: Pex, genus egregium Fauni, nec fluctibus actos tra subegit hiems vestris succedere terris, heec sidus regione viæ litusve fefellit: 215 nsilio hanc omnes, animisque volentibus, urbem 🕶 ferimur, pulsi regnis, quæ maxima quondam Natremo veniens Sol aspiciebat Olympo. of Jove principium generis: Jove Dardana pubes de antidet avo: Rex ipse Jovis de gente supremâ, 220 Doïs Æneas, tua nos ad limina misit. buanta per Idæos, sævis effusa Mycenis, of 1:

1 is fabled to have reigned in Latium during the Golden Age.—Haud waclo nec legibus, &c. "Neither from constraint nor the influence of elws, but of their own accord regulating their conduct by the pattern of

netice and piety established by Saturn."

≈ 205-211. Fama est obscurior annis. So many years have gone by enat the tradition has become an obscure one, and the knowledge of it confined to only a few old men of the Auruncan nation. The Aurunci telonged to the stem of the aborigines. Consult Index of Proper Wames. 206. His ugris. Referring to Italy generally, since Dardanus eid not come from Latium, but Etruria. (Compare En. iii. 167. seqq.) 1 7. Penetrârit. Observe the employment of the subjunctive in ex-lessing a tradition. 208. Threicianque Samon. Dardanus, on leaving E: !y, passed first into Samothrace, and thence into Asia Minor. f msult Index of Proper Names. 209. Corythi. Consult note on £n a. 170. 210. Aurea nunc solio, &c. Dardanus, having becone, leified after death, is honoured with a throne in the skies and an altar on earth.

212-227. Ilioneus. He was the speaker, also, it may be remempered, in the first interview of the Trojans with Dido. (Compare En. . 521.) 215. Nec sidus regione viæ, &c. "Nor has any constellation, or any shore led us astray from the direct line of our course," i. e. nor has any error in the observation of the stars, nor any mistake as regards the coast, led us out of our true course. See on Æn. ii. 737. 216. Consilio. "By design," i. e. "advisedly," or "purposely." 218. Extrems Olympo. This expression refers to the very extremity of the eastern horizon, over which the sun was supposed to climb with his chariot at the commencement of his daily course. Hence the meaning of the text is simply this, "a kingdom once most powerful in the East.

m)lini Tempestas ierit campos; quibus actus uterque, Europæ atque Asiæ, fatis concurrerit orbis: **2**25 Audiit et, si quem tellus extrema refuso Submovet Oceano, et, si quem extenta plagarum Quatuor in medio dirimit plaga Solis iniqui. Diluvio ex illo tot vasta per æquora vecti, Dîs sedem exiguam patrils, litusque rogamus Innocuum, et cunctis undamque auramque patentem. 230 Non erimus regno indecores; nec vestra feretur Fama levis, tantive abolescet gratia facti; Nec Trojam Ausonios gremio excepisse pigebit. Fata per Æneæ juro, dextramque potentem, Sive fide, seu quis bello est expertus, et armis; 235 Multi nos populi, multæ (ne temne, quod ultro Præferimus manibus vittas, ac verba precantia) Et petiere sibi et voluere adjungere gentes. Sed nos fata deûm vestras exquirere terras Imperiis egere suis. Hinc Dardanus ortus; 240 Huc repetit, jussisque ingentibus urguet Apollo

223. Tempestas. Alluding to the Trojan war, and the invasion of Asia by the Greeks, headed by a prince of the royal house of Mycense. 225. Tellus extrema. The poet probably had in view some such spot as "Ultima Thule," though the express mention of it by name would have been unpoetical in this place.—Refuso Oceano. The reference is to the Ocean encircling some remote island, and appearing to be poured back into itself. Compare the explanation of Wagner: "Oceanus refusus dicitur, quatenus, ambiens insulam, in semet refundi videtur.' 227. Plaga solis iniqui. "The region of the intemperate sun." The too intense heat of the sun is here indicated by an epithet implying unfurness of apportionment. The ancients believed the torrid zone to be unfit for human habitation on account of the excessive heat; and they assigned it vast tracts of arid sand, which separated it from the other zones. See Georg. i. 233. Hor. Carm. i. 22. 22. Hence the peculiar force of extenta in the text. The four other zones are the two frigid and the two temperate.

228-241. Diluvio ex illo. "After that deluge (of calamity)." The term diluvio keeps up the idea implied in tempestas (ver. 223). 219. Dis sedem exiguam, &c. They ask a resting-place for their national deities, since, wherever the statues of these are allowed to remain, there they themselves will find a home. 230. Innocuum. "Of which the grant can be an injury to no one." 235. Fide. "In plighted friendship," i. e. in amity, to which the right hand of Æneas was pledged 237. Verba precantia. "The words of supplianta." Literally, "supplicating words." Of the scanning, see Metrical Index. 241. Hucrepetit, &c. Commentators find a difficulty here in assigning a nominative to repetit, when no such difficulty ought to exist. The allusion to Apollo is perfectly plain. Compare, moreover, Æn iii. 94. seqq

Tyrrhenum ad Thybrim, et fontis vada sacra Numici.
Dat tibi præterea Fortunæ parva prioris
Munera, reliquias Trojâ ex ardente receptas.
Hoc pater Anchises auro libabat ad aras:
Eoc Priami gestamen erat, quum jura vocatis
More daret populis, sceptrumque, sacerque tiaras,
Iliadumque labor, vestes.

Talibus Ilionei dictis defixa Latinus
Obtutu tenet ora, soloque immobilis hæret,
Intentos volvens oculos. Nec purpura regem
Picta movet, nec sceptra movent Priameïa tantum,

iv. 345. seyq. The pointing of the common text is decidedly erroneous, namely, a comma after ortus, and a semicolon after repetit. This would make the verb repetit refer to Dardanus, and spoil the sense. Equally incorrect is it to understand Eneas as a nominative. 242. Fontis oada sacra Numici. Consult note on ver. 150. In the neighbourhood of this piece of water the ancient Latins would seem to have worshipped one of their national divinities, whom the Romans, at a later day, confounded with Jupiter Indiges, or the deified Eneas; this warrior having been fabled to have fallen in battle on the banks of a river named Numicius. Hence the epithet "sacred" applied to the stream mentioned in the

text. (Compare Heyne, Excurs. iii. ad lib. 7.)

243-248. Referring to Eneas, and recalling our attention to ver.

221: "Troius Eneas tua nos ad limina misit." There is certainly some negligence here on the part of the poet, for in the regular course of the sentence, dat ought to refer to Apollo. It is probable, therefore, that this part of the speech was found in an unfinished state by Tucca and Varius, and would have been revised had the life of Virgil been spared. 245. Hoc auro. "From this golden bowl." The first present consists of a golden patera for libations. Consult note on En. i. 729. 246. Hoc Priami gestamen erat. With these words we must suppose that Ilioneus delivers the sceptre to Latinus; and yet at the same time gestamen must carry with it a general allusion to the wearing of royal insignia, for it applies also in some degree to both tiaras and vestes. So we would say in our idiom, "this was borne by Priam, this was worn by him, and also this," presenting at the same time the three gifts in succession. 247. Tiaras. The tiara here meant was the same with the Phrygian bonnet, formed with lappets to be tied under the chin, and dyed purple. It was made of a strong and stiff material, and was of a conical form, though bent forward and downward. 248. Iliadum labor. Compare the Greek toya yvvalswer.

249-273. Defina Latinus obtutu, &c. Observe the gradation in this picture. We have first the countenance directed downward; then the look fixed on the ground; and lastly the rolling eye expressive of deep and earnest thought. 251. Purpura picta. "The embroidered purple." Referring to the Handum labor vestes. 252. Scoptra Priameia. Plural of excellence. The sceptre of Priam, with all its interesting associa-

Quantum in connubio natæ thalamoque moratur. Et veteris Fauni volvit sub pectore sortem : Hunc illum fatis externâ ab sede profectum 25 Portendi generum, paribusque in regna vocari Auspiciis: huic progeniem virtute futuram Egregiam, et totum quæ viribus occupet orbem. Tandem lætus ait: Dî nostra incepta secundent, Auguriumque suum. Dabitur, Trojane, quod optas. 260 Munera nec sperno. Non vobis, rege Latino, Divitis uber agri, Trojæve opulentia deerit. Ipse modo Æneas, nostri si tanta cupido est, Si jungi hospitio properat, sociusque vocari, Adveniat; vultus neve exhorrescat amicos: 265 Pars mihi pacis erit dextram tetigisse tyranni. Vos contra regi mea nunc mandata referte. Est mihi nata, viro gentis quam jungere nostræ, Non patrio ex adyto sortes, non plurima cœlo Monstra sinunt: generos externis affore ab oris, 270 Hoc Latio restare canunt, qui sanguine nostrum Nomen in astra ferant. Hunc illum poscere fata Et reor, et, si quid veri mens augurat, opto

tions. 253. Quantum in connubio, &c. The words connubio thalamoque form here a kind of poetic pleonasm. Compare Æn. xi. 571. Armentalis equæ mammis et lacte ferino. 254. Sortem. "The oracular response." Compare ver. 95. 256. Paribus auspiciis. "Under equal auspices," i. e. was called to share his kingdom. 259. Di nostra incepta secundent, &c. The term incepta refers to the union of his daughter Lavinia with Æneas; and augurium to the prophecy of Faunus. For the use of this latter word in the same sense, compare En. iii. 89. 261. Munera nec sperno. "Nor do I reject your presents," i. e. and your presents I cheerfully receive. 262. Divitis uber agri, &c. "The fertility of a rich soil, or wealth such as that of Troy." In scanning, deerit is a dissyllable. 266. Pars mihi pacis erit, &c. "It shall be unto me a part of our (intended) alliance to have touched the hand of your monarch," i. e. it shall be in my eyes no small advance towards peace and friendship to have once grasped the hand of your king, Æneas.-Tyranni is here used in its old and good signification, as equivalent to rex. Compare the Greek usage in the case of rupavvoc. 268. Nata. Lavinia.—Gentis nostræ. Referring to the Italian nation generally. 269. Patrio ex adyto sortes. Referring to the oracle of Faunus.—Plurima cælo monstra. Compare ver. 58, segq 270. Generos. Plural of excellence, as before. The order of construction is, Canuni (sc. vates seu oracula) hoc restare Lutio, videlicet generos, &c. 273. Opto. Heyne remarks, that this verb can here, from the nature of the context, have no other meaning but that of eligo or amplector, or generum probo. Compare the words of the critic

Hæc effatus, equos numero pater eligit omni:
Stabant ter centum nitidi in præsepibus altis.
Omnibus extemplo Teucris jubet ordine duci
Instratos ostro alipedes, pictisque tapetis.
Aurea pectoribus demissa monilia pendent:
Tecti auro, fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum.
Absenti Æneæ currum, geminosque jugales
Semine ab ætherio, spirantes naribus ignem,
Illorum de gente, patri quos dædala Circe
Suppositâ de matre nothos furata creavit.
Talibus, Æneadæ, donis dictisque Latini,
Sublimes in equis redeunt, pacemque reportant.

themselves: Generum probo, quia sum fato destinatum generum esse auguror.

274-285. Numero omni. "Out of his whole number." Supply ex. 276. Ordine. "In order," i. e. one after another, without passing by any individual. 277. Instratos ostro alipedes, &c. "Wing-footed coursers overspread with purple and embroidered housings," i. e. with embroidered purple housings. Alipedes is here a figurative expression Tapetis. These were the same with what were called ephippia, and were sometimes rendered more ornamental by the addition of fringes. 278. Monilia. Chains resembling those called torques are here meant. Consult note on Æn. v. 559. Monile otherwise means a necklace. 279. Mandunt aurum. That is, the bits are also golden. The bit was commonly made of several pieces, and flexible, so as not to hurt the horse's mouth. When, however, the steed was intractable, it was taught submission by the use of a bit which was armed with protuberances resembling wolves' teeth, and hence called lupatum (scil. franum). 280. Geminosque jugales. "And a pair of steeds yoked to it." Jugalis properly means "fit for the yoke," i. e. broken in to draw a chariot or other vehicle. 281. Spirantes nuribus ignem. In figurative allusion to their descent from the steeds of the Sun. The coursers that drew the chariot of the Sun were, with the ancient poets, the type of all that was spirited and excellent in steeds. 282. Illorum de gente, &c. The steeds in question were begotten by one of the horses of the Sun, without the knowledge of that deity, upon an ordinary mare sent surreptitiously by Circe, the daughter of Phæbus.—Patri furata. " Having stolen from her sire," i. e. having done the thing by stealth as far as her parent was concerned .- Dædala. Equivalent here to sollers or ingeniosa. The same epithet is applied by Ennius to Minerva (Ed. Hessel, p. 338). 283. Nothos. Where the father is known, the term nothus is applied to an illegitimate child; where unknown, spurius. 284. Talibus Eneada, &c. Observe the peculiar usage of the ablative in talibus donis dictisque. It is the same, in fact, 25 talibus donis a Latino acceptis verbisque dictis.

Ecce autem Inachiis sese referebat ab Argis Sava Jovis conjux, aurasque invecta tenebat; Et lætum Ænean, classemque ex æthere longe Dardaniam Siculo prospexit ab usque Pachyno. Moliri jam tecta videt, jam fidere terræ; 900 Deseruisse rates. Stetit acri fixa dolore. Tum, quassans caput, hæc effundit pectore dicta; Heu stirpem invisam! et fatis contraria nostris Fata Phrygum! num Sigeïs occumbere campis, Num capti potuere capi? num incensa cremavit 295 Troja viros? medias acies, mediosque per ignes Invenere viam. At, credo, mea numina tandem Fessa jacent, odiis aut exsaturata quievi! Quin etiam patriâ excussos infesta per undas Ausa sequi, et profugis toto me opponere ponto. 300 Absumte in Teucros vires cœlique, marisque. · Quid Syrtes, aut Scylla mihi, quid vasta Charybdis

286-289. Inachiis ab Argis. So called from Inachus, who was said to have founded it. Argos was one of Juno's favourite cities, and she

must be supposed to be passing from it here in order to visit some other cherished spot, perhaps Carthage. 287. Invecta. Supply curru. She was moving along through the air in her chariot. 288. Et ex athere "When from afar, out of the sky, even from the Sicilian longe, &c. Pachymus, she espied in the distance," &c. June at the time was passing through that part of the heavens which lay directly above the Sicilian promontory of Pachynus. From this elevated point she espied Latium in the distance, and marked the scenes that were passing there. 293-301. Fatis contraria nostris, &c. The fate of Juno is, that she cannot prevent the fate allotted to the Trojans. 294. Num Sigeis occumbere campis, &c. "Could they fall on the Sigman plains," &c. i. e. have they not fallen on the plains of Troy? have they not been dragged into captivity? have they not been wrapped in the very flames that consumed their city? and have they not, despite all this, made their way in safety through the midst of armies and flames? This passage is imitated from Ennius: Qua neque Dardaneis campeis potucre perire, Nec, cum capta, capi; nec, cum combusta, cremari.-Sigei campi is a general name for the plains around Troy, derived from the promontory of Sigeum. Consult note on An. ii. 312. 297. At, credo, mea numina, &c. The train of thought is as follows: But probably they have thus escaped in consequence of my divine power being completely exhausted in punishing them, or because my hatred is now completely exhausted in why in word that I have been a sometime. now completely sated! why, in very truth, I have been constantly pursuing them; I have chased them over every sea; I have opposed myself unto them every where; and it has done no good whatever. The clause from at, credo, &c., to quievi, is, as will be perceived, bitterly ironical. 302-304. Quid Syrtes, Ac. Compare En. i. 146. iii. 555. 303.

Profuit? optato conduntur Thybridis alveo. Securi pelagi, atque mei. Mars perdere gentem I:nmanem Lapithûm valuit: concessit in iras 305 Ipse deûm antiquam genitor Calydona Dianse; Quod scelus aut Lapithas tantum, aut Calydona merentem? Ast ego, magna Jovis conjux, nil linquere inausum Quæ potui infelix, quæ memet in omnia verti, Travor ab Æneâ. Quod, si mea numina non sunt Magna satis, dubitem haud equidem implorare quod usquam

Flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo.

I refuit. When several substantives, partly singular and partly plural, c me together, the poets are foud of marking the verb agree with the last of the singular nouns. (Compare Corte, ad Lucan. i. 200.) 304. Securi pelagi atque mei. 4 Regardless of the ocean and of me," i. e. se. Le in mind, and troubled by no thoughts about either the dangers of

ocean or my vengeance. See on Æn. i. 350.
305-307. Lapithúm. Contracted for Lapitharum. Servius gives us the explanation of this legend. Pirithous, monarch of the Lapiths, had forgotten Mars in his invitation to all the gods, and also to the Centaurs, to be present at his marriage with Hippodamia. The god of war, in consequence, caused the quarrel to arise between the Centaura and Lapithæ, which ended in an open and bloody conflict. With regard to the expression perders gentem, &c., it must either be regarded as poetical exaggeration, since, according to the common account, the Lapithæ proved victorious over the Centaurs, or else Virgil follows some other version of the fable.—Concessit in iras, &c. Alluding to the story of Eneus, and his neglect of Diana in not inviting her to the relebration of his harvest-home feast. This brought about the famous Calydonian boar-hunt, and the war between the Curetes and Ætolians. in the course of which the city of Calydon suffered much, and was nearly taken by the foe. 307. Quod scelus aut Lipithas, &c. We have here an imitation of Greek construction, where two separate clauses are blended into one. Thus the full form of expression will be, Ob quod scelus aut Lapithas tantam panam, aut Calydona merentem? Hence scelus in the text becomes equivalent to sceleris pænam, or to pænam itself. Observe the participle merentem in the singular number, and agreeing with Calydona, although Lapithas precedes.

308-322. Nil linquere inausum, &c. "Who, unhappy one, could endure to leave nothing untried." Potui is here equivalent, in some degree, to sustinui. Compare the explanation of Heyne: In eum locum me demisi ut omnia auderem. Servius makes infelis here equivalent to nocens or irata. But this appears forced. 309. Que memet in omnia verti. "Who have turned myself," i. e. have had recourse to all manner of expedients. 311. Quod usquam est. "Whatever anywhere exists," i. e. whatever divine power there may be anywhere, even in the world below. 312. Acheronta. The river of the

Non dabitur regnis, esto, prohibere Latinis, Atque immota manet fatis Lavinia conjux: At trahere, atque moras tantis licet addere rebus; 315 At licet amborum populos exscindere regum. Hâc gener atque socer coëant mercede suorum. Sanguine Trojano et Rutulo dotabere, virgo; Et Bellona manet te pronuba. Nec face tantum Cisseïs prægnans ignes enixa jugales: Quin idem Veneri partus suus, et Paris alter, 320 . Funestæque iterum recidiva in Pergama tædæ. Hee ubi dicta dedit, terras horrenda petivit. Luctificam Allecto dirarum ab sede sororum Infernisque ciet tenebris; cui tristia bella, 325 Iræque, insidiæque, et crimina noxia, cordi. Odit et ipse pater, Pluton, odere sorores Tartareæ monstrum: tot sese vertit in ora, Tam sævæ facies, tot pullulat atra colubris.

lower world, taken for the deities that bear sway there. 313. Dabitur. Supply mihi. 314. Immota conjux. "Unalterably his spouse." Immota is here to be rendered as an adverb, though agreeing, in fact, with conjux. 317. Mercede suorum. "At the cost of their people," i. e. by their destruction. 319. Pronuba. "As the goddess who is to preside over thy nuptials." Bellona, the goddess of war, will here take the place of Juno herself. Consult note on En. iv. 166. 320. Cisseis. A female patronymic, referring to Hecuba, the daughter of Cisseus and wife of Priam. She dreamed that she was delivered of a blazing torch, and her dream was accomplished in her bringing forth Paris who kindled the war which destroyed his country. See also En. x. 705. 321. Quin idem Veneri, &c. Æneas, also, is to prove both a funeral torch for the fortunes of his followers, and a second Paris, in not only bringing ruin on his remaining countrymen, but in making a woman (Lavinia) the cause of the conflict. 322. Recidiva. "Rising from its fall." Compare En. iv. 344.

323-329. Horrenda. "Dreadful in her wrath."—Terras petivit. She now alters the course of her chariot, and descends to earth. 324. Dirarum sororum. The Furies. 326. Crimina noxia. All crimes are, in truth, more or less harmful; still, however, the poet here adds the epithet noxia, for the purpose of showing that the desire of harming others was peculiarly innate in this goddess.—Cordi. "Are a source of delight." Supply sunt. 327. Sorores. Her sisters were Megara and Tisiphone. All three were daughters of Acheron and Night. 329. Tam saves facies. Supply sunt ei. The Furies generally were accustomed to assume different shapes for terrifying and punishing the wicked.—Tot pullulat aira colubris. The Furies were commonly represented with snakes instead of tresses sprouting forth from their

heads.

Quam Juno his acuit verbis, ac talia fatur:	330
Hunc mihi da proprium, virgo sata Nocte, laborem,	000
Hanc operam, ne noster honos, infractave cedat	
Fama loco; neu connubiis ambire Latinum	
Æneadæ possint, Italosve obsidere fines.	
Tu potes unanimos armare in prœlia fratres,	335
Atque odiis versare domos; tu verbera tectis,	500
Funereasque inferre faces; tibi nomina mille,	
Mille nocendi artes. Fœcundum concute pectus,	
Disjice compositam pacem, sere crimina belli:	
Arma velit poscatque simul, rapiatque juventus.	340
Exin Gorgoneis Allecto infecta venenis	010
Principio Latium, et Laurentis tecta tyranni	
Celsa petit, tacitumque obsedit limen Amatæ,	
Quam, super adventu Teucrûm, Turnique hymenæis,	
Femineæ ardentem curæque iræque coquebant.	345
r chimeae ardeniem curacide madde coddebant.	J43

330-340. Acuit. "Stimulates." 331. Proprium laborem. "Thistabour (that is) peculiarly thine own," i. e. that accords so well with thy peculiar attributes, and comes so naturally within thy province.

332. Cedat loco. "Give ground," i. e. be compelled to yield to the superior influence of my foes. 333. Ambire. "To circumvent." Equivalent, literally, to the vulgar English phrase, "to get around." 336.

Obsidere. "To get possession of." From obsido. 336. Tu verbera tectis, &c. Wagner, taking in the whole train of ideas, refers verbera not to inflictions of punishment, but to domestic strife and collisions; and funereas faces to the bloodshed consequent on these. This is also the explanation given by Donatus. 337. Nomina mille. Alluding to the different forms which she assumed, from time to time, for the purpose of making mischief, and the different appellations which she in consequence received. By naming his several attributes, the dignity of a god was increased. 338. Fecundum concute pectus. "Ransack thy fruitful bosom," i. e. thy bosom fruitful in mischief. 339. Crimina belli. "The seeds of violence that produce war." Crimina is here much stronger than causas would have been. 340. Velit, poscat, rapiat. Observe the rising emphasis in each of these verbs.

341-353. Exin. "Instantly." On the commands of the superior gods, remarks Valpy, no reply, but instant obedience was given.—Gorgonesis infecta venenis. The reference here appears to be to the venomous snakes that formed her tresses, like those that encircled the head of the Gorgon Medusa. 342. Tyranni. For regis; as in ver. 266-343. Tacitum. Servius takes this as equivalent here to tacite. It is better, however, to connect it at once in construction with limen. The threshold of Amata's apartment becomes a silent one, in allusion to the deep-seated care to which she is a prey. Amata, it will be remembered, was the wife of Latinus, and sister to Venilia the mother of Turnus, and was desirous of bringing about the union between her daughter Lavinia and Turnus. 344. Super adventu. See on Æn. i. 750. 345. Coquebant. "Kept disquieting." Compare the explanation of

Huic dea cæruleis unum de crinibus anguem Conjicit, inque sinum præcordia ad intima subdit; Quo furibunda domum monstro permisceat omnem. Ille, inter vestes et levia pectora lapsus, Volvitur attactu nullo, fallitque furentem, 350 Vipeream inspirans animam: fit tortile collo Aurum ingens coluber, fit longæ tænia vittæ, Innectitque comas, et membris lubricus errat. Ac, dum prima lues, udo sublapsa veneno, Pertentat sensus, atque ossibus implicat ignem, 355 Needum animus toto percepit pectore flamam: Mollius, et solito matrum de more, locuta est, Multa super natâ lacrimans, Phrygiisque hymenæis: Exsulibusne datur ducenda Lavinia Teucris. 360 O genitor? nec te miseret natæque, tuique? Nec matris miseret, quam primo aquilone relinquet Perfidus, alta petens abducta virgine prædo? At non sic Phrygius penetrat Lacedæmona pastor,

Heyne: "Ipsa ira dicitur coquere nos, vel pectus nostrum, h. e. agitare, vexare." 346. Huic. "At her." Equivalent to in hanc, but with the additional idea of "for her harm," conveyed by the dativus incommodi. 349. Ille. Referring to the serpent.—Levia. Heyne: Epitheton egregie delectum, ut serpentis lubricum lapsum adjuvet. 350. Attactu nullo. That is, imperceptibly. 351. Fit tortile collo, &c. The snake becomes a torques, or twisted ornament of gold around her neck. Consult note on En. v. 559. 352. Fit longa tania vitta. The allusion is to a fillet, encircling her tresses and hanging down long hehind.

354-362. Prima lucs. "The first contagion." Lucs here indicates the corrupting effect of the serpent's breath, and the venom, with which it comes loaded, is termed "humid," or "damp," the breath of itself being humid. 355. Pertentat. "Attacks." A well-selected term. The serpent is only, as yet, operating from without. The verb, therefore, is of milder import than occupat would have been. 359. Exsuiblusse datur, &c. Observe the force of the plural in exsulibus Teucris, as indicating strong contempt: "s mere Trojan exile," "needy wanderer from Troy." Observe also the peculiar force of the present in datur: "Is Lavinia being given?" i. e. is she about to be given? 361. Primo aquilone. The north wind would be favourable for a departure from Italy, the south wind unfavourable. Aquilo is, strictly speaking, the north-cast wind, though here taken generally for the north. 362. Prado. "A mere robber." We have separated perfidus from prade by a comma, as Wagner has done, which makes the latter term more forcible.

363-372. Phrygius pastor. Paris, in allusion to his early mode of life on Mount Ida. Wakefield makes penetrat here the acrist, by contraction for penetravit, "did he not effect an entrance?" This, how-

Curvatis fertur spatiis: stupet inscia supra

ever, is quite unnecessary. The present tense is here employed to give animation to the passage, as if the subject were still fresh in the remembrance of the speaker, and had but recently occurred. 365. Quid tua sancta fides? "What becomes of thy plighted faith?" i. e. plighted to Turnus, in having promised him the hand of thy daughter.—Cura antiqua tuorum. Observe the peculiar force of antiqua, as indicating that which has been existing for a long time back, but which now begins to cease. Two ideas are therefore blended here. 366. Consanguineo. His mother, Venilia, was the sister of Amata, the speaker. 367. Latinis. "For the Latins," i. e. to rule over the Latins; to take part with thee in the government of Latium. Compare ver. 256. Portendi generum, paribusque in regna vocari auspiciis, and xi. 472. generumque adsciverit urbi. 368. Idque sedet. Compare Æn. ii. 660. 371. Et Turno, si prima, &c, Turnus claimed to be descended from Danaë, daughter of Acrisius. Compare note on ver. 410. 372. Medicaque Mycenæ. Mycenæ, the earlier capital of Argolis, is here put first for that country itself, and then for the whole of Greece. Acrisius, father of Danaë, reigned in Argos. Observe the reasoning of Amata. The oracle requires a son-in-law from a foreign nation. Every nation, however, is a foreign one that is free from the Latin sway. Turnus, therefore, as prince of the Rutuli, answers the condition of the oracle; and besides, to make assurance doubly sure, the family of Turnus can trace back its origin to the very heart of Greece, namely, the land of Argolis.

374-383. Contra stare. "To stand firm in his opposition."—Lapsum. Supply est. 376. Ingentibus escita monstris. Heyne: Monstra sunt terrores et phaniasmata fusentis animo objecta. 377. Sine more. See on Æn. v. 694. 378. Turbo. "A whip top." The Greek ρόμεος or βίμειξ. 381. Curvatis spatiis. "In circling courses."

Impubesque manus, mirata volubile buxum:
Dant animos plagæ. Non cursu segnior illo
Per medias urbes agitur, populosque foroces.
Quin etiam in silvas, simulato numine Bacchi,
Majus adorta nefas, majoremque orsa furorem,
Evolat, et natam frondosis montibus abdit;
Quo thalamum eripiat Teucris, tædasque moretur.
Euoë Bacche! fremens, solum te virgine dignum

385

Spatiis is a term borrowed from the Roman races. Consult note on En. v. 316. Observe the peculiar aptness of the comparison between sine more furit and curvatis fertur spatiis, the maddening venom of the serpent, and the powerful impulse of the lash; between magno is gyro and immensam per urbem, the wonder of the youthful throng, and the astonishment of the inhabitants of Laurentum at the wild movements of their queen.—Inscia. "Ignorant (of the true cause of its motion)."—Supra. This describes the boys bending over the top, and intent upon its movements. 382. Buxum. The material out of which these articles were commonly made. So Pers. Sat. iii. 51. "Buxum torquere flagello." 383. Dant animos plaga. "They lend their souls to the blow." Heyne, very strangely, rejects this explanation, and refers the words of the text to the top itself, making plaga the nominative, and supplying turbini after animos, "the blows impart a more rapid motion to it." Nothing can be more forced than such an interpretation.

385-388. Simulato numine Bacchi. That is, under the pretence of celebrating the orgies of Bacchus.—Majus nefas. Alluding to her having performed in this way the worship of Bacchus, in order to suit her own private ends. 388. Tædasque moretur. "And may delay the nuptial torches." Referring to the torches of the marriage train which conducted the bride to her husband's dwelling. Compare note on Æn. iv. 18. Schrader suggests tædasve, supposing the meaning of the text to be this, namely, that she may either break off the match entirely, or else may delay it for some time. Wagner, however, shows tædasque to be the true reading, since Amata hoped that, by delaying, she might prevent the marriage altogether.

389-391. Eucë Bacche! fremens. "Shouting forth (from time to time), All hail! O Bacchus!" Euci, in Greek &vol, was the common cry of the Bacchantes while celebrating the orgies of Bacchus. The origin of the term is disputed. Hermann (ad Soph. Trach. 218.) makes it to have been originally a Doric imperative, &vol, afterward employed as an interjection, with its accentuation altered to a circumflex on the last syllable. This, however, is opposed by Giese (£ol. Dial. p. 313). Lehrs, on the other hand, writes the word with an aspirate on the last syllable. (De Stud. Arist. Hom. p. 387.) With regard to the Latin form of the word, we have adopted Euci instead of the common Evol, on the suggestion of Wagner. The objection to Evole is, that the first syllable is short (Heyns ad Æn. xi. 31), which also forms an argument in favour of Euander, Euadne, &c., where the common text has

ENELDOS LIB. VII.

Vociferans; etenim molles tibi sumere thyrsos Te lustrare choro, sacrum tibi pascere crinem. 390

Fama volat; Furiisque accensas pectore matres Idem omnes simul ardor agit, nova quærere tecta. Deseruere domos: ventis dant colla, comasque. Ast aliæ tremulis ululatibus æthera complent, Pampineasque gerunt, incinctæ pellibus, hastas. Ipsa inter medias flagrantem fervida pinum

395

Evander, Evadne, &c. 390. Etenim molles tibi, &c. These words apply to Lavinia, and are spoken of her by Amata; only we have them in what is called the *oratio obliqua*, in place of their being uttered directly by the mother. Some editions remove the full stop after crinem, and connect these lines with Fama volat; but this is far inferior. Amata consecrates her daughter to Bacchus, by promising that she shall bear his thyrsus, join in the dances around his shrine, and cherish her hair, now sacred to him, that it may float in his orgies. The consecrating of the hair to some particular god was an act of devotion not unusual in the times of remote antiquity. Long hair was especially necessary for those who celebrated the mysteries of Bacchus, as in these frantic orgies it was thrown about in the wildest disorder. The thyrsus was a pole carried by Bacchus, and by Satyrs, Mænades, and others who engaged in Bacchic festivities and rites. It was sometimes terminated by the apple of the pine, or fir-cone, that tree being dedicated to Bacchus in consequence of the use of the turpentine that flowed from it, and also of its cones, in making wine. The monuments of ancient art, however, most commonly exhibit, instead of the pine-apple, a bunch of vine or ivy leaves, with grapes or berries, arranged into the form of a cone.

392-396. Fama volat. That is, the rumour of this conduct on the part of the queen flies forth over the land. 393. Idem omnes, &c. They all follow the example of their queen, and rush forth to celebrate the orgies.—Nova tecta. "New abodes," i. e. the recesses of the forests and mountains. 394. Deservere domes. Observe the beautiful use of the perfect in denoting rapidity of motion. The action is already performed ere the poet can well describe it. 396. Incinctae pellibus. The skins here meant are the nebrides (νεβρίδες), or fawnskins. Skins of this kind were worn originally by hunters and others, as an appropriate part of their dress. They were afterward attributed to Bacchus, and were consequently, assumed by his votaries in the processions and ceremonies which they observed in honour of him. The works of ancient art often show it as worn not only by male and female bacchanals, but also by Pans and Satyrs. It was commonly put on in the same manner as the ægis or goat-skin, by tying the two fore legs over the right shoulders, so as to allow the body of the skin to cover the left side of the wearer. On the present occasion, however, the skin appears to have enveloped the person, and to have been secured by a girdle.

397-403. Flagrantem pinum. "A blazing pine-torch," i. e. a natural torch, formed of a pine branch, as distinguished from torches

Sustinet, ac natæ Turnique canit hymenæos. Sanguineam torquens aciem; torvumque repente Clamat: Io matres, audite, ubi quæque, Latinæ! 400 Si qua piis animis manet infelicis Amatæ Gratia, si juris materni cura remordet; Solvite crinales vittas, capite orgia mecum. Talem inter silvas. inter deserta ferarum, Reginam Allecto stimulis agit undique Bacchi. 405 Postquam visa satis primos acuisse furores, Consiliumque omnemque domum vertisse Latini; Protenus hinc fuscis tristis dea tollitur alis Audacis Rutuli ad muros: quam dicitur urbem 410 Acrisioneis Danaë fundâsse colonis, Præcipiti delata noto. Locus Ar lea quondam Dictus avis: et nunc magnum manet Ardea nomen:

of more artificial construction. Consult note on Æn. vi. 224. 398. Canit hymenæos. Amata, by this conduct, observes Valpy, shows her insunity: in marriage processions lighted torches were usually carried. 399. Torvum. "With a stern look." The neuter of the adjective taken as an adverb. Compare the Greek δεινόν. 401. Piis. With reference to the feeling of devoted loyalty which they are supposed to have towards their queen. 402. Si juris materni, &c. "If any concern for a mother's right fills you with pain," i. e. for the right which a mother should ever enjoy of being heard as to the marriage of a daughter. 403. Capite. "Take up." i. e. begin, enter upon the celebration of.

mother should ever enjoy of being heard as to the marriage of a daughter.
403. Capite. "Take up," i. e. begin, enter upon the celebration of.
404-413. Talem. "Such," i. e. in such a state of frenzy. 408.
Fuscis alis. The Furies are here represented as winged deities. They occur as such elsewhere also, and, in particular, on what are termed Etrurian vases. 409. Audacis Rutuli. Referring to Turnus. 410. Acrisioneïs. Put for Argivis. The Latin adjective is formed from the Greek 'Ακρισιώνειος, which last comes from 'Ακρισιών, another form for 'Aκρίσιος, the name of Danaë's father, who was king of Argos. 411. Locus Ardea quondam, &c. "The place of old was called Ardea by our forefathers; and Ardea still remains an illustrious name; but its fortune has departed." Literally, "has been." The common reading in this place, remarks Symmons, is Ardua, as the original name of the city, altered, by the innovation of time, into Ardea. I am persunded, with Heyne, that the sole name intended by Virgil was Ardea, and I cannot discover, with Trapp, any difficulty in the construction of the passage. In the time of Virgil the city of Turnus was in ruins. The common reading gives an improbable etymology of the name from a modern Latin word, and rather perplexes the sentence. The more likely derivation of the term was from ardea, "a heron," which was a bird of augury. I shall not notice the other interpretation of the passage which regards avis as the nominative case in apposition with Ardea, and compels, of course, a very different translation, namely "the place was called Ardea, a bird;" for to be rejected it needs only to be exposed.

ENRIDOS LIB. VII.

Sed fortuna fuit. Tectis hic Turnus in altis Jam mediam nigrâ carpebat nocte quietem. 415 Allecto torvam faciem, et furialia membra Exuit: in vultus sese transformat aniles. Et frontem obscænam rugis arat; induit albos Cum vittâ crines: tum ramum innectit olivæ; Fit Calvbe, Junonis anus templique sacerdos: Et juveni ante oculos his se cum vocibus offert: 420 Turne, tot incassum fusos patiere labores, Et tua Dardaniis transcribi sceptra colonis? Rex tibi conjugium, et quæsitas sanguine dotes, Abnegat; externusque in regnum quæritur hæres. I nunc, ingratis offer te, irrise, periclis: 425 Tyrrhenas, i, sterne acies; tege pace Latinos. Hæc adeo tibi me, placidâ quum nocte jaceres, Ipsa palam fari omnipotens Saturnia jussit. Quare age, et armari pubem, portisque moveri,

414-419. Mediam quietem. "Mid repose," i. e. the repose of the midnight hour. 415. Furialia membra. "Her Fury's limbs," i. c. her ordinary shape and appearance as a Fury. 417. Obs. aram. "Disfigured by age." 418. Vittā. The "fillet" was the peculiar badge of priests, priestesses, and all who offered sacrifice.—Tum ramum innectit oliva. "Then she binds upon (her head) a branch of olive," i. e. an olive crown. In Virgil, olive crowns are used for a double purpose: to decorate victors, and to fit a person for the performance of sacred rites; for this tree was regarded as peculiarly auspicious, and a symbol of peace. It forms, therefore, on the present occasion, part of the costume of the pretended priestess. (Compare Wagner, ad Georg. iii. 21.) 419. Junonis templique. "Of Juno, and her temple," i. e. of the temple of Juno. The construction is, anus sacerdos Junonis templique. The mention of Juno is here very appropriate. This goddess, of course, favoured the interests of Turnus; and, besides, she had a temple at Ardea.

421-426. Fusos. Supply esse. 422. Transcribi. Compare Æn. v. 750. 423. Quasitas sanguine dotes. Turnus must be supposed to have aided Latinus in his wars. Compare ver. 426. 425. I nunc, ingratis, &c. That is, go now, expose thyself to fresh dangers for those who deride thee, by having disappointed thy fondest hopes, and who will again recompense these dangers with the blackest ingratitude. 426. Tege pace Latinos. The Latins, in their wars with the Tyrrheni, had received aid from Turnus, and by this means had obtained peace.

427-434. Hac adco. "These very things." Wagner considers adcountranslatable here; remarking, Interdum adeo ita ponitur, ut non habeamus, quod in vernaculo sermone ei respondent, soluque soni vocisque intentione a nobis exprimi possit. (Quast. Virg. xxvi. 3.) 423. Et armari pubem, &c. In construction we must join latus in arma, which becomes equivalent to alacer ad arma capienda; and then para

Letus in arma para; et Phrygios, qui flumine pulchro	430
Consedere, duces, pictasque exure carinas.	
Cœlestûm vis magna jubet. Rex ipse Latinus.	
Ni dare conjugium, et dicto parere fatetur,	
Sentiat et tandem Turnum experiatur in armis.	
Hic juvenis, vatem irridens, sic orsa vicissim	435
Ore refert: Classes invectas Thybridis undam	
Non, ut rere, meas effugit nuntius aures;	
Ne tantos mihi finge metus: nec regia Juno	
Immemor est nostri.	
Sed te, victa situ, verique effœta, senectus,	440
O mater! curis nequidquam exercet, et, arma	
Regum inter, falsa vatem formidine ludit.	
Cura tibi, divûm effigies et templa tueri:	
Bella viri pacemque gerant, quis bella gerenda.	
Talibus Allecto dictis exarsit in iras.	445
At juveni oranti subitus tremor occupat artus;	

pubem armari. There is, however, either a seugma in the use of exure, or duces carinasque is put for carinas ducum. See on ver. 419. 430. El Phrygios, &c. Construe, et exure Phrygios duces, qui consedere pulchro flumine, pictasque carinas. 431. Pictasque carinas. The ships of the ancients were adorned with painting at both the bow and stern. The former especially was ornamented on both sides with figures, which were either painted upon the sides or laid in. 433. Dicto parere. "To observe his promise." 434. Sentiat et experiatur. "Let him feel and experience," i. e. let him know by experience.—Turnum in armis. That is, the martial prowess of Turnus.

135-444. Sic orsa vicissim, &c. "Having begun (to speak), thus in turn replies." 436. Undam. We have recalled the reading of the common text, instead of adopting alveo, as given by Heyne. The weight of manuscript authority, according to Wagner, is in favour of the former. 438. Metus. "Causes of alarm." 440. Victa situ. Overcome by dotage." The expression may be more freely rendered, "enfeebled both in body and mind."—Verique effeta. Worn out by age, so as to be incapable of distinguishing truth from falsehood. A metaphor taken from exhausted ground. 441. Et arma regum inter, &c. "And deludes (thee), a prophetess (of ill), with groundless alarm, amid the warlike movements of kings." Heyne makes vatem here equivalent to edituam, "a temple-keeper." We have preferred, however, the explanation of Wagner, who regards the word as analogous, in some degree, to the Greek κακόμαντιν, but with a strong tinge of ironv. 444. Gerant. We have given yerant, with Wagner, as more forcible than gerent, the reading of Heyne and others. The latter critic, moreover, regards the words quis bella gerenda as spurious, but Wagner defends them. There is here a manifest imitation of Hom. II. vi. 490. πόλεμος δ' ἀνδρεσσι μελήσει. Quits is here put for quibus.

446-451. Oranti. "While yet speaking." 448. Tanta facies

ENEIDOS LIB. VII.

Deriguere oculi: tot Erinys sibilat hydris,	
Tantaque se facies aperit. Tum, flammea torquens	
Lumina, cunctantem et quærentem dicere plura	
Repulit; et geminos erexit crinibus angues,	450
Verberaque insonuit, rabidoque hæc addidit ore:	
En ego! victa situ, quam, veri effœta, senectus,	
Arma inter regum, falsa formidine ludit:	
Respice ad hæc: adsum dirarum ab sede sororum;	
Bella manu, letumque gero.	455
Sic effata, facem juveni conjecit, et atro	
Lumine fumantes fixit sub pectore tædas.	
Olli somnum ingens rumpit pavor, ossaque et artus	
Perfundit toto proruptus corpore sudor.	
Arma amens fremit; arma toro tectisque requirit.	460
Sævit amor ferri, et scelerata insania belli ;	
Ira super: magno veluti quum flamma sonore	
Virgea suggeritur costis undantis aëni,	
Exsultantque æstu latices; furit intus aquaï	
Fumidus, atque alte spumis exuberat, amnis;	465
Nec jam se capit unda; volat vapor ater ad auras.	
Ergo iter ad regem, pollutâ pace, Latinum	
Indicit primis juvenum, et jubet arma parari,	
Tutari Italiam, detrudere finibus hostem:	
Se satis ambobus, Teucrisque, venire, Latinisque.	470

"So horrid a shape." Tanta carries with it here not only the idea of something appalling to the sight, but also of a visage and shape larger than the human. Juvenal adverts to this vivid picture of the Fury in Sat. vii. 73. 451. Verberaque insonuit. "And sounded her lash." The Furies are generally represented with a scourge, with which to punish the wicked in Tartarus. It probably was supposed to resemble the whip used for punishing slaves, which was a dreadful instrument, knotted with bone or heavy indented circles of bronze, or terminated by hooks, in which latter case it was aptly denominated a scorpion. Hence we sometimes read of the scorpion-lash of the Furies. 454. Respice ad hace. "Look well at what thou now seest," i. e. look well, and recognize my real character.

456-474. Juveni. For in juvenem. This darting of the torch into the bosom of the warrior is merely symbolical of the Fury's breathing into him a mad desire of warfare. 460. Arma fremit. Equivalent, in fact, to arma fremens petit. 462. Ira super. "Anger, above all," i. e. more than any other feeling. 464. Aquai. Governed by amnis. The common text has aquas vis. Consult Heyne's critical note. Aquai is the old form for aqua. 467. Polluté pace. "Now that friendly relations are violated," i. e. by the king's having resolved to wed his daughter unto another. 470. Se satis ambobus, &c. "That he is coming, a match for both parties, as well Trojans as Latins." Venire

Hæc ubi dicta dedit, divosque in vota vocavit, Certatim sese Rutuli exhortantur in arma. Hunc decus egregium formæ movet, atque juventæ; Hunc atavi reges: hunc claris dextera factis. Dum Turnus Rutulos animis audacibus implet, 475 Allecto in Teucros Stygiis se concitat alis; Arte novâ speculata locum, quo litore pulcher Insidiis cursuque feras agitabat Iulus. Hic subitam canibus rabiem Cocytia virgo Objicit, et noto nares contingit odore, 460 Ut cervum ardentes agerent: quæ prima laborum Causa fuit, belloque animos accendit agrestes. Cervus erat formâ præstanti et cornibus ingens, Tyrrhidæ pueri quem, matris ab ubere raptum, Nutribant, Tyrrheusque pater, cui regia parent 485 Armenta, et late custodia credita campi. Assuetum imperiis soror omni Silvia curâ, Mollibus intexens ornabat cornua sertis. Pectebatque ferum, puroque in fonte lavabat. 490 Ille, manum patiens, mensæque assuetus herili, Errabat silvis; rursusque ad limina nota Ipse domum serâ quamvis se nocte ferebat. Hunc procul errantem rabidæ venantis Iuli Commovere canes; fluvio quum forte secundo

is here much more emphatic than esse would have been. 471. Divesque in vota vocavit. Equivalent to deosque invocavit votis. 473. Hunc decus, &c. The poet here enumerates the different incitements to war, as arising from the personal qualities of the leader.

476-482. In Teucros. "Against the Trojans." 479. Cocytia virge. The Cocytus was one of the rivers of the lower world, the quarter whence the Fury came. 480. Noto odore. Scilicet cervi. 482. Bello.

For ad bellum.

484-495. Tyrrhidæ pueri. "The young sons of Tyrrheus." 485. Parent. The present for the past tense, in order to impart animation to the narrative. 486. Credita. Supply est. 487. Assuctum. Supply errum.—Silvia. Sister to the youths, and daughter of Tyrrheus. 483. Ornabat. Observe the use of the imperfect to denote an habitual act. 490. Mensæque assuetus herili. "And accustomed to his master's board," i. e. accustomed to be fed from the table of his master. 492. Ipse. "Of his own accord."—Será quamvis nocte. "However late at night." 494. Fluvio cum forte, &c. "As he chanced to be floating down with the stream." Heyne renders deflueret as equivalent to deflusisset, and makes the stag to have been roused after he had floated down the stream, and when he was now reclining on the grassy bank. Wagner very correctly opposes this, and takes the meaning to be, that the stag was cooling itself, partly by floating with the current.

ENHIDOS LIB. VII.	387
Deflueret, ripâque æstus viridante levaret. Ipse etiam, eximis laudis succensus amore, Ascanius curvo direxit spicula cornu: Nec dextræ erranti deus abfuit; actaque multo Perque uterum sonitu perque ilia venit arundo.	495
Saucius at quadrupes nota intra tecta refugit, Successitque gemens stabulis, questuque, cruentus, Atque imploranti similis, tectum omne replebat. Silvia prima soror, palmis percussa lacertos, Auxilium vocat, et duros conclamat agrestes.	500
Olli, pestis enim tacitis latet aspera silvis, Improvisi adsunt; hic torre armatus obusto, Stipitis hic gravidi nodis: quod cuique repertum Rimanti, telum ira facit. Vocat agmina Tyrrheus, Quadrifidam quercum cuneis ut forte coactis	505
Scindelat, raptâ spirans immane securi.	510

and partly by reclining every now and then on the bank of the river. Thus he remarks, "Non est deflueret pro defluxisset positum: hoo kicit poeta: estum cervus levabat et fluvio defluens et in umbrosa ripal denumbens."

497-510. Curvo cornu. The bow is here called cornu because it was sometimes made out of this material. Homer speaks of a bow made out of the long horns of a species of wild goat, fitted to one another at the base, and fastened together by means of a ring of gold (χρυσέη κορώνη. Il. iv. 105, seqq.) 498. Erranti, &c. "That might otherwise have missed." Wagner thinks that this may also be understood of Ascanius, following with his eye and bended bow, or, in other words, with his right hand, the movements of the stag as it kept shunning him and attempting to escape in different directions succesnively.—Deus. Here to be taken in a general sense. Servius very unnecessarily refers the term to Allecto, comparing it with the Greek η θεός. 503. Lacertos. The whole arm is here meant. Strictly speaking, however, the term lacertus means the arm from the elbow to the shoulder; and brachium from the wrist to the elbow. This is the correct distinction, and different from that laid down by most lexico-(Crombie, Gymnas. vol. ii. p. 115. seqq.) 505. Pestis Allecto. 506. Improvisi. "With unexpected celerity." aspera. The Fury, still lurking in the woods, urges them on, so that they came with unexpected suddenness, as if they hardly needed the call of the maiden. 507. Stipitis gravidi nodis. "With a heavy knotted club." Literally, "with the knots of a heavy club." 509. Quadrifidam forcum, &c. "As he chanced to be cleaving an oak into form, with wedges driven home, breathing fury, his axe being snatched up," i. e. wedges driven home, breathing fury, his axe being snatched up," happening, at the time, to be cleaving an oak with wedges, he, as soon as he heard the summons, caught up the axe, and, inspired with sudden fury, converted it into a weapon of war.

At szeva e speculis tempus dea nacta nocendi Ardua tecta petit stabuli; et de culmine summo Pastorale canit signum, cornuque recurvo Tartaream intendit vocem: quâ protenus omne Contremuit nemus, et silvæ insonuere profunda. 515 Audiit et Triviæ longe lacus, audiit amnis Sulfurea Nar albus aqua, fontesque Velini; Et trepidæ matres pressere ad pectora natos. Tum vero ad vocem celeres, qua buccina signum Dira dedit, raptis concurrunt undique telis 520 Indomiti agricolæ: nec non et Troïa pubes Ascanio auxilium castris effundit apertis. Direxere acies. Non jam certamine agresti, Stipitibus duris agitur, sudibusve præustis: Sed ferro ancipiti decernunt, atraque late 525

511-518. E speculis. "From her place of observation." 512. Stabuli. "Of the rustic dwelling." Bonstetten describes structures of this kind, in his Voyage sur la scene des six derniers livres de l'Encide, p. 102. seqq. 513. Pastorale signum. The custom then prevailed, as horn, when their presence was suddenly needed. 514. Intendit. "Strains." Wakefield maintains (ad Lucret, vi. 346.) that the true reading here is incendit; and Wagner states that he would adopt it in the text, if it had more manuscript authority in its favour. 516. Trivis lacus. "The Lake of Diana." It was near the town of Aricia, and is now called Lago di Nemi. It is not far from the village of Gensano, according to M. Villenave, and about three leagues from the site of ancient Laurentum. 517. Sulfured albus aquá. The waters of the Nar, now Nera, were of a whitish hue, on account of their sulphureous character, and Eustace still applies to the modern stream the epithet of "milky." Servius says that nar meant "sulphur" in the language of the Sabines.—Fontesque Velini. The Velinus, now Velino, was in the Sabine country, and one of the tributaries of the Nar.

was in the Sabine country, and one of the tributaries of the Nar. 519-530. Buccina. Equivalent here to cornu. The buccina, strictly speaking, was a kind of horn trumpet, anciently made out of a shell. It nearly resembled in shape the shell buccinum, and was either curved for the convenience of the performer, with a very wide mouth, to diffuse and increase the sound, or still retained the original form of the shell. 521. Indomiti. "Hardy." Here equivalent merely to duri; or, as Heyne explains it, "qui alteri nequeunt auf frangi as fatigari laboribus et arumnis. 523. Direzere acies. "They have marshalled their (respective) lines." Observe the employment of the perfect to indicate the rapidity of action. 525. Ferro ancipiti. "With the doubtful steel." We have followed here the explanation of Wagner, who refers the words to the equality of arms on both sides, and the doubtful conflict thence resulting: Ego sia accepterin; aquatis jam armis decernunt, quo fit ut certamen existat anceps. 526. Sages.

Horrescit strictis seges ensibus, æraque fulgent Sole lacessita, et lucem sub nubila jactant : Fluctus uti primo cœpit quum albescere vento, Paullatim sese tollit mare, et altius undas Erigit; inde imo consurgit ad æthera fundo. 530 Hic juvenis, primam ante aciem, stridente sagittâ, Natorum Tyrrhei fuerat qui maximus, Almo Sternitur; hæsit enim sub gutture vulnus, et udæ Vocis iter tenuemque inclusit sanguine vitam. Corpora multa virûm circa, seniorque Galæsus, 535 Dum paci medium se offert; justissimus unus Qui fuit, Ausoniisque olim ditissimus arvis: Quinque greges illi balantum, quina redibant Armenta et terram centum vertebat aratris. Atque ea per campos æquo dum Marte geruntur, **54**0 Promissi dea facta potens, ubi sanguine bellum

Here put for campus. 527. Sole lacessita. "Struck by the sun," i.e. reflecting its beams. 540. Consurgit. "It rises with all its energy."

Observe the force of cum in composition.

531-539. Primam ante aciem. "In front of the foremost line of battle." 532. Tyrrhei. To be pronounced as a dissyllable, instead of Tyrrhei from a nominative Tyrrheus, which is not to be confounded with the form Tyrrheus, occurring in ver. 485, and which makes the genitive in -eos. 532. Maximus. Supply natu.—Almo. A rarer form than Almon, as given in the common text. Sosipater, the grammarian, says that no Latin word terminates in on. 533. Vulnus. See on En. ii. 529.—Uda vocis. The epithet uda is here applied to the voice, in allusion to the humid passage along which the voice travels. The ordinary form of expression would be udum vocis uter. 535. Corpora multa. Supply sternuntur; and sternitur, again, after Galaxus. 536. Dum paci se medium offert. "While he offers himself as a mediator for peace." More literally, "while he offers himself in the midst for peace.—Justissimus unus. Consult note on En. ii. 426. 538. Balantum. Supply ovium.—Quina. Equivalent here merely to quinque. The poets often use the distributives for the common numerals.—Redibant. "Returned home from the pasture," i. e. were wont to return day after day.

540-544. Æquo marte. "In equal conflict," i. e. with equal fortune, neither side as yet proving superior to the other. These words apply merely to the early stage of the fight, at which period Allecto takes her departure, having sufficiently embroiled the combatants, and sown the seeds of war. There is no need, therefore, of Markland's emendation, savo marte, as suggested by him in his comments on Stat. Sito. v. ii. 21. 541. Promissi facta potens. "Having fulfilled her promise." More literally, "having become mistress of what had been promised (by her)," i. e. having brought it under her control, or accomplished it. Compare the Greek form of expression: λγερατής γενο-

Imbuit, et prime commisit funera pugne, Deserit Hesperiam, et, cœli conversa per auras, Junonem victrix affatur voce superba: 546 En! perfecta tibi bello discordia tristi: Dic, in amicitiam coëant, et fœdera jungant. Quandoquidem Ausonio respersi sanguine Teucros: Hoc etiam his addam, tua si mihi certa voluntas, Finitimas in bella feram rumoribus urbes. 550 Accendamque animos insani Martis amore. Undique ut auxilio veniant; spargam arma per agros. Tum contra Juno: Terrorum et fraudis abunde est. Stant belli causæ: pugnatur comminus armis: Quæ fors prima dedit, sanguis novus imbuit arma. Talia conjugia, et tales celebrent hymenæos 555 Egregium Veneris genus et rex ipse Latinus. Te super æthereas errare licentius auras Haud Pater ille velit, summi regnator Olympi. Cede locis. Ego, si qua super fortuna laborum est, Ipsa regam. Tales dederat Saturnia voces. 560 Illa autem attollit stridentes anguibus alas,

μένη ὧν ὑπόσχετο. 542. Imbuit. The acrist to be rendered as a pluperfect in our idiom. Compare ver. 554.—Et prima commisti finera pugna. "And had brought about the carnage of the first fight," i.e. and had caused a carnage-stained conflict to be joined. Commisti gets its meaning in the text from the idea of joining battle. 543. Casi conversa per auras. "Turned away through the air." We have followed here, with Wagner, the first reading of the Mediccan manuscript (conversa), instead of convexa, as given by Heyne and others. The latter critic regards convexa casis as in apposition with auras, and supplies evecta. He thinks it probable, however, that the original reading was calique evecta per auras. Servius, on the other hand, says that per is to be repeated: per casis convexa et per auras. Neither of these opinions is of much value; the true reading is, beyond doubt, the one which we have given in the text. 544. Victrix. "With an air of triumph." Literally, "victorious," i. e. having gained her abject.

545-562. Perfecta tibi. "Consummated for thee," i. e. in accordance with thy wish and mandate. 546. Dic. Said ironically.—Colont. Supply ut. 550. Insani Martis amore. Cunningham conjectures insano, but the form in the text is more poetical. 555. Conjugia. We have given this reading in place of consubia, as having much stronger manuscript authority in its favour, and as being also the more appropriate term of the two in the present instance. Consult Wagner's critical note, ad En. i. 73. 556. Egregium. Ironical. 557. Si quas super. &c. Super and est are separated by tmesis, for superesst. 561.

Cocytique petit sedem, supera ardua linguena. Est locus Italia medio sub montibus altis. Nobilis, et famâ multis memoratus in oris. Amsancti valles: densis hunc frondibus atrum 565 Urget utrimque latus nemoris, medioque fragosus Dat sonitum saxis, et torto vortice, torrens: Hic specus horrendum, sævi spiracula Ditis, Monstratur, ruptoque ingens Acheronte vorago Pestiferas aperit fauces; quis condita Erinys, 570 Invisum numen, terras cœlumque levabat. Nec minus interea extremam Saturnia bello Imponit regina manum. Ruit omnis in urbem Pastorum ex acie numerus, cæsosque reportant Almonem puerum, fœdatique ora Galæsi; 575 Implorantque deos, obtestanturque Latinum.

Stridentes anguibus. "Hissing with serpents." A new feature in the

description of the winged Fury.
563-570. Italia medio. "In the centre of Italy," i. e. at equal distance between the two seas, namely, the Adriatic and the Tyrrhenian or Lower Sea. 565. Amsancti valles. "The vale of Amsanctus." The ancient Latins believed that they saw here one of the entrances to the lower world, and therefore called the spot Amsanctus, from am and sanctus, equivalent to ab omni parte sanctus. Some antiquarians have confounded this spot with the Lake of Cutilize, near Rieti, but Servius distinctly tells us that it was situated in the country of the Hirpini, which is also confirmed by Cicero (de Div. i. 36). Pliny (H. N. ii. 93,) mentions a temple consecrated to the goddess Mephitis, in this quarter, the vestiges of which were discovered by the Abbé Fortis. (Saggi scientifici e letterari dell' Academia di Padova, voi. ii. p. 146). The vale of Amsunctus is at the present day the valley of Fricento, and the name of the neighbouring village Mufiti is derived from the ancient term Mephitis. 566. Fragosus torrens. Virgil merely speaks here of a torrent, running through the middle of the valley, and surrounded by trees; and in the immediate vicinity is a gloomy cave, out of which a noisome, sulphureous vapour proceeded. This cave was regarded as one of the avenues to the lower world, and through it the Fury descended. More modern authorities speak of a lake in this quarter, which still exists, so that the natural features of the place must have altered somewhat since the poet's time, a circumstance very likely to occur in a volcanic country. One reason why the site of the valley of Amsanctus has given rise to discussion, is because openings like the one here described, are found in several quarters of Italy. The ancients used to call them scrobes Charonea, or spiracula Ditts, "vents of Pluto," i. e. breathing-places. The allusion is to the mephitic vapour proceeding from them. 570. Pestiferas. Alluding to the noxious vapour rising from it. Modern travellers describe the spot as still unwholesome.

572-585. Extremam bello imponit manum. "Puts the finishing hand to the war," i. e. arouses the war to its full extent. 577. MedioTurnus adest, medioque in crimine, cædis et ignis
Terrorem ingeminat: Teucros in regna vocari;
Stirpem admisceri Phrygiam; se limine pelli.
Tum, quorum, attonitæ Baccho, nemora avia matres
Insultant thiasis, neque enim leve nomen Amatæ,
Undique collecti coëunt, Martemque fatigant.
Ilicet infandum cuncti contra omina bellum,
Contra fata deûm, perverso numine, poscunt:
Certatim regis circumstant tecta Latini.
Ille, velut pelagi rupes immota, resistit:
Ut pelagi rupes, magno veniente fragore,
Quæ sesc. multis circum latrantibus undis.

590

185

que in crimine. " And in the midst of their charges against the Trojans." Some render this, " and in the midst of the crime," i. e. while the bodies yet remained exposed to view of the two persons who had been slain by the Trojans.—Cadis et ignis terrorem ingeminat. "Redoubles the terror of fire and sword," i. e. gives rise to a new source of alarm, namely, lest he and his incensed followers lay waste the city with fire and sword, on account of the broken faith of Latinus. 578. Teucros in regna vocari, &c. We may supply querens, or some similar participle, at the commencement of this sentence, although it is hardly needed. 581. Insultant thiasis. "Bound along ir wild dances. Thiasus is a wild dance in honour of Bacchus.—Nomen. "The influence," i. c. the authority of the queen is all-powerful with them. This refers, not to the matres, but to their sons, and comes in properly as a parenthesis after cocunt. 582. Martemque fatigant. "And are importunate for war." 583. Contra omina. Compare ver. 64. segg. 584. Contra futa deum. Alluding to the oracular response "Faunus. Compare ver. 81. seqq.—Perverso numine. "Under an a... reme influence." Equivalent to infesto numine, as explained by Crevier (ad Liv. xxi. 33. 4). Servius makes perverso the same here as irato, which accords well with Crevier's view.

587-590. Ut pelagi rupes, &c. Heinsius thinks that either this or the previous verse is spurious. Pierius and Ursinus, on the other hand, regard the repetition of pelagi rupes, on which Heinsius in part founds his objection, as an elegance rather than a blemish. Heyne, however, thinks that the purposes of elegance would be better subserved by a different arrangement of the words. The same critic is of opinion that the lines in question both proceeded from the pen of Virgil, but that they missed a final revision in consequence of his death. Wagner extends Heyne's remark to the whole passage, namely, from ver. 587 to ver. 590, inclusive; while he regards ver. 536 as a very good one, the viection of which would materially injure the connexion. Valckenaev condemns the 587th verse in his remarks on the Fragments of Callims chus (p. 275), and Weichert defends it. (De Vers. injur. susp. p. 9′.. seqq.). The latter part of it, "magno veniente fragore," certainly diffuse very little in meaning from "multis circum latrantibus undis" in the next line. For other objections, consult the remarks of Wagner. 509.

Mole tenet; scopuli nequidquam et spumea circum Saxa fremunt, læterique illisa refunditur alga. 590 Verum, ubi nulla datur cæcum exsuperare potestas Consilium, et sævæ nutu Junonis eunt res; Multa deos aurasque pater testatus inanes, Frangimur, heu! fatis, inquit, ferimurque procella 595 Ipsi has sacrilego pendetis sanguine pœnas, O miseri! Te, Turne, nefas, te triste manebit Supplicium; votisque deos venerabere seris: Nam mihi parta quies, omnisque in limine portus; Funere felici spolior. Nec plura locutus Sepsit se tectis, rerumque reliquit habenas. Mos erat Hesperio in Latio, quem protenus urbes Albanæ coluere sacrum, nunc, maxima rerum, Roma colit, quum prima movent in prœlia Martem,

Scopuli nequidquam, &c. . This certainly has very little to do with the spirit of the comparison. And besides, how very tamely the conclusion

of verse 590 reads, "laterique illisa refunditur alga."

591-609. Cacum consilium. "Their blind resolve," i. e. their rush design. 592. Nutu. "In accordance with the nod," i. e. in full conformity with the wish and settled purpose. 593. Auras inanes. For cælum. 594. Frangimur. "We are overpowered." 595. Has pænas. "These penalties," i. e. the penalty due for this act of wickedness, in so openly resisting the manifest will of the gods. Hence the use of the term sacrilego, as indicative of their impious warfare against heaven. 596. Nefas. Equivalent to sceleste. 598. Omnisque in limine por-tue. "And the haven (of security) is wholly at hand," i. e. my death is close at hand. We have here given what appears to be the simplest explanation of this much contested passage. Compare Servius, as corrected by the Dresden manuscript: "Securitas omnis in promtu est," where the common reading is in portu. Heyne's interpretation of the the text is as follows: "Totus sum in aditu portus." Ruhkopf, Jahn, Wagner, and others, explain it thus: "omnis portus est in limine," i. e. omne auxilium mihi ante pedes et paratum est seni. 599. Funcre felici spolior. "I am (only) deprived of a happy death." Funus is here put for mors, and has no relation, as some think, merely to funeral ceremonies. 600. Rerum habenas. "The reins of affairs," i. e. the reins of government.

601-603. Hesperio. The epithet "Hesperian," here applied to Latium, is meant to designate it as a land lying to the west of Greece. So, also, we find Hesperia Italia. The term Hesperia, indeed, though in reality only an adjective, became at length, by long use, converted into a second appellation for Italy itself. Quem protenus urbes, &c. "Which the Alban cities all along held sacred." By the "Alban cities" are here meant the thirty colonies established by Alba Longa, in Latium and the adjacent territories. 602. Maxima rerum. "The mistress of the world." Literally, "greatest of things," i. e. Rome, than which nothing throughout the world is greater or more powerful. 603. Movement Sive Getis inferre manu lacrimabile bellum, Hyrcanisve, Arabisve, parant, seu tendere ad Indos, Auroramque sequi, Parthosque reposcere signa. Sunt geminæ Belli portæ, sic nomine dicunt, Religione sacræ, et sævi formidine Martis: Centum ærei claudunt vectes, æternaque ferri Robora: nec custos absistit limine Janus.

-

This is commonly referred to the Roman custom of striking Martem. the sacred ancilia suspended in the temple of Mars, whenever war w Heyne, however, rejects this explanation, and make proclaimed. This mention of Get Martem equivalent here to arma. 604. Getis. points to the boundaries of the Roman Empire along the Danube. The other names have a similar reference to the eastern frontier. A striki idea is thus formed of the greatness of the Roman Empire. The Ge were conquered in the reign of Augustus, A.U.C. 726, by the pro-consul Licinius Crassus. 605. Hyroanisve, Arabisve, &c. Augustus, in A.V.C. 732, made great preparations against the Parthians (among whom the Hyrcani, Arabians, and Indi are here loosely numbered by the post), and it is to these preparations that Virgil alludes in the text. Augustus marched against the Parthians, A.U.C. 734, and recovered from them the Roman standards that had been taken in the disastrous overthrow of Crassus. These standards he regained, not by fighting, but by the mass terror of his arms. Virgil died the following year, having flattered his imperial master to the last.—Arabis. From the more unusual nominative Arabi, instead of Arabes. 606. Auroramque sequi. "To pussue the morning," i. e. to penetrate to the utmost bounds of the Re Parthosque reposcere signa. No event in the whole reign of Augu was deemed more glorious than the recovery of the Roman stands from the Parthians, and it was frequently made a subject of enlogy with the poets of the day. Coins were also struck in commemorati of it.

607-610. Sunt gemine Belli portes. War is here personified as a deity. The two gates appear to contain an allusion to the double visa of Janus, and to have been placed, one in front, and the other in the rear, the temple itself being what the Greeks called dupunpoureles. The Roman custom of opening the temple of Janus in war, and keepi it closed during peace, the poet here carries back from the reign of Numa to the time of Eneas. Instead of the temple of Janus, however, he calls it the temple of War, and makes Janus sit as guardian ca the threshold. Numa erected the temple of Janus at Rome, and introduced the appropriate ceremonies, but it is very probable that the custom was one of early Latin origin, and that Virgil is merely following here an old tradition. In referring, however, to its ancient origin, the poet has a twofold object in view, to impart, namely, additional interto the poem, and to flatter the pride of the Romans. 608. Religi sacra. "Awe-inspiring by reason of religious associations." We have e given sacres here the meaning assigned to it by Servius, especially as these same gates are called tristes in ver. 617.—Martis. The poet supposes War and Mars to be fettered within until egress is allowed them by the

ENEIDOS LIB. VII.

Has, ubi certa sedet patribus sententia pugnas,
Ipse, Quirinali trabea cinctuque Gabino
Insignis, reserat stridentia limina Consul;
Ipse vocat pugnas: sequitur tum cetera pubes;
Æreaque assensu conspirant cornua rauco.
Hoc et tum Æneadis indicere bella Latinus
More jubebatur, tristesque recludere portas.
Abstinuit tactu pater, aversusque refugit
Fæda ministeria, et cœcis se condidit umbris.
Tum regina deûm, cœlo delapsa, morantes
Impulit ipsa manu portas, et, cardine verso,
Belli ferratos rupit Saturnia postes.
Ardet inexcita Ausonia atque immobilis ante:

Ardet inexcita Ausonia atque immobilis ante:
Pars pedes ire parat campis; pars arduus altis
Pulverulentus equis furit: omnes arma requirunt.
Pars leves clypeos, et spicula lucida tergent

625

opening of the temple gates. Janus sits on the threshold as a guard over them.

611-622. Has. Supply portas. The words stridentia limina are generally considered as in apposition with has (portas), and are construed immediately after. It is much better, however, to regard the passage as an instance of anacolut on; that is, the poet commenced the sentence with has (portas), but when he reached reserat he supplied a new accusative, stridentia limina, in place of the former.—Ubicaria sedet, &c. "When the resolve of battle remains settled," i. e. when the Roman Senate have resolved on war. 612. Quirinali trabed, &c. "Arrayed in his Quirinal trabea and Gabine cincture." The trabes is here called "Quirinal," i. e. "Romulean," because worn by Bomulus as well as the other early kings. Consult note on ver. 188. The "Gabine cineture" was a peculiar mode of wearing the toga. It consisted in forming a part of the toga itself into a girdle, by drawing its outer edge round the body, and tying it in a knot in front, and at the same time covering the head with another portion of the garment. origin was Etruscan, as its name implies. (Bfüller, Etrusker, vol. i. p. 266.) 615. Ereaque assensu, &c. A blast of trumpets accommied the ceremony. 617. Jubebatur. "Was urged," i. e. was desired by his excited subjects .- Tristes portes. "The gloomy portals." Compare note on ver. 608. 621. Impubit ipsa manu. The doors next be supposed to have opened inward. 622. Belli ferrates rumpit, &c. Imitated from Ennius: Postquam Discordia tetra Belli ferratos postes portuoque refregit.

623-631. Insertia alque immobilis suits. The poet has already referred to the deep repose which Latium had previously enjoyed. Compass ver. 45. seqq. 624. Pars. Standing here successively for quidam, ... alii, ... alii, and taking not only the plural as a noun of multitude, but the gender, also, which is implied in the leading idea. 625. Pulces ulantes. "Amid clouds of dust." 626. Tergent. More correct, assessiing to Servins, then terguns; and also, as Wagner states in oppo-

Arvina pingui, subiguntque in cote secures,
Signaque ferre juvat, sonitusque audire tubarum.
Quinque adeo magnæ, positis incudibus, urbes
Tela novant, Atina potens, Tiburque superbum,
Ardea, Crustumerique, et turrigeræ Antemnæ.
Tegmina tuta cavant capitum, flectuntque salignaæ
Umbonum crates: alii thoracas aënos,
Aut leves ocreas lento ducunt argento:
Vomeris huc et falcis honos, huc omnis aratri
Cessit amor: recoquunt patrios fornacibus enses.
Classica jamque sonant: it bello tessera signum.

030

695

sition to Heyne, favoured by a larger number of good manuscripta. 627. Arvina pingus. "With fat lard." The reference, strictly speaking, is to the removal of spots and stains by means of unctaons substances. The allusion, as well as to the whetstone, is condemned by some critics, but defended by Heyne and Wagner. 629. Advo. "Nay, what is more," i. e. not only do the Latins themselves prepare actively for war, but five large neighbouring cities arm in their behalf. Of these five cities, Antenna, Orustumerium, and Tibur were on the northern confines of Latium, in the country of the Sabines; Atina was in the territories of the Volsci; Ardea was the capital of the Rutuli. The epithet superbum refers not only to the wealth and magnificence of the place, but also to its lofty situation. 631. Orustumeri. The name of the people put for that of the city. Orustumerium could not well find place in an hexameter verse.

632-634. Tergmina tula cavant, &c. "They hollow out sufe coverings for the head," i. e. they forge helmets. Equivalent to customs galeas.—Salignas umbonum crates. The boss, or umbo, is here taken for the whole shield. The allusion is to shields of wicker-work, covered with hides, and these still further secured by plates of iron. The willow was selected for this purpose on account of its lightness. 633. Thoracas aënos. "Brazen coraleta." 634. Leves coreas. A pair of grecoves was one of the six articles of armour which formed the complete equipment of a Greek or Etruscan warrior, and likewise ot a Roman soldier as fixed by Servius Tullius. They were made of broash, brass, tin, silver, or gold, with a lining, probably, of leather, felt, or cloth, and were of light construction. As they were fitted with greek exactness to the leg, they probably required in many cases no other fastening than their own elasticity. Often, nevertheless, they were further secured by two straps behind, or by rings around the ankles.

635-640. Hue cessit. "To this has yielded." 636. Recognized patrios, &c. "They forge anew in the furnaces their fathers' swords," i.e. they forge the sword anew out of the iron implements of agriculture. Thus Heyne: "Instrumenta illa rustica liquefacta recoluent." Compare Joel iii. 10. See also Isa. ii. 4; Micah iv. 3. 637. Classica. "The trumpets." The classicum, which originally meant a signal rather than the musical instrument which gave the signal, was usually sounded with the corass.—It bello tessers signam. "The word goes forth, the signal for war." Tessers properly means anything of a square

Hic galeam tectis trepidus rapit; ille frementes Ad juga cogit equos; clypeumque, auroque trilicem Loricam induitur, fidoque accingitur ense. 640 Pandite nunc Helicona, deæ, cantusque movete, Qui bello exciti reges; quæ quemque secutæ Complêrint campos acies; quibus Itala jam tum Floruerit terra alma viris, quibus arserit armis: Et meministis enim, divæ, et memorare potestis; 645 Ad nos vix tenuis famæ perlabitur aura. Primus init bellum Tyrrhenis asper ab oris. Contemtor divûm, Mezentius; agminaque armat. Filius huic juxta, Lausus, quo pulchrior alter Non fuit, excepto Laurentis corpore Turni: 650

form, from rissepa. From the application of this term to tokens of various kinds, it was transferred to the word used as a token among soldiers, and the same with the $siv \vartheta \eta \mu a$ of the Greeks. Before joining battle, it was given out and passed through the ranks, as a method by which the soldiers might be able to distinguish friends from foes. 638. Trepidus. "In eager haste." 639. Ad juga. Chariots were then used in war by all distinguished leaders.—Auroque trilicem, &c. Consult note on Æn. iii. 467.

641-646. Pandite nunc Helicona, &c. The Muses are here invoked to open Helicon, their sanctuary, and pour forth upon the bard that inspiration of song which is demanded by the scenes he is about to describe. We have here an imitation of Homer's call upon the deities of Helicon (II. ii. 484. seqq.): ἐσπετε νῦν μοι Μοῦσαι, κ.τ.λ. 642. Exciti. "Were summoned forth." Consult note on Æn. iii. 676. 644. Quibus urserit armis. "With what arms it blazed," i. e. what warriors it then armed for battle. Ardere is here beautifully employed to denote the blaze of arms in the battle-field. Compare Hom. II. ii. 780. Oῖ ở ἄρ ἱσαν, ὡσεί τε πυρί χθών πᾶσα νέμοιτο. 645. Επ meministis, &c. "For you, O ye goddesses, both remember (these breath of fame," i. e. we mortals, otherwise, hear but the feeble voice of tradition. Virgil here almost literally translates the language of Homer (II. ii. 485. seqq.); Ἰμεῖς γὰρ Ṣεαί ἐστε, πάρεστὶ τε, ἵστε τε πάντα, Ἡμεῖς δὲ κλέος οἰον ἀκούομεν, οὐδὶ τι ἰδμεν. The poet now enters upon an enumeration of the Latin forces, after the manner of Homer in his "Catalogue of the Shipa." This recital occupies the remainder of the book. 646. Tenuis famæ aura. "The feeble breath of fame," i. e. of tradition.

647-654. Tyrrhenis asper ab oris. The epithet asper, "fierce," or "cruel," as well as the expression "contemtor divum," sufficiently characterize this leader. (Compare Index of Proper Names.) 650. Corpore Turni. A species of Hellenism for Turno. See on En. ii. 18. The poets always make their chief heroes, as Turnus here is on the side of the Latins, superior to every other. This is natural enough, since otherwise the interest would be diminished; and, moreover, there

Lausus, equûm domitor, debellatorque ferarum, Ducit Agyllinâ nequidquam ex urbe secutos Mille viros; dignus, patriis qui lectior esset Imperiis, et cui pater haud Mesentius esset.

Post hos, insignem palmâ per gramina currum,
Victoresque ostentat equos, satus Hercule pulchra,
Pulcher Aventinus; clypeoque insigne paternum,
Centum angues, cinctamque, gerit, serpentibus Hydram:
Collis Aventini silvâ quem Rhea sacerdos
Furtivum partu sub luminis edidit oras,
Mixta deo mulier, postquam Laurentia victor,
Geryone exstincto, Tirynthius attigit arva,

bring the good qualities of others to light in order to elevate still moss highly the chief heroes of their strains by the force of comparison. 651. Equilm domitor. "The tamer of steeds." Compare the Hermatic inπ δόσμος.—Debellatorque ferrarum. A common ground of passes in the ancient warrior, and referring to the manly exercise of the limit. 652. Agyllind ex urbs. "From the city of Agylla." Afterward called Care.—Nequidquam. Because they could not save him from death. 653. Dignus patriis, &c. "Worthy to have taken mess delight in (obeying) a father's commands," i. e. worthy to have had a father whom a son could have obeyed with more satisfaction, and thesefore worthy of a better father. Compare Hom. II. xv. 641. Would not iret be a better rending than esset, in order to avoid the unpleasant jingle at the end of the next line?

655-663. Insignem palma. "Distinguished for the prize." It had gained the prize in a chariot-race. Some commentators make the test refer to an emblem of victory, a branch, namely, of bay or palm, tached to the chariot. This, however, as Heyne remarks, suits better the custom of a later age. 656. Satus Hercule pulchre, &c. The epithet pulcher, as applied here to Aventinus and his sire, especially the latter, seems to be imitated from Ennius, who, in speaking a Romulus, calls him "Romulu' polcer." (Ennii Fragm. ed. Hessel, p. 19.) 657. Insigne paternum. "His paternal emblem," i. e. a symbol of his father's prowess. The custom of bearing devices on the shield is imitated by Virgil from the tragic writers. Compare Early Phan. 1142. seqq. where the same device is assigned to Adrastus, kinds of Argon. 658. Centum angues, &c. Elegantly expressed instead of what would be the more usual form, hydram contum serpentions cinctam. 659 Collis Aventini. One of the hills on which Rome was afterward built. 660. Furtivum partu edidit. "Brought forth as her furtive offspring." Furtivum is here a much more elegant reading than furtive, as given by several manuscripts.—Oras. Heyne thinks that this has very probably been altered, in the lapse of time, from Wagner, however, states that oras is the reading of the best and greatest number of manuscripts. 661. Mista deo mulier. Compare the Greek, peyeloa Sej. 662. Geryone enstincto. Hercules was now on his return from Spain, with the oxen of Geryon, whom he had slain. He is called Tirynthius, because the crown of Tiryns belonged

Tyrrhenoque boves in flumine lavit Iberas.

Pila manu, sævosque gerunt in bella dolones;

Et tereti pugnant mucrone, veruque Sabello.

Ipse pedes, tegumen torquens immane leonis,

Terribili impexum setâ, cum dentibus albis

Indutus capiti, sic regia tecta subibat,

Horridus, Herculeoque humeros innexus amicta.

Tum gemini fratres Tiburtia mœnia linquunt,

Fratris Tiburti dictam cognomine gentem,

Catillusque, acerque Coras, Argiva juventus,

Et primam ante aciem densa inter tela feruntur;

to him by inheritance through his mother Alcmena, who was daughted of Electryon, king of that city. Symmons remarks, that after this particular delineation of Aventinus, it is to be regretted that we do

not hear of him again.

664-665. Servesque gerunt dolones. Supply Aventini comites. The delo was a very long pole, with a short iron head. Compare the explanation of Varro: Ingene contus cum ferro brevissimo. 665. Tereti mucrone, veruque Sabello. By teres mucro is here meant a narrow sword, tapering off to a point. By the weru Sabellum, on the other hand, we are to understand a species of dart, otherwise called verutum, the shaft of which was 3½ feet long, and its point five inches. It was particularly used by the Samnites and Volsci, and was adopted from them by the Roman light infantry. Virgil calls it here a Sabine weapon, probably because it was of Sabine origin, since the Samnites themselves were of Sabine descent. 666. Ipse pades. Heyne supplies pugnat; but Wagner, with far more propriety, makes ipse the nominative to subibat.—Torquens. "Shaking." This term appears to carry with it here the ides of a covering depending from the shoulders, and moving to and fro as the wearer walks along. 667. Imperum. "Shaggy."—Cum dentibus albis, &c. "A covering with its white teeth for the head," i. e. that part of the hide which corresponded to the head of the animal was stretched, with the teeth attached to it, as a covering over the head of the warrior. We have avoided the wrangling of the commentators respecting this passage, by regarding indutus, with Heinrich, as a plural noun in apposition with tegumen. If indutus, with Heinrich, as a plural noun in apposition with tegumen. If indutus, with Heinrich, as a plural noun in apposition with tegumen. If indutus, and be Virgilian Latinity. 668. Sic. The adverb comes in here with great force, as a kind of general summary. 669. Herculeo amictus. Hercules is commonly represented as attired in the skin of the Nemean lion.

671-677. Fratris Tiburti, &c. Catillus, Coras, and Tiburtus were three brothers, said by some to have been the sons of Amphiaraus. They migrated from Greece, and founded Tibur, calling it after the name of Tiburtus, the eldest of the three. According to others, they were the grandsons of Amphiaraus. There is no historical evidence that these three brothers were contemporary with Æneas and Latinus; the anachronism, however, is a pardonable one in a poet.—Genter. Equivalent here to urbem. 672. Argiva juventus. Alluding to the

Ceu duo nubigense quum vertice montis ab alto Descendunt Centauri, Homolen, Othrymque nivalem Linguentes cursu rapido: dat euntibus ingens Silva locum, et magno cedunt virgulta fragore.

Nec Prænestinæ fundator defuit urbis. Vulcano genitum pecora inter agrestia regem, Inventumque focis, omnis quem credidit ætas, Cæculus. Hunc legio late comitatur agrestis: Quique altum Præneste viri, quique arva Gabina Junonis, gelidumque Anienem, et, roscida rivis, Hernica saxa colunt; quos dives Anagnia pascit, Quos, Amasene pater. Non illis omnibus arma, Neo clypei currusve sonant: pars maxima glandes

685 .

. 880

supposed descent from Amphiaraus, the Argive soothsayer. 674. Nubigena. "Cloud-born." The Centaurs were the fabled offspring of Ixion and the cloud. They were famed for their swiftness, and Catilles and Coras are compared with them in this respect, swiftness of feet being regarded as a distinguishing quality in an ancient hero. So in Homer, we have the "swift-footed Acl-illes." 675. Homelen Othersque. Two mountains of Thessaly; and this same country was the native region of the Centaurs. 676. Dat cumtibus ingens, &c. Virgil has been blamed by some critics for passing from the greater to the less, and making mention of the virgulta after ingens silva. But ingens here merely refers to the density of the forest, and silva dat locum to the projecting branches which are broken as the Centaurs rush through; while the expression virgulta cedunt alludes to the underwood that is

trampled down beneath their hoofs.

679-685. Vulcano genitum, &c. The order is, (Res) Caculus, qua regem omnis ætas credidit genitum (fuisse) Vulcano, &c. Bryant and Heyne suspect that verses 679 and 680 are spurious, especially as owness quem credidit atas appears to them to come in so languidly. Wagner defends this latter clause by referring to the mode in which Coculus removed the doubts of the multitude as to his divine origin. (Consult Index of Proper Names.) And hence he thinks that the words are introduced as if to point to the removal of all doubts on the subject. 681. Late. "From all the country far around." 682. Quique, &c. Gabii and its territory. June was particularly worshipped at Gabii. and her rites came to Italy with the Pelasgi. 684. Hernica came. The Hernica are said to have derived their name from the rocky nature of their country; herna, in the Sabine language, signifying a rock.—Passit. We have given pascit, with Wagner, in place of pascis. It makes the change of person more striking in quos, Amasene pater. Consult note on Æn. ii. 56.

686-690. Sonant. More poetical than sunt.—Glandes liventing plumbi spargit. "Scatter balls of livid lead," i. e. from slings. The plummets mentioned in the text, and which we have translated " balla." were of a form between accorns and almonds, and were cast in moulds.

ENRIDOS LIB. VD.

Liventis plumbi spargit; pars spicula gestat
Bina manu; fulvosque lupi de pelle galeros
Tegmen habent capiti: vestigia nuda sinistri
Instituere pedis; crudus tegit altera pero.

At Messapus, equûm domitor, Neptunia proles,
Quem neque fas igni cuiquam nec sternere ferro,
Jampridem resides populos, desuetaque bello
Agmina, in arma vocat subito, ferrumque retractat.
Hi Fescenninas acies, Æquosque Faliscos;
Hi Soractis habent arces, Flaviniaque arva,
Et Cimini cum monte lacum, lucosque Capenos.
Ibant æquati numero, regemque canebant:
Ceu quondam nivei liquida inter nubila cycni,

Quum sese e pastu referunt, et longa canoros

700

689. Vestigia nuda sinistri, &c. "They plant the sole of the left foot naked on the ground." The left foot advanced was protected by the shield, and therefore needed no covering. This fashion of protecting merely one foot or leg is frequently seen on ancient monuments. 690. Pero. This was a low bool of untanned hide, worn by ploughmen, shepherds, &c. It had a strong sole, and was adapted to the foot with great exactness. It was also called $\pi\eta\lambda\sigma\pi'\alpha\iota_{\mathbb{C}}$ on account of its adaptation for walking through clay or mire. This convenient clothing for the foot, however, was not confined exclusively to the laborious and the poor In the Greek mythology, Perseus was represented wearing boots of this description, with wings attached to them. Diana wore them when accounted for the chase.

692-705. Fas. " Allowed by the fates." Messapus, observes Symmons, is not represented as absolutely invulnerable; and nothing more is affirmed in this passage respecting him, than that it was not permitted to wound him. To the introduction, in this place, of an invulnerable here, we should strongly have objected, as more suitable to the romance of Ovid than to the epic propriety of Virgil, and as not adapted to the station assigned to this particular chief. In the presence of an invulnerable hero, even Turnus and Æneas would have been of inferior consequence. But Messapus was defended from wounds only: with less grod fortune, he might have been wounded. 695. *Equosque Faliscos*. "And *Equi Falisci.*" There is no allusion here to the story of Camilis and the schoolmaster (Liv. v. 27), as some suppose; neither does the text refer to the Falisci, and speak of them as a branch in part of the Æqui, as Niebuhr endeavours to show (Rom. Gesch. vol. i. p. 81); but Virgil merely alludes to the town of Falisci, which was called $\mathcal{E}qui$, because situated in a plain. Compare the name Equimelium. (Müller, Etrusker, vol. i. p. 110.) 698. Equati numero. "In equal ranks." Santen (ad Ter. Maur. p. 176) thinks that the reference here is not to ranks, but to the rude numbers in which they sang the praises of their This, however, is too refined an interpretation. 699. Ceu quondam nivei, &c. On the song of the swans consult the remarks of

D D

Dant per colla modos; sonat amnis, et Asia longe Pulsa palus.

Nec quisquam æratas acies ex agmine tanto Misceri putet : aëriam sed gurgite ab alto Urgueri volucrum raucarum ad litora nubem. Écce! Sabinorum prisco de sanguine, magnum

206 Agmen agens, Clausus, magnique ipse agminis instar Claudia nunc a quo diffunditur et tribus, et gens, Per Latium, postquam in partem data Roma Sabinis. Una ingens Amiterna cohors, priscique Quirites, 710 Ereti manus omnis, oliviferæque Mutuscæ: Qui Nomentum urbem, qui rosea rura Velini, Qui Tetricæ horrentes rupes, montemque Severum, Casperiamque colunt, Forulosque, et flumen Himellee; Qui Tiberim Fabarimque bibunt, quos frigida misit 715

Nursia, et Hortinæ classes, populique Latini; Quosque secans, infaustum, interluit Allia, nomen:

Ernesti, ad Callim. II. in Apoll. v. 5. 701. Amnis. "The Cayster." -Asia palus. "The Asian marsh." (Consult Index of Proper Names.) The first syllable of Asia is here long; when signifying a region, it is short. 705. Volucrum raucarum. Under the head of "rauca volucres," which fly from the sea to the land, the cranes are particularly meant, since in the beginning of winter they come over the

sea in search of milder regions.

707-716. Magnique ipse agminis instar. "And himself equal to a mighty host." Consult note on Æn. vi. 865. 708. Claudia et tribus et gens. "Both the Claudian tribe and house." Virgil does not allude here, in fact, to the origin of the Claudian family, as Heyne supposes, but rather to the origin of the name. And even then, as Niebuhr' remarks, he is only seeking for an eponym. Clausus was no more the progenitor of the Claudian tribe, than he was of the Claudian house. (Röm. Gesch. vol. i. p. 466. ed. 3.) 710. Una. Supply ibant.—Ingens Amiterna, &c. The situation of the places that now begin to be enumerated shows that Virgil makes the Sabine territory somewhat more extensive than it appears in Strabo and Pliny. The poet has an carlier age in view .- Prisci Quirites. The inhabitants of Cures, called prisci to distinguish them from the Romans of a later day. 712. Roses rura Velini. " The dewy fields of the Velinus." The valley of the Velinus was so delightful as to merit the appellation of Tempe (Cic. ad Att. iv. 15), and, from its dewy freshness, its meads obtained the name of Rosei Campi. 715. Tiberim. We have given this form of the name, with Wagner, in place of the common Thybrim. 716. Hortine classes. "And the classes of Horta," i. e. the forces draughted from the different classes. The arrangement here alluded to is similar to that made by Servius Tullius of the Roman people.—Populique Latini. The Latin colonies established in the territory of the Sabines.

717-722. Infaustum nomen. The name of the Allia is here termed

Quam multi Liovco volvuntur marmore fluctus. Sævus ubi Orion hibernis conditur undis, Vel, quum sole novo densæ torrentur aristæ. 720 Aut Hermi campo, aut Lyciæ flaventibus arvis. Scuta sonant, pulsuque pedum conterrita tellus. Hinc Agamemnonius, Trojani nominis hostis, Curru jungit Halesus equos, Turnoque feroces Mille rapit populos: vertunt felicia Baccho 725 Massica qui rastris; et quos de collibus altis Aurunci misere patres, Sidicinaque juxta Æquora; quique Cales linquunt; amnisque vadosi Accola Volturni, pariterque Saticulus asper, Oscorumque manus. Teretes sunt aclydes illis **73**0

instaustur, on account of the total deseat of the Romans by Brennus, upon the banks of this river, B.c. 389. 718. Quam multi Libyco, &c. Before quam multi supply tam multi incedunt. As regards the use of marmer for acquor, consult note on Æn. vii. 28. 719. Sevus ubicas accompanied by heavy storms. 720. Vel quam, &c. Jahn thinks that the ellipsis which, according to him, exists, ought to be supplied as follows: quam multi volvuntur fluctus, alluding to the waves formed by the wind among the ripe grain. This, however, is quite unnecessary. The poet intended to say, vel quam multas sunt arists; but he has inverted the construction, and made it what we see in the text, the idea of a large number being sufficiently implied in dense.—Sole novo.

"In early summer." 722. Contervita. Supply est. We have followed the nunctuation of Warger, placing a comma after separat

cowed the punctuation of Wagner, placing a comma after sonant. 723-729. Hinc. "After these."—Agamemnonius Halenus. According to some, he was the son of Agamemnon. This, however, is incorrect, since his father is mentioned in Æn. ix. 417. He was, more probably, a member of the same line, or else had been a companion of the Grecian hero's. 725. Rapit. Equivalent here, as Servius remarks, to raptim adducit. 726. Massica. The country around Mount Massicus. Supply loca. 727. Aurunci patres. "The Auruncan fathers."

The Aurunci here meant dwelt in Campania, on the other side of the Liris, where the town of Suessa Auruncu stood. On this side of the Liris dwelt other Aurunci, from whom Turnus obtained auxiliaries. 728. Cales. Accusative plural.—Amnisque vadosi, &c. As these are to be referred, along with the others, to "mille rapit populos," we should expect the accusative accolam, and in like manner, soon after, Saticulum. As, however, the nominative is employed in both instances, we must resort to some such ellipsis as cum eo veniunt. A similar construction occurs in Æsch. Pers. 33. åλλους δ' ὁ μίγας καὶ πολυθρίμμων Νείλος ἐπεμψεν Σουσισκάνης, . . . 'Αρσάμης, . . . 'Αρσάμης, . . . 'Αρσάμης, . . . 'Αρσάμαςο.'

730-732. Teretes actydes. The actys, as appears from the account of Virgil, was a species of dart; not, as some say, a kind of club with

Tak est læs som mas er mome færela: and the test thank remining these . - u menunius usus milens inius Total then pulstan Tenn Sentimbe rennfild From Territoria Carress muin come march dan dervie energis set um et filus ares . गतन्त्रत्याः अस्त प्रायः चाताः सैनागान अस्ताननेत्रः è cosa i produce el rue rupe equite Suring. Querus Luires decremente recent, norte non Centre 20 year me fore benedict means fields -Tendique ou sein herber noms. Degranda craesa radiornio dialoris de siabere cuidena : Paragraph in court petite. Michie error court Le se montone marre in termin Neise. Chan, an graec ferra as fabrillos erreis: 745 HATTAL STREETS OF CI. FRIE MERCHANCE MILES Venera menorum dura Erroma pietes.

properties there. The perturning of this wearon moreurs to have considered to the trying a sentiminating attached to it a south the fragger of the a contribution principly was that after it had been thrown it a distance, it must be trained to the fragger. It is a ways represented as used by fromin matrices, and as a standard by them from Greeks and Limans. The Fargeria. Here equivalent by them from Greeks and Limans. The Fargeria. Here equivalent by a wester, 72th factor. The way i small round shield, made of the nice of a quadritiped. From the accounts given by ancients was used by the Britons, we may with confidence mentify the contra with the larger of the besttish Highlanders, of which many specimens of considerable and quity are still in existence.—Fairath cross. Repeat was filled. From various passages in ancient writers, it has been inferred that the entire falcatus was a weapon of the most remote antiquity; that it was girl line a durger upon the waist; that it was held in the hand by a short hill; and that, as it was in fact a dagrer, or sharp-pointed blade, with a proper falk projecting from one side, it was thrust into the flesh up to this lateral curvature.

735-749. Telebodim Caprens, &c. "While he was holding beneath his away Capren, the realm of the Teleboans." The Teleboans originally occupied the islands called Taphim, between Leucadia and the coast of Avarnania. From these they afterwards wandered forth and settled in the island of Capren, and on the adjacent coast of Campania. 740. Itespectant. Abella appears to have been situated on an eminence. The epithet malifera would seem to have been applied to it by no other writer. 741. Soliti. Supply sunt; and, for a nominative, hi populi. The calcia is supposed to have resembled the actys. (Consult note on ver. 730.) 743. Pelta. Consult note on £n.i. 490.—Ereus ensis. See on £n.i. 448. 747. Æquicula. The poet alludes to the Æqui

Armati terram exercent, semperque recentes Convectare juvat prædas, et vivere rapto. Quin et Marruvia venit de gente sacerdos, 750 Fronde super galeam et felici comtus olivâ, Archippi regis missu, fortissimus Umbro: Viperco generi, et graviter spirantibus hydris, Spargere qui somnos cantuque manuque solebat, Mulcebatque iras, et morsus arte levabat. 755 Sed non Dardaniæ medicari cuspidis ictum Evaluit; neque eum juvere in vulnera cantus Somniferi, et Marsis quæsitæ montibus herbæ. Te nemus Angitiæ, vitrea te Fucinus unda, 760 Te liquidi flevere lacus. Ibat et, Hippolyti proles pulcherrima, bello Virbius: insignem quem mater Aricia misit,

or Æquiculi, who dwelt on both sides of the river Anio, and whose chief city was the obscure one of Nersæ. 749. Vivere rapto. "To

live by plunder."

750-759. Marruvid de gente. The Marruvii here meant were a branch of the Marsi, and their chief city, Marruvium, lay on the eastern shore of the lake Fucinus. 751. Fronde teltici olivâ. A hendiadys, for fronde felicis olivæ. Consult note on Æn. vi. 230. The olive garland is here worn as the badge of a priest. 754. Cantu manuque. "By song, and by the hand," i. e. by the application of the hand. This art is still practised in India, according to travellers. 756. Dar. daniæ cuspidis, &c. He fell by the spear of Æneas. Consult Æn. x. 543. seqq. 757. In vulnera. Equivalent to ad vulnera sananda. 759. Nemus Angitiæ. Angitia was the sister of Circe. Her grove lay near the lake Fucinus, in the territory of the Marsi.—Vitreâ. "Clear as crystal."

761-764. Ibat et Hippolyti, &c. Construe, Et Virbius, pulcherrima proles Hippolyti, ibat bello. The dative bello is here equivalent to ad bellum. 762. Virbius. This was also the name given to Hippolytus himself after he had been brought back to life, being derived, according to the ancient mythologists, from vir and bis, i. e. qui vir bis fuit. Wagner considers it very surprising that both father and son should have borne the same name, a circumstance so contrary to the custom of remote antiquity, and he therefore suspects that there is some error here, either on the part of Virgil, or the authorities whom he has followed. He thinks, moreover, that the cause of the error is to be found in the expression Aricia mater. This form of words, on comparing it with Populonia mater in En. x. 172. he makes equivalent merely to Aricia patria; but they who did not understand its true import, took mater in the literal sense of "mother," and therefore imagined a second Virbius as a son of the Hippolytus who, under the name of Virbius, was translated to the skies.—Insignem. "Conspicuous in the strue." Compare the explanation of Wagner: Insignem esse armorum

Eductum Egeriæ lucis, humentia circum Litora, pinguis ubi et placabilis ara Dianæ. Namque ferunt famâ, Hippolytum, postquam arte noverce Occiderit, patriasque explêrit sanguine pœnas, 766 Turbatis distractus equis, ad sidera rursus Ætheria et superas cœli venisse sub auras, Pæoniis revocatum herbis, et amore Dianæ. Tum pater omnipotens, aliquem indignatus ab umbris Mortalem infernis ad lumina surgere vitæ, Ipse repertorem medicinæ talis et artis Fulmine Phæbigenam Stygias detrusit ad undas. At Trivia Hippolytum secretis alma recondit Sedibus, et nymphæ Egeriæ nemorique relegat: Solus ubi, in silvis Italis, ignobilis ævum Exigeret, versoque ubi nomine Virbius esset. Unde etiam templo Triviæ, lucisque sacratis, Cornipedes arcentur equi; quod litore currum, Et juvenem, monstris pavidi effudere marinis. 780

specie putabimus. 763. Egeria lucis. The fountain and grove of Egeria, here meant, were near the city of Aricia. There was another fountain of the same nymph, connected with the legend of Numa, near the Porta Capena of Rome.—Humentia circum litera. Referring the shores of the Lake Fucinus. 764. Pinguis ubi et placabilis, &c. "Where (stands) an altar of Diana rich (with frequent sacrifices) and easy to be appeased," i. e. a rich altar of Diana easy to be appeased. Placabilis implies that the altar does not require here, as elsewhere, human victims. Hence, also, it is pinguis, crowned with many a victim, since otherwise, had human sacrifices been offered upon it, the horist nature of the rite would have made the ceremony a comparatively infrequent one Consult Wagner's very able critical note, in opposition to the remarks of Heyne.

765-781. Noverca. Phadra, wife of Theseus. 766. Patrias pames. For an account of the death of Hippolytus, consult Index of Proper Names. 769. Pasniis revocatum herbis. "Recalled to life by medicinal herbs." Pasniis, from Hauby, the physician of the gods, though they were applied in this case by Esculapius. See Hom. It. x. 401.—Amore Diana. Hippolytus had devoted himself entirely to the service of Diana. 772. Reperforem, &c. Alluding to Æsculapius, the son of Apollo, and who restored Hippolytus to life. Jupiter punished him for this by striking him with a thunderbolt and hurling him to the shades. Apollo, on this, slew the Cyclopes who had forged the thunderbolt, and was, in consequence, banished for a season from the skies. 776. Ignobilis. "In unnoticed retirement." Compare the explanation of Heyne: "Ignobilis, in bonom partem, utpote in secosous of solitudine, placide adeo et tranquille." 779. Litore currum, &c. Markland very ingeniously conjectures, Litora circum Heu juvenem,

Filius ardentes haud secius sequore campi Exercebat equos, curruque in bella ruebat.

Ipse inter primos, præstanti corpore, Turnus Vertitur, arma tenens, et toto vertice supra est. Cui, triplici crinita jubâ, galea alta Chimæram 785 Sustinet, Ætnæos efflantem faucibus ignes: Tam magis illa fremens, et tristibus effera flammis, Quam magis effuso crudescunt sanguine pugnæ. At levem clypeum sublatis cornibus Io Auro insignibat, jam setis obsita, jam bos, 790 Argumentum ingens, et custos virginis Argus, Cælatâque amnem fundens pater Inachus urnâ. Insequitur nimbus peditum, clypeataque totis Agmina densentur campis, Argivaque pubes, Auruncæque manus, Ruruli, veteresque Sicani, 795 Et Sacranæ acies, et picti scuta Labici:

&c. What offends him in the common reading is the construction ourrum et juvenem effundere. The truth is, however, that we have a zeugma here which Markland failed to perceive: "they overturned the chariot, and dashed out the youth upon the shore," the verb effundo carrying with it also the meaning of everto. 781. Haud secius. "Not the less on that account," i. e. though horses were excluded from these groves.

784-792. Vertitur. "Moves vigorously." 785. Supra est. "Overtope (all the rest)." 785. Triplici crinita jubă. "All hairy with a triple crest." Consult note on En. i. 468.—Chimerem. Consult Index of Proper Names. 786. Etnass. "Etnasn." i. e. like those of Etna. 789. Sublatis cornibus Io. "An Io, with horns erect," i. e. a representation of Io changed into a heifer. 791. Aryumentum ingens. "A memorable subject."—Et custos virginis, &c. Along with the transformed Io, there was represented on the shield, the many-eyed Argus, appointed by Juno as the keeper and watcher of the heifer. In the back ground also was depicted the river-god Inachus, the father of Io. 792. Calatá uraā. The urn was raised in relief from the shield, and was itself adorned with work in relief.

793-802. Nimbus peditum. "A cloud of infantry." Compare Hem. II. iv. 274. viçoc sinero ratăv. 794. Deasentur. From denzeo, -zre. 794. Argivaque pubes. "And Argive youth," i. e. the youth of Ardea, which was said to have been an Argive colony. Consult note on ver. 372. 795. Sicani. The Sicani occupied a portion of central Italy before their migration to Sicily. Compare £n. xi. 317. The reference in the text appears to be to a portion of this ancient race who had settled on the Tiber, in the territories of the Rutuli. 796. Secrana acies. A name given, probably, to a portion of the Ardeata, or people of Ardea. Consult Heyne, £xcurs. viii.—Picti scula Labici. "The Labici with painted bucklers." Literally, "painted as to their bycklers." The poet assigns them painted shields, probably in accord-

Qui saltus, Tiberine, tuos, sacrumque Numici Litus arant, Rutulosque exercent vomere colles, Circæumque jugum: quîs Jupiter Anxurus arvis Præsidet, et viridi gaudens Feronia luco; Qua Saturæ jacet atra palus, gelidusque per imas Quærit iter valles, atque in mare conditur, Ufens. Hos super advenit, Volsca de gente, Camilla, Agmen agens equitum, et florentes ære catervas, Bellatrix: non illa colo calathisve Minervæ 805 Femineas assueta manus, sed prœlia virgo Dura pati, cursuque pedum prævertere ventos. Illa vel intactæ segetis per summa volaret Gramina, nec teneras cursu læsisset aristas; Vel mare per medium, fluctu suspensa tumenti, 810 Ferret iter, celeres nec tingueret æquore plantas. Illam omnis, tectis agrisque effusa, juventus, Turbaque miratur matrum, et prospectat euntem, Attonitis inhians animis; ut regius ostro Velet honos leves humeros; ut fibula crinem 815 .

ance with some old tradition. 797. Numici. Consult note on ver. 150. 799. Circoum jugum. "Circe's Mount." It was afterward called Promontorium Circoum. Consult note on ver. 10.—Quis Jupiter Ansurus, &c. The full expression would be, arva, quesis sreis Jupiter, &c. The country here meant is the territory of Terracina, a city which took the name of Ansur, from Jupiter Ansurus, who was worshipped there. Consult Niebuhr, Rom. Hist. vol. ii. p. 463. Cambridge transl. 800. Feronia. The grove of this goddess was three miles from Anxur. Here also she had a temple. 801. Satura palus. Near Circesi, and forming part of the famous Pontine marshes through which the river Ufens flowed.

803-812. Camilla. Virgil, in imitation of Homer, introduces a female warrior into his poem. In Homer it is the Amazon Penthesilea; in Virgil, Camilla. She leads a squadron of Volscian cavalry, and is accompanied also by four female combatants, Lavina, Tulla, Tarpeia, and Acca. Compare Æn. xi. 656. 665. &c. 804. Florentes are. "Armed in resplendent brasa." Florentes is here equivalent to splendentes. 805. Calathis. The calathus was properly the basket in which women placed their work, and especially the materials for spinning. 306. Sed praise virgo, &c. Repeat assueta est. 807. Cursuque pedum preverters ventos, &c. Camilla was remarkable for swiftness of foot, a quality which Virgil here describes in hyperbolical language. 809. Nee lassest. Equivalent to nec lassurs esset.

814-817. Ut regiue ostro, &c. "(To see) how," &c. She wore a purple chlamys, or cloak, in token of her regal origin. 815. Fibula. Heyne understands sia, not of a class, but a pin. 816. Lyciam plus-

Auro internectat; Lyciam ut gerat ipsa pharetram, Et pastoralem præfixâ cuspide myrtum.

retram. These were of the best kind.—Ipsa. *She herself.* Wagner makes this equivalent, in fact, to trunco corporis, or tergo, the humeri and crinis having each been previously mentioned, and ipsa, therefore, standing in opposition to them. 817. Pastoralem myrtum. "A pastoral myrtle-spear," i. e. a spear made out of the wood of the myrtle; the tree from which the shepherds were accessomed to form their crooks.

P. VIRGILII MARONIS

ÆNEIDOS.

LIBER OCTAVUS

ARGUMENT.

The war being now begun, both the generals make all possible preparations. Turnus sends to Diomedes. Eneas goes in person to beg succours from Evander and the Tuscans. Evander receives him kindly, furnishes him with men, and sends his son Pallas with him. Vulcan, at the request of Venus, makes arms for her son Eness, and draws on his shield the most memorable actions of his posterity.

Ut belli signum Laurenti Turnus ab arce Extulit, et rauco strepuerunt cornua cantu; Utque acres concussit equos, utque impulit arma; Extemplo turbati animi: simul omne tumultu Conjurat trepido Latium, sævitque juventus Effera. Ductores primi, Messapus, et Ufens, Contemtorque deûm Mezentius, undique cogunt Auxilia, et latos vastant cultoribus agros.

1—8. Ut belli signum, &c. Virgil makes Turnus dispaly a standard from the Laurentine citadel as the signal for war. This was, in fact, a Roman custom, which is here ascribed, by a poetic anachronism, to an earlier people. On any sudden emergency two standards were displayed from the Roman Capitol: one red, to summon the infantry; and the other blue, for the cavalry.—Laurenti. Latinus had retired from the helm of state, and Turnus, having the feelings of the people on his side, was virtually at the head of affairs. 3. Impulit arma. "Had given an impulse to the war." Literally, "had urged onward arms," i. e. the taking up of arms. Some translate this, "had clashed together his arms," i. e. shield and spear; of which Heyne, however, disapproves as too harsh. 4. Turnulfus tropido. "In tumultuous haste." S. Messepus, Ufens, Messentius. See En. vii. 647. 691. 745. 8. Vistand

5

	Mittitur et magni Venulus Diomedis ad urbem, Qui petat auxilium, et, Latio consistere Teucros,	10
	Advectum Ænean classi, victosque Penates	
	Inferre, et fatis regem se dicere posci	
	Edoceat, multasque viro se adjungere gentes	
	Dardanio, et late Latio increbrescere nomen.	
	Quid struat his coeptis, quem, si Fortuna sequatur,	15
	Eventum pugnæ cupiat, manifestius ipsi,	
	Quam Turno regi, aut regi apparere Latino.	
	/ Talia per Latium: quæ Laomedontius heros	
ć	Cuncta videns, magno curarum fluctuat æstu;	
	Atque animum nunc huc celerem, nunc dividit illuc,	20
	In partesque rapit varias, perque omnia versat:	
	Sicut aquæ tremulum labris ubi lumen aënis,	
	Sole repercussum, aut radiantis imagine Lunæ,	
	Omnia pervolitat late loca; jamque sub auras	
	Erigitur, summique ferit laquearia tecti.	25
	Nox erat; et terras animalia fessa per omnes,	
	Alituum pecudumque genus, sopor altus habebat:	
	TITITUTE POOR CONTRACT CONTROL BODON CHERD HEROCOUNTS	

cultoribus. "Lay bare of cultivators." They withdrew the cultivators of the soil in order to fill the ranks of their respective armies, and by

thus depopulating the country they in fact laid it waste.

9-16. Diomedis urbem. Argyripa. Diomede had settled in Lower Italy, after his return from Troy. 10. Consisters. "Are obtaining a firm footing." 12. Et fatis regem, &c. "And asserted that he was demanded, as king (of the land), by the fates." 16. Ipri. "To Diomede himself." They wish to be understood that Æneas will, at a proper opportunity, turn his arms, in all probability, against Diomede likewise, not only on account of his present power, but also by reason of former enmity. The fruitless result of this embassy, however, appears

in Æn. xi. 226. seqq.

18-25. Talia. Supply gerebantur. 19. Magno curarum fluctuat estu. Compare Æn. iv. 532. 20. Atque animum nune huc, &c. These two lines have already appeared, Æn. iv. 285. 286. 22. Sicut aque tremulum, &c. This comparison is borrowed and heightened from Apollonius Rhodius (iii. 754), who applies it to the case of Medea, when she is represented as trembling at the danger to which Jason was soon to be exposed. The principal force of the comparison lies in tremulum and omnis pervolitat late loco, as well as jamque sub auras, &c. The thoughts of Æneas are as little capable of fixing themselves and remaining stationary even for a moment, as the dancing beam of light reflected from the water.—Labris. The lips or edge of a caldron, aken for the entire vessel. 23. Sols. The image of the sun in the water. So, also, imagins Luna. 24. Omnia locu. Referring to the different parts of the room or apartment in which the caldrons are supposed to be placed. 24. Sub auras. Equivalent merely to in altum. 25. Laquearia. Consult note on An. i. 726.

Quum pater in ripâ, gelidique sub ætheris axe, Æneas, tristi turbatus pectora bello, Procubuit, seramque dedit per membra quietem. Huic deus ipse loci, fluvio Tiberinus amæno, Populeas inter senior se attollere frondes Visus: eum tenuis glauco velabat amictu Carbasus, et crines umbrosa tegebat arundo; Tum sic affari, et curas his demere dictis:

O sate gente deûm! Trojanam ex hostibus urbem Qui revehis nobis, æternaque Pergama servas, Exspectate solo Laurenti arvisque Latinis, Hic tibi certa domus; certi, ne absiste, Penates; Neu belli terrere minis. Tumor omnis et iræ Concessere deûm.

Jamque tibi, ne vana putes hæc fingere somnum, Litoreis ingens inventa sub ilicibus sus, Triginta capitum fœtus enixa, jacebit; Alba, solo recubans, albi circum ubera nati. Hic locus urbis erit, requies ea certa laborum. Ex quo ter deais urbem redeuntibus annis Ascanius clari condet cognominis Albam.

Hand incerta cano. Nunc quâ ratione, quod instat.

28-35. In riph. "On the bank (of the Tiber)." 30. Scramque dedit per membra, &c. What is peculiar to sleep, namely, its spreading itself over the limbs, is here ascribed to the one who is emjoying sleep. 31. Deus ipse loci, Tiberinus. The god of the Tiber is here at the same time a local deity. 32. Senior. The river-gods were generally represented in works of art as advanced in years. 33. Clause amictu. He wore a covering of the colour of the water. Consult note on ver. 64. 34. Carbasus. "A vestment of hempen cloth." This noun is of both genders. 35. Affari, demere. Historical infinitives.

36-40. Ex hostibus. "Out of the hands of the foe." 37. Revehis nobis. In allusion to the fabled Italian origin of Dardanus. Troy is brought back to the land whence it sprang. 37. Eternaque Pergamasservas. Because a second Ilium is to be founded in Latium. 38. Especiate. Because predicted by oracles. 40. Tumor omnis et ira, &c. "All the swelling anger of the gods has subsided." More literally, "has yielded," i.e. to the controlling power of the fates. Tumor et ira is put, by a species of hendiadys, for tumens ira. 43. Litoreis ingens, &c. The river-god here repeats what Helenus had already predicted (En. iii. 390. seq.) 47. Ex quo ter denis redeuntibus annis. "In thrice ten revolving years from which period," i.e. from the time of finding the animal and her young. 48. Clari cognominis. Alba, according to the poet, who follows here some early tradition, derived its name from the white sow found on the spot by Eneas. It took its name more probably, however from the chalk deposits in its neighbour-

Expedias victor, paucis, adverte, docebo. Arcades his oris, genus a Pallante profectum, Qui regem Euandrum comites, C. signa secuti, Delegere locum, et posuere in montibus urbem, Pallantis proavi de nomine Pallanteum. 55 Hi bellum assidue ducunt cum gente Latina. Hos castris adhibe socios, et fœdera junge. Ipse ego te ripis et recto flumine ducam, Adversum remis superes subvectus ut amnem. Surge age, nate dea; primisque cadentibus astris 60 Junoni fer rite preces, iramque minasque Supplicibus supera votis. Mihi victor honorem Ego sum, pleno quem flumine cernis Persolves. Stringentem ripas, et pinguia culta secantem, Cæruleus Thybris, coelo gratissimus amnis. Hic mihi magna domus, celsis caput urbibus, exit. 65

hood. (Compare Heyne, ad Tibull. i. 7. 58.) 49. Qua ratione, quod instat, &c. Repeated from Æn. iv. 115.

51-58. Arcades his oris, &c. The god now gives most singular directions, and yet in full accordance with what the Sibyl had predicted (£n. vi. 97); namely a union between the Trojans and a Grecian race. According to an old tradition, Euander, a Pelasgic chief, came, about sixty years after the fall of Troy, from Arcadia, where he had inhabited a city named Pallanteum, and settled in Italy on the eastern side of the Tiber, where he founded a city, called also Pallanteum, on the Palatine Hill, as it was subsequently termed. He and his Arcadian followers claimed descent from Pallas, son of Lycaon, and hence they are styled by Virgil "genus a Pallante profectum." With this race the god of the Tiber directs Æneas to form an alliance. 52. Euandrum. More correct than Evandrum, the common reading. Consult note on Æn. vii. 389. 53. In montibus. "Among the mountains." i. e. on the Palatine Hill. (Consult previous note.) 54. Pallantis. Pallas son of Lycaon. (Pausan. viii. 44.—Apollod. iii. 8. l.) 55. Hi bellum &c. See on Æn. vii. 46. 57. Ripis et recto flumine. "Along the banks and by the direct route of the stream." i. e. and by the direct route up the Tiber. 58. Adversum amem. "The opposing river," i. e. the opposing current of the river.

59-65. Primisque cadentibus astris. "And with the first stars that set," i. c. and at the first dawn of day. 61. Supera. "Strive to overcome."—Victor. "When finally victorious." 63. Stringentem ripas. "Gently laving the banks." Stringe here carries with it the idea of grazing, gently touching, gliding by, &c. 64. Caruleus. The water of the Tiber is of a yellowish hue. Compare Æn. ix. 814 The epithet "cærulean," however, is here applied to the god, as being the general attribute of rivers. 65. Exil. The present has here, in effect, the force of exibit. The reference is to the city of Rome, which he river-god declares to be his "mighty home," because in it he is to be worshipped with peculiar honours.—Celsis caput urbibus. Rome

is to be, in other words, caput urbium.

Dixit, deinde lacu Fluvius se condidit alto. Ima petens: nox Ænean somnusque reliquit. Surgit, et. ætherii spectans orientia Solis Lumina, rite cavis undam de flumine palmis Sustinet, ac tales effundit ad æthera voces; Nymphæ, Laurentes Nymphæ, genus amnibus unde e Tuque, O Thybri, tuo, genitor, cum flumine sancto! Accipite Ænean, et tandem arcete periclis. Quo te cumque lacus, miserantem incommoda nostra. Fonte tenet, quocumque solo pulcherrimus exis; Semper honore meo, semper celebrabere donis, Corniger Hesperidum fluvius regnator aquarum. Adsis O tantum! et propius tua numina firmes. Sic memorat, geminasque legit de classe biremes. Remigioque aptat: socios simul instruit armis. Ecce autem! subitum atque oculis mirabile monstrus Candida per silvam cum fœtu concolor albo Procubuit, viridique in litore conspicitur, sus: Quam pius Æneas tibi enim, tibi, maxima Juno.

66-78. Lacu alto. Equivalent, in fact, to amnis parts adiabate.

70. Sustinet. "Supports." A much better reading than sustall, as given by Heyne. The latter merely refers to the taking up of water, whereas the former implies that the water is upheld in the hand walk the prayer is ended. 71. Genus amnibus unde est, &c. "Whenever rivers have their origin." He is addressing the nymphs who precise over fountains. 72. O Thybri genitor. The river-god is again regarded as advanced in years. Compare ver. 32.—Cum flustine samedo. The stream is here termed "sacred," because the abode of the river-delty.

73. Arcete periclis. Compare the explanation of Heyne: "Finent laborum facito." 74. Que te cumque lacus, &c. "In whatever flustians thy waters hold thee," i. e. wherever thy fountain head is. 77. Corniger. This epithet is given to rivers, because in the works of ancient art, the river-gods were generally represented with either the visage or the horns of a bull, in allusion to the roar and imperson novement of waters, especially when issuing from their parent source. Compare Georg. iv. 371. 78. Propius. "With more immediate sid." Literally, "more nearly," i. e. more effectually than in a dream.—Numina. Referring to the promise made by the river-god of conducting Eness safely to the city of Euander, &c.

80-89. Armis. Arms, in the proper sense of the term, not naval equipments. Compare ver. 93. 83. In litere. There is no clashing here between this and per silvam. The meaning is, in fact, per silvam is litere, but the poet indulges purposely in more than ordinary amplification of language in order to mark the extraordinary nature of the event. 84. This exim. "Even to thee," i. e. to thee, not to any other deity. Heyne makes enim have here a strong assert street, and to be equivalent to utique. It would be more correct, however.

Mactat, sacra ferens, et cum grege sistit ad aram.
Thybris eâ fluvium, quam longa est, nocte tumentem
Leniit, et tacitâ refluens ita substitit undâ,
Mitis ut in morem stagni, placidæque paludis,
Sterneret æquor aquis, remo ut luctamen abesset.
Ergo iter inceptum celerant rumore secundo:
Labitur, uncta vadis abies; mirantur et undæ,
Miratur nemus insuetum fulgentia longe
Scuta virûm fluvio, pictasque innare carinas.
Olli remigio noctemque diemque fatigant,
Et longos superant flexus, variisque teguntur
Arboribus, viridesque secant placido æquore silvas.
Sol medium cœli conscenderat igneus orbem,

to say that it has an assertive and restrictive force combined, and is equivalent to quidem. Compare Hand, Tursellin. ii. p. 393. 86. Quam longa est. "During its whole continuance." Literally, "as long as it is." Compare £n. iv. 193. Observe the use of the present here in denoting unbroken continuity. 87. Refluens. As if the current were now setting up the stream. 89. Equer aquis. Equivalent to require aquismum.

equor aquerum.

90-92. Rumore secundo. "With joyous shouts," i. e. on the part of the rowers, encouraging one another at the oar. We have adopted the punctuation of Wagner, who connects these words with what precedes, but refers them to the naval "celeusma," which regulated the movements of the men at the oars. Heyne, on the other hand, connects the words in question with labitur uncla, &c. placing a semicolon after celerant; a punctuation preferred also by Burgess (ad Dawes. Misc. Crit. p. 446) and Wakefield. The reference will then be to the gurgling noise of the water under the prow, "with a pleasant gurgling sound." But, as Wagner remarks, since there is nothing very forcible in these words, they give a heavy air, if joined with it, to the line that comes after. The true mode of appending them would have been, "Labitur uncla vadis abies rumore secundo." 91. Abies. For carina. Supply pice after uncla; and compare Æn. iv. 398. The expression in the text is borrowed from Ennius: "Labitur uncla trabes." (Enn. Fragm. p. 79. ed. Hessel.)—Mirantur et unde, &c. Nothing can be more beautiful than the picture which is here afforded of armed vessels gliding amid forests, over the bosom of a placid and sequestered river, and presenting to the pacific scene, for the first time, a spectacle of war-like exhibition. 92. Insuetum. "Unsoccustomed to the sight."

94-101. Futigant. "Weary out," i. e. spend. They pass the

94-101. Futigant. "Weary out," i. e. spend. They pass the whole day and night in incessant rowing. Compare Æn. x. 807. 95. Flesus. "Windings," or "reaches."—Varisique teguntur arboribus, &c.. The banks of the river were covered with trees, whose branches hung over the stream, and beneath and through which the vessels made their way. 97. Sol medium codi, &c.. This was on the second day.—Orbem here properly refers to the arching vault of the sky, and the

Quum muros arcemque procul, ac rara domorum Tecta vident; quæ nunc Romana potentia coelo Æquavit: tum res inopes Euandrus habebat. Ocius advertunt proras, urbique propinquant. Forte die sollemnem illo rex Arcas honorem Amphitryoniadæ magno divisque ferebat Ante urbem in luco. Pallas huic filius una, Una omnes juvenum primi, pauperque senatus, Tura dabant; tepidusque cruor fumabat ad aras. Ut celsas videre rates, atque inter opacum Allabi nemus, et tacitis incumbere remis: Terrentur visu subito, cunctique relictis Consurgunt mensis. Audax quos rumpere Pallas 110 Sacra vetat, raptoque volat telo obvius ipse, Et procul e tumulo: Juvenes, que causa subegit

path of the sun along the same. 98. Rara domorum tecta. "The scattered roofs of dwellings," i. e. roofs of dwellings appearing here and there. 99. Qua nuno Romana potentia calo, &c. The city of Euander then occupied the Palatine Hill, which in the subsequent days of Roman power and magnificence was crowded with lofty edifices, such as the temple of the Palatine Apollo, the Palatine Library, connected with the same, &c. 100. Res inopes. "Scanty resources." At the time of the Trojan hero's arrival, the kingdom of Euander was but in

Qui genus? unde domo? pacemne huc fertis, an arma?

Ignotas tentare vias? quo tenditis? inquit.

a humble condition.

"To the great son of Amphitryon," i. e. Hercules, the reputed son of Amphitryon, but in reality the son of Jove. 105. Juvenum primi. The youths of the most distinguished families. Equivalent to juvenue primi, and an imitation of the Greek.—Pauperque senatus. A graphic expression, and depicting forcibly the weak sources of this humble Argive colony. 106. Ad aras. The victims were accustomed to be slain near the altars, and of course the ground round about would be stuined with their blood. 108. Tacitis remis. This expression may refer either to the absence of all shouting on the part of the mariners, or to the cessation of the naval "celeusma." 109. Relictis mensis. They were engaged at the moment in partaking of the sacred feast which always followed the sacrifice. 110. Rumpers sacra. "To break off the sacred rites," i. e. to interrupt the solemnity by abruptly leaving the feast. This, if done voluntarily, was regarded as an act of merilege; if the result of compulsion, it became an omen of evil angury 111. Obvius. "To meet (the new comers)." 113. Tenditis. Supply cursum. 114. Qui genus 9 unds domo 9 "Who are you as to race F From what country do you come? Domus is here used, as frequently elsewhere for vatris. Compare the Greek forms of expression, of which

those in the text are an imitation: Τίνες (κατά) τὸ γένος; πόθεν οίκοθεν ;-Arma. For bellum.

115-124. Puppi ab altá. At first the Trojans had directed the prows of their vessels towards the shore; on coming nearer, however, they had caused the prows to swing around, and having turned the sterns of the ships to the land, they now impelled them thither by a backward movement, so that on disembarking they might, according to ancient custom, draw their vessels upon the shore stern foremost. Consult note on En. vi. 5. 118. Bello superbo. "By a haughty and unfeeling war." Superbus, as here employed, carries with it the blended ideas of haughty disobedience towards the oracles of the gods, and cruelty towards the unfortunate. 119. Ferte hac. "Bear these my words," i. e. this my message. Servius, with less propriety, refers hac to the olive-branch. 120. Socia arms. "Allied arms," i. e. an alliance in arms. 124. Excepit manu. "He received (him) with (his) hand," i. e. stretched out his hand to receive Æneas as he leaped from the stern upon the shore.—Destram amplexus inhasit. "Having grasped the right hand (of Æneas) he kept clinging to it," i. e. having grasped, held him tightly by his right hand. Compare the explanation sf Heyne: Manum ejus prehendit, et prehensam tenet; and the Homeric phrase, lν τ' ἄρα οἱ φῦ χειρί. 128. Ramos vittá comtos. "Branches decked with the fillet (of wool)." The fillets, which were made of wool, were wrapped round the branch. 129. Non equidem extimui, &c. "I had no apprehensions, indeed, because thou wast a leader of Greeks," &c. i. e. from thy being a Grecian leader. Quodque ab stirps fores, &c. The relationship was as follows Hippodamia, laughter of Enomaus and Sterope, married Pelops, from whom the Atridæ were descended. Sterope's mother was Maia, who was herself the mother of Mercury, and from Mercury Euander was said to have sprung. According to another account, Echemus was the father of Euander, and had for wife Timandra, the sister of Helen and

Sed mea me virtus, et sancta oracula divâm. Cognatique patres, tua terris didita fama, Conjunxere tibi, et fatis egere volentem. Dardanus, Iliacæ primus pater urbis et auctor, 125 Electrâ, ut Graii perhibent, Atlantide cretus, Advehitur Teucros; Electram maximus Atlas Edidit, ætherios humero qui sustinet orbes. Vobis Mercurius pater est, quem candida Maia Cyllenæ gelido conceptum vertice fudit: At Maiam, auditis si quidquam credimus, Atlas, Idem Atlas generat, cœli qui sidera tollit. Sic genus amborum scindit se sanguine ab uno. His fretus, non legatos, neque prima per artem Tentamenta tui pepigi: me, me ipse, meumque Objeci caput, et supplex ad limina veni. 145 Gens eadem, quæ te, crudeli Daunia bello Insequitur: nos si pellant, nihil abfore credunt, Quin omnem Hesperiam penitus sua sub juga mittant, Et mare, quod supra, teneant, quodque alluit infra. 150 Accipe daque fidem. Sunt nobis fortia bello

Clytemnestra, which last two females married the two Atrida. 131. Mea virius. The purity of my own motives.—Sancta oracula discima. Alluding to the revelations of the Sibyl. (En. vi. 96.) 132. Capnatique patres. Dardanus and Mercury, as is explained immediately after. 133. Conjunxers me tibi. "Having united me unto thee," i. e. have filled me with the desire of becoming united unto thee in friendship. Compare the explanation of Heyne: "Adduxers me, ut me tibi adjungers studeam.—Et fatis egers volentem. His destinies, as announced by the Sibyl, and confirmed by the god of the Tiber, concurred with his own inclinations. 135. Ut Grasii perhibent. Wagner charges Virgil with having made a manifest slip in assigning these words to Aneas, a Trojan. 136. Touros. "To the Teucri," i. e. to Tross, where Teucer then reigned. 139. Cyllens. Mercury was born of Maia, on Mount Cyllene, in Arcadia. 140. Auditis si quidquam eredimus. That is, if tradition be entitled to any credit. 142. Scinsti se sanguine ab uno. "Divides itself from one common source," i. e. branches off in two directions from one individual, Atlaa, through his two daughters, Electra and Maia.

143-151. Non legatos, neque prima, &c. "I have not made trial of thee in the first instance, by means of ambassadors, or any artful attempts at negotiating." With legatos supply per, from the successing clause. Pangere is equivalent here to figere or facere. Hence pangere alicujus tentamentum is the same as aliquem tentars. Compare the Greek πειράζειν τινός. 146. Gens eadem Deunia. Alluding to the Rutuli, who are here called the Daunian race, from Deunses, their earlier king. 149. Et mare quod supra, &c. "The sea that laves it above, and that which washes it below," i. e. the upper and

Pectora; sunt animi, et rebus spectata juventus. Dixerat Æneas: ille os oculosque loquentis Jam dudum, et totum lustrabat lumine corpus. Tum sic pauca refert: Ut te, fortissime Teucrûm, Accipio agnoscoque libens! ut verba parentis, 155 Et vocem Anchisæ magni, vultumque, recordor! Nam memini, Hesionæ visentem regna sororis, Laomedontiaden Priamum, Salamina petentem, Protenus Arcadise gelidos invisere fines. 160 Tum mihi prima genas vestibat flore juventa; Mirabarque duces Teucros, mirabar et ipsum Laomedontiaden: sed cunctis altior ibat Anchises. Mihi mens juvenili ardebat amore Compellare virum, et dextræ conjungere dextram. Accessi, et cupidus Pheneï sub mœnia duxi. 165 Ille mihi insignem pharetram, Lyciasque sagittas, Discedens, chlamydemque auro dedit intertextam, Frenaque bina, meus quæ nunc habet, aurea, Pallas. Ergo et, quam petitis, juncta est mihi fœdere dextra; Et, lux quum primum terris se crastina reddet. 170 Auxilio lætos dimittam, opibusque juvabo. Interea sacra hæc, quando huc venistis amici, Annua, quæ differre nefas, celebrate faventes

lower seas, or the Adriatic and Mare Tyrrhenum. 151. Rebus spectate. "Tried in action," i. e. by actual experience.

153-159. Jam dudum. "Long before he had ceased." Literally, "long since." 157. Nam memini, &c. After having visited his sister at Salamis, Prism continued his journey and came to Arcadia, which lay to the west south-west of that island, and in the centre of the Pelopomesus. Here Euander, at that time a young Arcadian prince, had an opportunity of seeing and becoming acquainted with him and Anchises. These reminiscences impart great freshness and beauty to the poem. 159. Protessus. Observe the force of the adverb in expressing continuity of progress.—Areadia gelidos fines. Modern travellers represent Arcadia as still a very cold country in winter. This is natural enough for so mountainous a region. (Consult Holland's Travels, p. 426.)

160-174. Vestibat. Old form for vestiebat. 165. Phener. Pheneos was a city of Arcadia, and the residence at that period of Euander. Subsequently to this, and before his migration to Italy, he inhabited Pallanteum. Compare note on ver. 341. 166. Lyoiasque sagittae. The Lycians were famous for their skill in archery. Hence a Lycian strow is one of the best of its kind. 167. Chlamyders. Consult note on En. iv. 137. 169. Mihi. A Graecism, for a me. 171. Optibus. Warlike supplies in general, not merely troops, as Servius explains it. 172. Quando. "Since." Equivalent to siquidem 178. Faventes. This term contains a tacit allusion to the well-known formula, "favete

175

180

Nobiscum, et jam nunc sociorum assuescite mensis.

Hæc ubi dicta, dapes jubet et sublata reponi
Pocula, gramineoque viros locat ipse sedili;
Præcipuumque toro et villosi pelle leonis
Accipit Ænean, solioque invitat acerno.
Tum lecti juvenes certatim, aræque sacerdos,
Viscera tosta ferunt taurorum, onerantque canistris
Dona laboratæ Cereris, Bacchumque ministrant.
Vescitur Æneas, simul et Trojana juventus,
Perpetui tergo bovis, et lustralibus extis.

Postquam exemta fames, et amor compressus edendi, Rex Euandrus ait: Non hæc solemnia nobis, Has ex more dapes, hanc tanti numinis aram Vana superstitio, veterumque ignara deorum, Imposuit. Sævis, hospes Trojane, periclis Servati facimus; meritosque novamus honores.

linguis," by which those who were present at a sacrifice were enjoined to keep a religious silence as far as any ill-omened expressions were concerned. See on £n. v. 70. Æneas and his followers are not, of course, required to keep absolute silence, but only to join in the celebration with good feelings, and to abstain from marring its effect by any remark of an inauspicious or ill-omened character.

175-183. Sublata. They had been removed on the approach of the Trojan vessels. 176. Ipse. Emphatic. King Euander, as the chief personage present. 177. Pracipuum. "As his principal guest." 178. Solio acerno. Poetic, for ad solium acernum. 180. Viscera tosta. "The roasted flesh." See on Æn. i. 211. 181. Dona laborate Cereris. "The gifts of laboured Ceres," i. e. the gifts of Ceres, on which labour had been bestowed in order to render them fit for the use of man. A mere poetical periphrasis for "bread." 183. Perpetus tergo bovis. "On the chine of an entire ox." The chine, varen, tergum, was presented, says Valpy, at the table of the principal persons. Its Homeric epithet, layvesic (It vii. 312), seems here meant to be expressed by perpetus, as if the poet had said perpetuo tergo.—Lustralibus. So called because accustomed to be burned on the altar as a part of the sin offering, or lustratio. It must be borne in mind, however, that Virgil, in using this epithet, alludes to the custom of later ages, since in Homeric times the entrails, as here represented, were served up at table.

184-189. Postquam exemta fames, &c. A close imitation of the well-known Homewic line, abrâp înci rotoco cai iônrioc iệ foor êrra 187. Veterum ignara deorum. A superstition abandoning the good old path of early worship. 189. Meritos novamus honores. The feast was an annual one in honour of Hercules, for having delivered them from Cacus. The fable of Cacus and Hercules was one of Italian origin, and was frequently handled by the Roman poets. On the present occasion, the episode relating to it may, as Heinrich remarks, appear to some to be spun cut. We too great a length; the poet, how-

ever, has an excuse in its being a domestic legend, and one of great renown.

Avertit, totidem formâ superante juvencas; Atque hos, ne qua forent pedibus vestigia rectis,

190-199. Saxis suspensam hanc rupem. "The rock suspended on crags." He points to a large mass of stone, on the summit of a neighbouring height, resting on broken fragments of rock, and connected with the mountain by means of these alone, the main body of the supporting rock having been thrown down, and these supports alone left standing. Compare the explanation of Forbiger: Cacumen rupis singulis modo saxis cum ipso monte coharens, mole sjus dirupils et scopulis dejectis. 191. Disjectas. Supply sunt. The true meaning of moles has been explained in the previous note.—Montis domus. The cave of Cacus on the mountain-top. The rocky masses that guarded the entrance have been torn away, and the interior stands all deserted to the view. 193. Submota. "Withdrawn (from view)." 194. Semihominis Caci. He was of gigantic size, half human, half savage beast.—Caci facies is put for Cacus himself, as forma viri for vir, in En. iii. 591.

200-216. Aliquando estas. "Time at length." Ætas here implies a long previous continuance of trouble. 202. Tergemini nece, &c. Hercules now came from Spain, bringing with him the oxen of Geryon, after having slain their master himself, "of triple form," in the island of Erythea, which lay in the Sinus Gaditanus, or Bay of Cudis. 203. Hão agebat. "Drove this way." Supply vid. 205. Inausum aut intractatum. Of these participles, inausum, as Wugner remarks, here refers to a design or intent; intractatum, to a design or intent carried into execution. There is, therefore, nothing tautological in this passage. 207. A stabulis. Referring here to the pastures in which they had laid

1

Caudâ in spetuncam tractos, versisque viarum Indiciis raptos, saxo occultabat opaco. Quarenti nulla ad speluncam signa ferebant. Interea, quum jam stabulis saturata moveret Amphitryoniades armenta, abitumque pararet, Discessu mugire boves, atque omne querelis Impleri nemus, et colles clamore relinqui. Reddidit una boum vocem, vasteque sub antro Mugiit, et Caci spem custodita fefellit. Hic vero Alcide furiis examerat atro Felle dolor: rapit arms manu nodisque gravatum Robur: et aërii cursa petit ardua montis. Tum primum nostri Caeum videre timentem, Turbatumque oculis. Fugit ilicet ocier Euro. Speluncamque petit: pedibus timor addidit alas. Ut sese inclusit, ruptisque immane catenis Dejecit saxum, ferro quod et arte paterna Pendebat, fultosque emuniit objice postes:

themselves down for the night. 210. Versis viarum indiciis. "What the tracks of their route turned (in an opposite direction)," i. e. in an opposite direction to that in which they had been dragged. 212. Quarenti. Supply Alcida or Herculi. Some read quarentem, others quarentes, depending at once on ferebant. According to our test, ferebant, "led," has se understood. Wakefield considers the whole line spurious, and Heyne observes that it might as well be away. 213. Moveret. "Was beginning to remove." A metaphor boxwwed from military operations, as, for example, the breaking up of a camp, castra movere. 216. Et colles clamore relinqui. "And the hills were getting left behind (by them) with loud cries." Burmann gives a different and much less natural interpretation: "and the hills were left behind by their cry," i. e. their cry passed beyond, or over the hills, and reached the cave of Cacus.

219-232. Furis. Obsave the force of the plural.—Aire folia.

"From the dark gall." The heart is the seat of angar in En. vi. 407.
220. Arma roburgue. "His arms and club." A species of poetic pleonasm for rebur alone. 221. Ardus. "The summit." Supply cloca. 223. Turbatum coulis. Betraying his agitation by his look.
225. Ruptis immane catenis, &c. A large stone hung suspended over the entrance by iron chains, and, when lowered by means of these, closes the mouth of the cave. Cacus, in his alarm, does not wait to lower the stone, but breaks the chains, and lets it fall at once. 228.

Perro. The iron chains.—Arts paternd. By the art of his father Vulcan. 227. Fultes. To be connected with objics in construction. So Ovid A. A. ii. 244. apposité janua fulla serâ. Compare also heyne and Wunderlich, ad Tibull. i. 2. 6.—Objics. Referring to the barrier afforded by the stone after it had fallen. Compare the explanation of Hayne:—objics, i. e. sase ille objecto. 228. Tayachius.

as animis aderat Tirynthius; omnemque ustrans, huc ora ferebat et illuc. frendens. Ter totum, fervidus ira, 230 entini montem; ter saxea tentat uidquam ; ter fessus valle resedit. a silex, præcisis undique saxis. orso insurgens, altissima visu, 235 dis domus opportuna volucrum. ona jugo lævum incumbebat ad amnem. dversum nitens concussit, et imis lvit radicibus; inde repente npulsu quo maximus insonat æther, 240 ipæ, refluitque exterritus amnis. et Caci detecta apparuit ingens nbrosæ penitus patuere cavernæ: ac si qua penitus vi terra dehiscens eret sedes, et regna recludat 245 invisa, superque immane barathrum epidentque immisso lumine Manes. ratâ deprensum in luce repente, e cavo saxo, atque insueta rudentem, cides telis premit, omniaque arma ramis vastisque molaribus instat. 250 neque enim fuga jam super ulla pericli, gentem fumum, mirabile dictu! olvitque domum caligine casc,

nn A. vii. 662. 231. Ter sames tentat, &c. "Thrice does he make trial of the stone thresholds," i. e. to force to the cave.

!cuta silex. "A sharp and flinty cliff." Silex is femielsewhere it is usually masculine. Compare also Eol. i.
undique saxis. "With the rocks cut away all around,"
ras steep on all sides. 234. Spelunos dorso insuspens.
s a back for the cave," i. e. forming a back to the cavern,
me time rising to a great height. 236. Ut prena jugo,
nding forward with its top, it overhung the river on the
ad the Tiber on its left, and hung over this stream. Herre, placed himself on the right of the rock, and by a powmbled it into the river. 240. Dissultant ripes. "The
mder," i. e. the mass of rock falls partly on the bank,
to split and break up. 245. Dis invisa. "Hated by
"Compare the Homeric ra re orrysows Seoi was. [II.

nclusum. He had now no chance of escape. 250. Vastis leyne: Simpliciter pro grandibus saxis. 251. Super. 252. Faucibus ingentem fumum, &c This he does

Prospectum eripiens oculis; glomeratque sub antro Fumiferam noctem, commis tiu igne tenebris. Non tulit Alcides animis, seque ipse per ignem	255
Præcipiti jecit saltu, qua plurimus undam Fumus agit, nebulâque ingens specus æstuat atrâ.	
Hic Cacum in tenebris, incendia vana vomentem,	
Corripit, in nodum complexus, et angit inhærens	200
Elisos oculos, et siccum sanguine guttur.	
Panditur extemplo foribus domus atra revulsis;	
Abstractæque boves, abjuratæque rapinæ	
Cœlo ostenduntur, pedibusque informe cadaver	
Protrahitur. Nequeunt expleri corda tuendo	265
Terribiles oculos, vultum, villosaque setis	
Pectora semiferi, atque extinctos faucibus ignes.	
Ex illo celebratus honos, lætique minores	
Servavere diem; primusque Potitius auctor,	
Et domus Herculei custos Pinaria sacri.	270

as the son of the fire-god. 255. Commixtis igne tenebris. He emits both smoke and fire. 256. Animis. "In his wrath." 257. Que plurimus undam, &c. A beautiful poetic circumlocution, to express "where the smoke was thickest," or qua fumus densissimus erat 260. In nodum complexus. "Grasping him like a knot." We have given in nodum here the simplest explanation. Some commentators make Hercules to have doubled up Cacus, as it were; but some mention would have then been made by the poet of the broken spine. Others suppose that he grasped Cacus around the middle, as he had done the Nemean lion and Antæus. Neither opinion is correct. In nodum appears to be equivalent merely to in similitudinem nodi.—Angit inhærens, &c. "Clinging (to him), compresses his projecting eyes," i. e. strangles him till his eyes project, &c. Propertius (iv. 9. 15.) and Ovid (Fast. i. 576.) make Hercules to have slain Cacus with his club. In details of this kind, the poets, of course, very seldom agree. 262. Foribus revulsis. "The door being wrenched away," i. e. the stone that blocked up the front entrance being removed. 263. Abjurateque rapinæ. "And the abjured plunder," i. e. the plunder, the possession of which he had denied with an oath. This circumstance is not mentioned elsewhere by the poet, but still it is easy to be conceived as

having taken place. 265. Tuendo. Put for intuendo. 268-272. Es illo. Supply tempore. From that time annual honours were rendered to the hero.—Lati. Here equivalent to lati beneficio, i. e. grati. 269. Primusque Potitius auctor, &c. Supply erat. The expression primus auctor is explained by the narrative of Livy, (i. 7.) where it is said that the Potitii came to these rites, when first established, sooner than the Pinarii. 270. Domus Pinaria. The priesthood for these rites remained in the Pinarian and Potitian houses, although Livy speaks only of the latter, and Virgil of the former. The Potitism family continued till the censorship of Appius Claudius (A. U. C. 448);

Hanc aram luco statuit, quæ Maxima semper
Dicetur nobis, et erit quæ maxima semper.
Quare agite, O juvenes! tantarum in munere laudum,
Cingite fronde comas, et pocula porgite dextris,
Communemque vocate deum, et date vina volentes.

275
Dixerat; Herculeâ bicolor quum populus umbrâ
Velavitque comas, foliisque innexa pependit.
Et sacer implevit dextram scyphus. Ocius omnes
In mensam læti libant, divosque precantur.
Devexo interea propior fit Vesper Olympo:

Jamque sacerdotes, primusque Potitius, ibant,
Pellibus in morem cincti, flammasque ferebant.
Instaurant epulas, et mensæ grata secundæ
Dona ferunt, cumulantque oneratis lancibus aras.

the latter till a much later period, but the time of its extinction is not precisely ascertained. 271. Statuit. "(The hero himself) erected." We have adopted here the punctuation of Heyne, namely, a full stop at the end of verse 270, making the nominative to statuit to be supplied from verse 260. In the same way Ovid always makes Hercules to have erected this altar unto himself: "Constitutique sibi, que Maxima dicitur, aram." (Fast. i. 581.)—Maxima. The ara Maxima of Hercules was in the Forum Boarium at Rome. Heyne regards verses 271 and

272 as spurious.

273-278. Tentarum in munere laudum. "In honour of an exploit so glorious." Compare the explanation of Heyne: In honorem tanti facinoris, qua de nobis meruit Hercules. Wagner, however, and some other editors, give munere here the force of sacrificio, i. e. "in sacrificio Herculi ab egregium illud facinus instituto." 274. Porgite. Old form for porrigite. The reference is, not the stretching out of the cup in pledging one another, nor for the purpose of having it replenished by the attendants, but in order to perform a libation. 275. Communem deum. Heyne:—Communem Trojanis et Arcadibus, communi fadere junctis.—Date vina. That is, make libations. 276. Herculeå bicolor quum populus, &c. The poplar was sacred to Hercules; hence the expression in the text, "Herculeå umbrá." The leaves, moreover, on the upper and the under side are of a different colour; hence the term bicolor. 278. Scyphus. See Macrob. Sat. v. 21.

280-288. Devexo Olympo. In the revolution of the heavens, the diurnal hemisphere was now setting. 282. Pellibus in morem cincti. Evidently in imitation of the costume of Hercules. 283. Instaurant epulas, &c. Heyne regards this and the succeeding line as spurious, but they are ably defended by Weichert (De Vers. injur. susp. p. 98. seqq.), and more especially by Wagner. This last-mentioned writer waters instaurant epulas to the evening repast, the other having taken place at midday; while he regards the mensa grata secunda dona as pointing to the libations made after supper, and the subsequent circula-

Tum Salii ad cantus, incensa altaria circum,
Populeis adsunt evineti tempora ramis:
Hic juvenum chorus, ille senum; qui carmine laudes
Herculeas et facta ferunt: ut prima noveres
Monstra mana geminosque, premens, eliserit angues;
Ut bello egregias idem disjecerit urbes,
Trojamque, Œchaliamque; ut daros mille labores
Rege sub Eurystheo, fatis Junonis inique,
Pertulerit: Tu nubigenas, invicte, bimembres,
Hylæumque Pholumque, manu, tu Cresia mactas
Prodigia, et vastum Nemeâ sub rupe leonem:
Te Stygii tremuere lacus, te janitor Orci,
Ossa super recubans antro semiesa cruento:
Neo te ullæ facies, non terruit ipse Typhoeus,
Arduus, arma tenens: non te rationis egentem

tion of the wine. 285. Tum Salii. Weichert is effended at this mention of the Salii, and proposes Tune alii. But the Salii well appear to have been an early Italian priesthood, whom Numa subsequently restricted to the worship of Mars.—Income alteris circus. As the flame ascended, the Salii danced and sung. 287. His justices chorus, &c. The band of Salii here meant consisted, as appears from the poet, of young and old. 288. Ferunt. "Tell of." Put for referent.

289-304. Monstra noverca. Alluding to the malice of June. Monstra and angues both refer to the same things, namely, the sends which the infant Hercules crushed in the cradle. 292. Fatts Juneals iniqua. It was fated that Hercules should undergo so many labours is order to satisfy the wrath of Juno, and that not even Jove should be able to free him from the same. 293. Tu nubigenes, invices, &c. By giving mactars here the general meaning of "to subdue," we are saved the trouble of having recourse to a saugma; for the Cresia predigis, "the monstrous boar of Crete," was brought alive to Eurystheus. Observe the use of the plural. Observe, too, the transition from the third to the second person, which Milton has imitated in the Evening Hymn of our first parents in his Par. Lost: Both turned, and, under eges sky, adored The God that made the sky, earth, air, and housen, | Which they beheld; the moon's replendent globe, | And starry pole. Thou also mad'st the night, | Maker omnipotent! 294. Hylasungus Phohunque. Two of the Centaura. See Georg. ii. 456. 296. 79 Siggii tremuers lesus. Referring to the time when Hercules descended to the lower world in quest of Cerberus.—Janitor Orsi. Cerberus. 298. Typhosus. Hese, observes Valpy, the same Hercules, who was contemporary with Eurystheus and Theseus, is made to have taken part in the wars between the gods and the giants. Not so by any means. Hercules merely encounters the shade of Typhosus in the lower world, as Encas (vi. 287) does the shades of the Lernean Hydra, of the Chiman, &c. See Æn, vi. 285. 299. 299. Rationis egenters.

ANNEIDOS LIB. VIII.

Lernæus turba capitum circumstetit anguis, 300 Salve! vera Jovis proles, decus addite divis; Et nos, et tua dexter adi pede sacra secundo. Talia carminibus celebrant; super omnia Caci Speluncam adjiciunt, spirantemque ignibus ipsum: Consonat omne nemus strepitu, collesque resultant. 305 Exin se cuncti divinis rebus ad urbem Perfectis referent. Ibat rex, obsitus sevo, Et comitem Ænean juxta, natumque tenebat Ingrediens, varioque viam sermone levabat. 310 Miratur, facilesque oculos fert omnia circum, Æneas, capiturque locis; et singula lætus Exquiritque auditque virûm monumenta priorum. Tum rex Euandrus, Romanse conditor arcis: Hæc nemora indigenæ Fauni Nymphæque tenebant, 315 Gensque virûm truncis et duro robore nata: Quis neque mos, neque cultus erat; nec jungere tauros,

"Deprived (by this) of thy presence of mind." 300. Turbd. For multitudine. 302. Pede secundo. "With favouring omens." 304. Spirantem ignibus. "Breathing with flames," i. e. breathing forth flames. Equivalent to exspirantem ignes.

307-312. Obsitus avo. "Oppressed with age." Compare Ter Eun. ii. 2. 4. Annis pannisque obsitus; and Plaut. Menæchm. v. 2. 4. consitus sum senectute. 310. Faciles oculos. "His eyes quickly glancing." 311. Capitur. "Is delighted." 312. Virûm monumenta priorum. "Memorials of men of earlier days." Referring particularly

to the rains of earlier cities. Compare ver. 355. seqq.

313-318. Romana conditor arcis. Euander is called here "the founder of the Roman citadel" merely in allusion to his having founded the ancient city of Pallanteum on the Palatine Hill. Compare ver. 54.
314. Indigense Fauni Nymphaque "Native Fauns and Nymphs," i. e. produced in the very land itself. Indigense is analogous here to αὐτόχθενες. The early Italians were termed by the Romans of a later day Aberigines, since no tradition existed of their having wandered into the land from foreign parts. A similarly indigenous origin, therefore, is here assigned to their sylvan divinities. 315. Truncis et duro robore nata. "Sprung from the trunks of trees and the stubborn oak," i. e. from the trunk of the stubborn oak. An old and proverbial form of speech, to indicate a rude and simple race. Compare the Greek expression ἀπὸ δρυὸς ἡ ἀπὸ πάτρης είναι. (Hom. Od. xix. 163. with the note of Crusius.) The country around the Tiber appears to have been covered with forests at an early period, in which a wild and untutored race wandered. These the poet, on account of their uncivilized and primitive habits, makes to have sprung from the very trees themselves. 316. Neque men, neque cultus. "Neither any settled mode of life, nor culture." Mos here denotes those settled habits to which men attain only through the influence of civilizatien.—Jengere

Aut componere opes norant, aut parcere parto: Sed rami, atque, asper victu, venatus alebat. Primus ab ætherio venit Saturnus Olympo, Arma Jovis fugiens, et regnis exsul ademtis. 390 Is genus indocile, ac dispersum montibus altis, Composuit, legesque dedit: Latiumque vocari Maluit, his quoniam latuisset tutus in oris. Aurea quæ perhibent, illo sub rege fuerunt Secula: sic placida populos in pace regebat; Deterior donec paullatim, ac decolor, ætas, Et belli rabies, et amor successit habendi. Tum manus Ausonia, et gentes venere Sicanse; Sæpius et nomen posuit Saturnia tellus: Tum reges, asperque, immani corpore, Thybris: 330 A quo post Itali fluvium cognomine Thybrim Diximus; amisit verum vetus Albula nomen. Me pulsum patriâ, pelagique extrema sequentem, Fortuna omnipotens et ineluctabile fatum

taures. "To yoke the steers," i. e. to turn their attention to agriculture." 317. Componers opes, &c. "To gather wealth, or to use sparingly what had been acquired." 318. Asper victu, vonatus. "Hunting, a rugged source of sustenance." Compare the explanation of Heyne: Venatus qui asperum victum prabet, h. e. non nisi labore

et molestia parandum.

319-327. Primus ub atherio, &c. The old tradition of the dethromement of Saturn by his son Jupiter, and his consequent settlement in Latium, which was followed by the golden age. 322. Compossist. "Settled," i. e. gave them settled habitations. 323. Latiuisest. Observe the use of the subjunctive in indicating a tradition: "he had lurked, as is said." The derivation itself of Latium from lates is utterly worthless. The poet makes Saturn to have lain hid here, because he feared lest his son Jupiter might retaliate upon him for having devoured his brethren. 324. Aurea qua perhibent, &c. The construction is, sub illo rege fuere sacula qua perhibent (fuise) sur as (sacula). 326. Deterior ac decolor atas. The reference is first to the silver age, and then to those of brass and iron. They are all, including even the silver, regarded as degenerate.

329-333. Posuit. "Changed." Literally, "laid aside," i. e. laid aside one name and took another, according as some invading tribe, according to Virgil, imposed a new appellation upon it. 330. Temposes. "Then (came) kings," i. e. a succession of kings to ru'e over the land.—Asperque Thybris. This was a Tuscan king, who fall is battle near the river Albula, and caused its name to be changed to that of Tiber (Thybris, Tiberis). So, at least, says the old legend. Mannert considers Albula the Latin, and Thybris, or Tiberis, the Etrurian name of the stream, which last became, in the course of time, the prevailing one. 333. Putrum patrid. An accidental murder compelled.

His posuere locis, matrisque egere tremenda 335 Carmentis Nymphæ monita, et deus auctor Apollo. Vix ea dicta; dehinc progressus monstrat et aram, Et Carmentalem Romani nomine portam Quam memorant, Nymph:e priscum Carmentis honorem Vatis fatidicæ, cecinit quæ prima futuros 340 Æneadas magnos, et nobile Pallanteum. Hinc lucum ingentem, quem Romulus acer Asylum Retulit, et gelida monstrat sub rupe Lupercal. Parrhasio dictum Panos de more Lycæi. 345 Nec non et sacri monstrat nemus Argileti. Testaturque locum, et letum docet hospitis Argi. Hinc ad Tarpeiam sedem, et Capitolia, ducit,

him to leave Arcadia.—Extrema. The early Greeks regarded the western regions of the world as comparatively remote and unknown.

338-346. Carmentalem Romani nomine portam, &c. "And the gate which the Romans (now) call Carmental by name." We have adopted Romani, with Wagner, in place of the common reading. Romano. 341. Et nobile Pallanteum. "And that the Pallanteum would become ennobled." On its site, in after days, the *Palatium* was erected. 343. *Retulit.* "Called." Equivalent merely to appellavit. Compare the remark of Wagner, in explanation of this meaning: "Verba enim sunt notes, quibus res quasi referimus, seu exprimimus."

—Gelida sub rupe. The Lupercal was a cave sacred to Pan, at the foot of the Palatine Hill. 344. Parrhacio dictum Panos, &c. "According to Arcadian custom, named after the Lycean Pan." The cave was called Lupercal, from lupus, just as, in Arcadia, Pan was styled Aυκαΐος, from λύκος. This Greek etymology, however, is of no value. The appellation Auraioc was given originally to Pan from Mount Lycaus in Arcadia.—Parrhasius is equivalent to Arcadius. name is derived from the Parrhasii, a people of Arcardia near the Laconian frontier.—Panos is the Greek genitive of Pan. 345. Neo non et sacri, &c. The Argiletum was here a grove, and the name was said to have been derived from Argi letum, i. e. the "death of Argus." This Argus was an Argive, and a guest of Euander's, who conspired against that monarch, and was slain, in consequence, by the followers of the latter, though without his knowledge. Others, however, deduce the term from argilla, "clay," &c., a large quantity of which is found in that vicinity. At a later day, Argiletum was a street at Rome, which led from the Vicus Tuscus to the Forum Olitorium and Tiber. 346, Testaturque locum, &c. "And he calls the place to witness (his in 19. cence), and informs (Æneas) of the death of his guest Argus."2. Es states to him all the particulars of the story. .me power 383. Filia.

347-358. Tarpeiam. The poet here indulges in sem. 283. Filia. The Tarpeian Rock received its name, according to the arms for Achilles of in the reign of Romulus.—Capitolia. For Capiarora, who obtained, acheights only are meant here. At a later dwn Memmon from Vulcan.

Aurea nunc, olim silvestribus horrida dumis.

Jam tum seligio pavidos terrebat agrestes

Dira loci: jam tum silvam saxumque tremebant.

Hoc nemus, hunc, inquit, frondoso vertice collem,
Quis deus, incertum est, habitat deus: Arcades insum
Credunt se vidisse Jovem, quum seepe nigrantem

Ægida concuteret dextrâ, nimbosque cieret.

Hæc duo præteren disjectis oppida muris,
Reliquias veterumque vides monumenta virorum.

Hanc Janus pater, hanc Saturnus condidit arcam
Janiculum huic, illi fuerat Saturnia nomen.

Tatibus inter se dictis ad tecta subibant

Pauperis Euandri, passimque armenta videbant

Pauperis Euandri, passimque armenta videbant Romanoque foro et lautis mugire Carinis. Ut ventum ad sedes; Hæc, inquit, limina victor Alcides subiit; hæc illum regia cepit.

splendid buildings, especially the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. 348. Aurea. Alluding partly to the splendour of the edifice itself, partly to the immense treasures which it possessed in works of art, &c. Consult Rycquius de Capitolio, c. xxiv. segq. 349. Jam tum religio, &c. To enthrone, remarks Symmons, from the remotest times, on the summit of the Capitoline Hill, a visible divinity, arrayed in all the terrors of the monarch of the gods, was a sublime idea, which has been executed 350. Silvam saxumque. The farmer as nobly as it was conceived. of these words refers to the woods which then covered the Capitoline heights; the latter, to the rocky heights themselves. 352. Quis dous, incertum est, &c. "A god inhabits; what god is uncertain." 343. incertum est, icc. A gou musaue, most got this legend, pre-Quum sape nigrantem, &c. Jupiter, according to this legend, presented himself to the view in his most fearful form; holding the ag is right hand and the thunderbolt in his left. Compare Hom. IL iv. 57. xvii. 593. The darkness, observes Symmons, with which Virgil has in this place surrounded the majesty of the god, and has described as emanating from his agis, is productive of the most sublime of According to ancient mythology, the agis worn by Jupiter was the hide of the goat Amalthea, which had suckled him in his infancy. We have adopted the punctuation of Wagner, placing a comma after desire, and autopus the punctumous or wagner, placing a comma after desire, and thus connecting it with what precedes. Consult Wagner's critical note.

355. Hao due oppida. Janiculum and Saturnia, as is mentioned soon after.

356. Veterumque vides monumenta, &c. Compare ver. 312.

357. Hane arosm. Pointing to one of the two ruined towns. The rege-mmon text has urbem, which comes in very awkwardly after oppids. the lan-n-368. Passingue armenta videbant, &c. Euander's cattle were battle near in what was at a later day the very heart of Rome. 361 of Tiber (Thyba...Carine formed a street at Rome, in a hollow between nert considers Albastine, and Palatine Hills, whence its name. It conname of the street, where splendid private structures in the city, and was vailing one. 338. Pulsum f the principal Romans. 362. Sedes. " Tai

ENEIDOS LIB. VIII.

Aude, hospes, contemnere opes, et te quoque dignum Finge deo; rebusque veni non asper egenis. 365 Dixit; et angusti subter fastigia tecti Ingentem Ænean duxit, stratisque locavit Effultum foliis et pelle Libystidis ursæg Nox ruit, et fuscis tellurem amplectitur alis. At Venus, haud animo nequidquam exterrita, mater, 370 Laurentumque minis et duro mota tumultu, Vulcanush alloquitur, thelamoque hæc conjugis sureo Incipit, dictis divinum aspirat amorem : Dum bello Argolici vastabant Pergama reges Debita casurasque inimicis ignibus arces; 375 Non ullum auxilium miseris, non arma rogavi Artis opisque tuæ; nec te, carissime conjux, Incassumve tuos volui exercere labores: Quamvis et Priami deberem plurima natis, Et durum Æneæ flevissem sæpe laborem. 280 Nunc Jovis imperiis Rutulorum constitit oris: Ergo eadem supplex venio, et sanctum mihi numen Arma rogo, genetrix nato. Te filia Nerei, Te potuit lacrimis Tithonia flectere conjux. Aspice, qui coëant populi, quæ mœnia clausis 385 Ferrum acuant portis in me excidiumque meorum. Dixerat; et niveis hinc, atque hinc, diva lacertis Cunctantem amplexu molli fovet. Ille repente Accepit solitam flammam; notusque medullas Intravit calor, et labefacta per ossa cucurrit: 390

mon-rch's abode. 364. Et te quoque dignum, &c. That ia, make thyself to resemble Hercules in a contempt for mere external splendour, and despise not our humble hespitality. 365. Asper. "Fastidious." 367. Ingentem. Compare note on Æn. vi. 413. 368. Libystidis. See on Æn. v. 37. 369. Nox resit. "Night comes rapidly on." Consult note on Æn. ii. 250.

372-391. Vulcanum allequitur, &c. Imitated from Homer (II. xix. 294. seqq.), where Juno succeeds in influencing the monarch of Olympus.—Thalamo aureo. The epithet aureo here indicates the workmanship of a god, namely, Vulcan himself. 373. Et dictis divinum, &c. "And breathes divine love into her words." Some render dictis, "by her words, and understand illi as the object. 375. Debita. Supply fatis. 378. Labores. Referring to the labours of his forge. 379. Natis. The reference is to one in particular, namely, Paris. 382. Et sanctum mihi numen, &c. "And implore arms from thy divine power revered by me," i. e. worthy of all reverence in my eyes. 283. Filia. Nerci. Thetis, who, according to Homer, obtained arms for Achilles from the fire-god. 384. Tithomis conjus. Aurors, who obtained, according to the Cyclic poets, arms for her son Memmon from Vulcan.

Non secus atque olim, tonitru quum rupta corus Ignea rima micans percurrit lumine nimbos. Sensit, læta dolis, et formæ conscia, conjux. Tum pater æterno fatur devinctus amore: Quid causas petis ex alto? fiducia cessit Quo tibi, diva, mei? similis si cura fuisset, Tum quoque fas nobis Teucros armare fuisset; Nec Pater omnipotens Trojam, nec fata vetabant Stare, decemque alios Priamum superesse per anhos. Et nunc, si bellare paras, atque hæc tibi mens es; Quidquid in arte meâ possum promittere curæ, Quod fieri ferro liquidove potest electro, Quantum ignes animæque valent : absiste precando Viribus indubitare tuis. Ea verba locutus, Optatos dedit amplexus, placidumque petivit, Conjugis infusus gremio, per membra, soporem.

400

405

Inde, ubi prima quies medio jam noctis, abactæ Curriculo expulerat somnum; quum femina primum, Cui tolerare colo vitam, tenuique Minervâ,

391. Tonitru quum rupta corusco, &c. "When the bright chink-like fire of the skies, having burst forth with (loud) thundering, traverses the storm-clouds with gleaming light." 392. Ignea rima, literally, "the fiery chink," is extremely graphic, and we have endeavoured to preserve its force in the translation. Besides the idea of auddenness, rupta varveys also that of a xigsag motion, according to Heinrich.

394-404. Elerno devinctus amore. Imitated from Lucret. i. 34. 395. Causas ex alto. "Far-fetched arguments." More literally, "arguments from what is remote," i. e. from such remote instances as those of *Thetis* and *Aurora*. 395. Fiducia mei. "Confidence in me." 396. Similis si cura fuisset, &c. "Had a wish like this been thine," i. e. hadst thou wished me to do this. Literally, " had there been to thee such a care." 398. Nec Pater, &c. According to the ancient belief, the decrees of Fate could not be altered, but they might be put off. 401. Quidquid cure. "Whatever skill." 402. Liquidees Electrum was a compound metal much esteemed by the clectro. ancients, and took its name, probably, from its resemblance to pale It was composed of silver and gold in certain proportions. According to Pliny, the proportions were four parts of gold to one of silver, but other writers mention a greater quantity of the less precious metal. 403. Quantum ignes animaque valent. Supply omne hec tibi promitto, as referring to all that precedes, from quidquid in arts med, &c. Of anima compare the explanation of Servine: Spiritue, quo fabriles inflari folles solent. 404. Indubitare tuis. "To distrust the extent of thy influence." Indubitare, according to Servina, was first used by Virgil.

407-415. Medio jam noctis abacte curriculo. Equivalent mercif to media jam nocte. 409. Cui toierare vitar impositum. "On whom

Impositum, cinerem et sopitos suscitat ignes, Noctem addens operi; famulasque ad lumina longo Exercet penso; castum ut servare cubile Conjugis, et possit parvos educere natos: Haud secus ignipotens, nec tempore segnior illo. Mollibus e stratis opera ad fabrilia surgit. 415 Insula Sicanium juxta latus Æoliamque Erigitur Liparen, fumantibus ardua saxis: Quam subter specus, et, Cyclopum exesa caminis, Antra Ætnæa tonant; validique incudibus ictus Auditi referunt gemitum, striduntque cavernis 420 Stricturæ Chalybum, et fornacibus ignis anhelat: Vulcani domus, et Vulcania nomine tellus. Hoc tunc ignipotens coelo descendit ab alto. Ferrum exercebant vasto Cyclopes in antro, Brontesque, Steropesque, et nudus membra Pyracmon. 425 His informatum manibus, jam parte politâ,

the task is imposed of supporting existence."—Tenui Minervá. "The loom yielding but a scanty reward." The name of the goddess is here employed for the art over which she presided. 411. Noctem addens operi. "Adding night to her work," i. e. early in the morning, before it is light. 412. Castum ut servaret cubile, &c. Compare the explanation of Heyne: "Ut habeat, unde vivat honeste ipsa et nati, servată maritalis tori pudicitiă." 414. Nec tempore segnior iilo. "Nor at that time leas industrious," i. e. rising as early, and equally industrious. 416-422. Insula Sicanium, &c., Homer makes the workshop of Vulcan to have been in Olympus (Il. xviii. 369). Virgil, on the other hand, here selects one of the Lipari islands, named Hiera, off the northern coast of Sicily. Cailimachus (H. in Dian. 46) makes Lipara the scene of the fire-god's labours, and hence Theocritus (Id. ii. 133) names Vulcan Aurapatoc. 417. Erigitur. Referring to the mountainous character of the island. 419. Ætnæa antra. Caverns resembling those supposed to be in the bowels of Ætna, and hollowed out (exesa) by the action of fire.—Validique incudibus ictus, &c. "And powerful blows are heard re-echoing from anvils." Equivalent, as Servius remarks, to referentes gemitus audiuntur. Literally, "and powerful blows, being heard, return a groan from anvils." 421. Stricturæ Chalybum. "The (ignited) masses of iron." Stricturæ here is equivalent to µúôpoi.—Chalybes, the name of the people, is put for the metal for which their country was famous. Consult Index of Proper Names.—Fornacibus ignis anhelat. A beautiful poetic expression to denote the low roar of the flames in the furnace.

423-432. Hoc. Old form for huc. 425. Brontesque, Steropesque, et Pyracmon. These three names have each a meaning. The first is derived from $\beta\rho\sigma\nu\tau\dot{\eta}$, "thunder;" the second from $\sigma\tau\rho\sigma\dot{\eta}$, "lightning;" the third from $\pi\ddot{\nu}\rho$, "fire," and $\ddot{\kappa}\kappa\mu\omega\nu$ "an anvil." Hesiod (Theog. 140) and Apollodorus (i. 1. 2) calls this last one 'Apyrg. 426. Informatum. A technical term applied to the work of statuaries, painters.

Fulmen erat; toto genitor que plurima coste Dejicit in terras: pars imperfecta manebat. Tres imbris torti radios, tres nubis aquosse Addiderant, rutili tres ignis, et alitis austri: Fulgores nunc terrificos sonitumque metumque Miscebant operi, flammisque sequacibus iras. Parte aliâ, Marti currumque rotasque volucres Instabant, quibus ille viros, quibus excitat urbes; Ægidaque horriferam, turbate Palladis arma, Certatim squamis serpentum suroque polibant, Connexosque angues, ipsamque in pectore divee Gorgona, desecto vertentem immina collo.

and other artists, when in progress and still unfinished. Compare was 447. 427. Qua plurima. An imitation of the Greek. The Letin prose form of expression would be cujus generis plurima. 429. Imbris torti. Compare the explanation of Wagner: Imber tortus, h. e. constrictus et coactus in grandinem." Compare also Æn. ix. 671. seep. The thunderbolt is here made to consist of twelve shafts or barbed darts, every three typifying some phenomenon that accompanies the thunder in the kingdom of nature. To these are then added the fearful gleamings, the loud uproar, the panic terrors, and the vengeful flames, that mark its path.—Radios. Equivalent to cuspides, or the Greek darrivag. These radii are sometimes represented as straight; make commonly, however, they have a barbed point like a javelin, while the remaining part has a zigzag appearance, as if in imitation of forked lightning. The number of radii, again, varies from four to twelve, and they are either made to project from the two extremities of the bolt, or from the extremities and the sides. The bolt itself is often depicted with wings. 432. Miscebant. Observe the force of the imperfect, as indicating the work on which they were employed at the time of the fregod's coming. So also instabant and polibant.

434-438. Quibus ille viros, &c. An enlargement of the idea contained in the Homeric \(\lambda a cortos)_c. 435. \(\textit{Rgidaque horriferam.} \) The reference is now to the \(\textit{breastplate} \) of Minerva, not to the \(\textit{segis} \) still wielded by \(\textit{Jove.} - Turbata. \) Equivalent to \(\textit{irata.} - Arma. \) Observe the employment of \(\textit{arma.} \) as indicating defensive armour, the \(\textit{segis} \) being now the breastplate. 436. \(\textit{Squamis auroque.} \) "With \(\text{golden} \) scales." A hendiadys. 438. \(\text{Ipsamque Gorgona.} \) "And the \(\text{Gorgon} \) herself," i. e. the \(\text{Gorgon's head} \); referring to \(\text{Medusa,} \) whose \(\text{head} \) formed a common appendage of the breastplate of Minerva. \(- \text{In our remarks} \) on the \(\text{segis} \) worn by \(\text{Jupiter was the hide of the \(\text{gost} \) Amalthea; it must now be added, that, by the later poets \(\text{and trists} \), the original conception of the \(\text{segis} \) appears to have been \(\text{forgottag or disregarded} \). They represent it, as appears from the \(\text{present passage among others, as a breastplate covered with metal in the \(\text{form of seales,} \) not used to support the \(\text{shield} \), as was done with the more \(\text{ancient mgis,} \) but extending equally on both sides from shoulder to \(\text{shouldes.} \(- \text{Desertext{stens.} \) &c. The eyes are here represented as actually moving is

their sockets, which adds, of course, to the wondrous nature of the work. Compare Wagner, ad loc. and also what is said by the ancient poets respecting the wonderful αὐτάματα of Vulcan. (Hom. II. xviii. 417.

444-453. Ocius incubuers, &c. "All together, and having percelled out the work equally, bent themselves quickly (to the task)." We have followed the construction recommended by Wagner, "omnes pariterque sortili," not "omnes incubuere et sortili (sunt)." 445. Es. Consult note on En. i. 449. 446. Chalybs. "Iron." Consult note on ver. 421. 4-7. Informant. "They mark out the outline." The force of informo, in such cases as the present, is well explained by Forcellini, "primam et rudem alioui rei formam induco." Compare note on ver. 426.—Unum contra. "Alone (sufficient) against." 448. Explenosque orbibus orbes impediunt. "And they join plates firmly to plates in sevenfold order," i. e. they lay plate upon plate to the number of seven, and unite them firmly together. The result is a sevenfold shield of metal plates. Compare the explanation of Heyne: "Lamina erea, alias super aliam impacta, ut septemples esset olypeus." The force of the verb impediunt is well explained by Wagner: "its inter se jungunt et compingunt, ut divelli non possint. 449. Alii ventoris, &c. This, and the four following lines, occur, with a slight variation, in Georg. iv. 171. seqq. 451. Lacu. "In the trough." Compare Ovid, Met. ix. 170. Geido ceu quondam lamina condens Tineta lacu stridit. 452. Illi inter see, &c. Observe the peculiar cadence of the line, as indicating laborious and strenuous effort. 453. In numerum. "In equal time."—Versantque. "And keep turning again and again." Observe the force of the frequentative.

455-460. Eucondrum as humili testo, &c. From a scene of labour, noise, and bustle, remarks Valpy, the reader is at once transported te

Et matutini volucrum sub culmine cantus. Consurgit senior, tunicâque inducitur artus, Et Tyrrhena pedum circumdat vincula plantis: Tum lateri atque humeris Tegezeum subligat ensem. Demissa ab lævå pantheræ terga retorquens. Nec non et gemini custodes limine ab alto Præcedunt gressumque canes comitantur herilem. Hospitis Æneæ sedem et secreta petebat, Sermonum memor, et promissi muneris, heros. Nec minus Æneas se matutinus agebat. 185 Filius huic Pallas, illi comes ibat Achates. Congressi jungunt dextras, mediisque residunt Ædibus, et licito tandem sermone fruuntur. Rex prior hæc: Maxime Teucrorum ductor, quo sospite nunquam 470

Res equidem Trojæ victas, aut regna, fatebor;

another, where reigns perfect repose. 456. Et matutini volucrum. &c. The reference is particularly to the note of the swallow. Compare Anacreon (Od. xii. 8. seqq.) where the bard complains of his dreams being broken by the swallow's early twittering, υπορθρίαισε φωναίς. Heyne has a note on this passage in wretched taste, and asks whether the poet means the crowing of the cock! 457. Tyrrhena vincula. The epithet Tyrrhena is here merely ornamental. Otherwise, however, by the "Tuscan sandal" was meant a particular kind, having a wooden sole, and fastened round the foot by leather thongs. Hence vincula. 459. Tegeaum. Equivalent here to Arcadicum, from Tegea, a city of Arcadia. 460. Panthera terga. "A leopard's skin." The panthera of the Latins is the maplalic of the Greeks, and corresponds to the leopard, not the panther.

461-468. Gemini custodes canes. "Two watchful dogs." More literally, "two dogs, guardians (of the mansion)."-Limins ab alte. Markland regards alto as inconsistent with the idea of an humble mansion, and therefore proposes arto, Heyne thinks that we must either adopt Markland's emendation, or else regard alto as " paullo otiosius." Wagner is of opinion that the epithet is merely a general one, and is here employed to indicate the threshold of a palace, however small and humble this last may be. Heinrich's explanation, however, appears to be the best, namely, that alto here refers to a threshold raised pears to be the Dest, mannery, that are the high above the ground after a rustic fashion. 463. Ence sedem, &c. The apartment of Æneas, and the privacy which it afforded. We have followed here the explanation given to this passage by Wagner: "Secretum autem locum, cubile Enea, petiit Euander." The object of the monarch was to have a private conversation with the guest on matters of high moment to the latter, and therefore requiring strict secrecy. 464. Sermonum memor, et promissi muneris. Compare ver. 170. 2006. Huic. Referring to Euander 468. Licito. "Unrestrained." Because they were now in privacy.

Nobis ad belli auxilium pro nomine tanto Exiguæ vires: hinc Tusco claudimur amni; Hinc Rutulus premit, et murum circumsonat armis. 475 Sed tibi ego ingentes populos, opulentaque regnis Jungere castra paro; quam fors inopina salutem Ostentat: fatis huc te poscentibus affers. Haud procul hinc, saxo, incolitur fundata, vetusto, Urbis Agyllinæ sedes; ubi Lydia quondam Gens, bello præclara, jugis insedit Étruscis. 480 Hanc, multos florentem annos, rex deinde superbo Imperio et sævis tenuit Mezentius armis. Quid memorem infandas cædes, quid facta tyranni Effera? di capiti ipsius generique reservent! 485 Mortua quin etiam jungebat corpora vivis, Componens manibusque manus, atque oribus ora, Tormenti genus! et, sanie taboque fluentes, Complexu in misero, longâ sic morte necabat. At fessi tandem cives, infanda furentem, 490 Armati circumsistunt ipsumque domumque: Obtruncant socios, ignem ad fastigia jactant. Ille inter cædem Rutulorum elapsus in agros Confugere, et Turni defendier hospitis armis.

472-495. Pro nomine tanto. "In comparison with the distinguished name (which I enjoy with thee and thy countrymen)," i. e. in comparison with that fame which has induced you to come hither. Compare Heyne: "Pro famê qua te ad nos adduxit." Some commentators, with less propriety, refer nomine tanto to Æneas and the Trojans: "considering your distinguished name." 473. Hinc Tusco claudimus amni. Alluding to the Tiber, which bounded his humble realms on the west, and which is here called "the Tuscan river," because forming for a great part of its course the boundary of Etruria on the east and south-east. 475. Opulentaque regnis castra. "And the forces of a powerful kingdom." Literally, "and a camp rendered powerful by a kingdom." Grammarians term this an hypallage, for opulentorum regnorum castra. 477. Fatis poscentibus. In accordance with the express will of the fates. 479. Urbis Agyllina. Agylla was also called Care, and was of Pelasgic origin, having been founded at a very early period by Tyrrhenian Pelasgi, who settled in, and civilized Etruris. They were said to have come from the coast of Lydia. The poet merely speaks here of their founding Agylla, but the reference, of course, is simply to this as one of their settlements. 481. Res Mesentius. Mezentius is here called "king;" his true title, however, was Lucumo. This last was the title applied to the hereditary chiefs who ruled over each of the twelve independent tribes of the Etrurian nation. 491. Fastigia. Properly the peak of the roof, taken here for the whole. 493. Confugere. The historical infinitive, put for the imperfect: and so

Ergo omnis furiis surrexit Etruria justis: Regem ad supplicium præsenti Marte reposcunt. His ego te, Ænea, duetorem millibus addam. Toto namque fremunt condenses litere puppes, Signaque ferre jubent; retinet longsevus haruspex Fata canens: O Mesonise delecta juventus! Flos veterum virtusque virûm, quos justus in hostem Fert dolor, et merità accendit Mezentius irà: Nulli fas Italo tantam subjungere gentem : Externos optate duces. Tum Etrusca resedit Hoc acies campo, monitis exterrita divûm. Inse oratores ad me regnique coronam Cum sceptro misit, mandatque insignia Tarchon, Succedam castris, Tyrrhenaque regna capessam. Sed mihi tarda gelu, sæclisque effœta, senectus Invidet imperium, seræque ad fortia vires. Natum exhortarer, ni, mixtus matre Sabellâ. 519 Hinc partem patrize traheret. Tu, cujus et annis Et generi fata indulgent, quem numina poscunt, Ingredere, O Teucrûm atque Italûm fortissime ductor! Hunc tibi præterea, spes et solatia nostri,

defendier, which is the old form for defendi. 495. Præsents Marte. "With present war," i. e. by an immediate recourse to arms. The people of Agylla, according to Enander, were at the very time in arms, and on the point of sailing against the Rutulians to demand that

tins be given up.

497—507. Puppes. The vessels are here put for the crews themselves. 498. Signa ferre. "To set sail.". Literally, "to bear coward the standards," i. e. advance. 499. Maonia. Maonia was another name for Lydia among the poets. It contains, therefore, an allusion here to the alleged Lydian descent of the people of Agylla, or rather, of the Etrurians generally, through the Pelagic Tyrrhesi. 500. Veterum virum. Equivalent here to gentis antique. According to Servius, the expression in the text, flos veterum, &c., is borrowed from Ennius. 503. Externos duces. Put, in strictness, for externos ducem. 506. Insignia. "Badges of royalty." The reference here is to the sella eburnea, trabea, &c.—Tarchon. This form is more in accordance with the usage of Virgil than Tarcho, as given in the common text. The poet makes Greek names, having a Latin genitive, and in the nominative in on, with the single exception of Apollo. On the contrary, names of Italian origin end with him in o, as Absro, Epuls, Hisbo, &c. 507. Succedam castris. Supply precantes ut.

508-519. Seclis. Here equivalent to annis, or longo annormal cursu. 510. Natum exhortarer, &c. The oracle required a foreign leader, and the son of Euander only fulfilled the condition on the father's side, having been born of a Sabine mother. 514. Home Pallanta. "My Pallas here." Observe the force of hune in indicating gesture. The father points to his son, who is close by. 516. Grass Martis opes. "The heavy work of war." Compare the Homeric µiy' ioyor Appor.—Cernere. "To mark," i. e. to make them models of imitation. 518. Arcadas equites. The cavalry are sent as immediate aid. The epithet Arcadas is merely ornamental. The Arcadians at home, by reason of their mountainous country, were not very strong in cavalry. The same remark will apply to the new territories of Euander in Italy, independently of their small size. 519. Pallas.

Tum memorat: Ne vero, hospes, ne quære profecto,

Supply dabit.

520-526. Tenebant. "Were keeping." 522. Putabant. "Were revolving." We have altered the common punctuation after Achates and putabant, in accordance with the suggestion of Wagner. In translating, therefore, the words ni signum, &c., in the succeeding line, we must supply as follows: "(and they would have continued long to do so) had not," &c. In prose Latinity we should have cum in place of ni, with a semicolon or comma after Achates and putabant. 523. Calo aperto. "In the clear sky." Literally, "in the open sky." So, on the other hand, clouds are said to cover the heavens. 524. Cum somitu. "With a peal of thunder." Thunder and lightning in a clear sky formed an omen of peculiar importance.—Ruers. "To be coming into collision." Put fer corruere. 526. Tyrrhenusque tuba, &c. The Tyrrheni, who brought civilization into Etruria, are also said to have been the inventors of the trumpet. Observe the poetic usage of Tyrrhenus tubas clasge of Tyrrhenus tubas clasge of Tyrrhenus tubas clangor. 528. Arma internubem, &c. These were the arms just made by Vulcan for Æneas, and which Venus was bearing through the sky. In the clear heavens was a cloud in which they were conveyed, and hence the expression ther nubem, in the text. 529. Et pulsa tonars. Observe the zeugma in vident, the verb in this clause being equivalent to audium.

Quem casum portenta ferant: ego poscor Olympo. Hoc signum cecinit missuram diva creatrix, Si bellum ingrueret; Vulcaniaque arma per auras Laturam auxilio.

530

Heu quantæ miseris cædes Laurentibus instant! Quas pœnas mihi, Turne, dabis! quam multa sub undas Scuta virûm galeasque, et fortia corpora volves, Thybri pater! Poscant acies, et fœdera rumpant.

Hæc ubi dicta dedit, solio se tollit ab alto; Et primum Herculeis sopitas ignibus aras Excitat, hesternumque Larem, parvosque Penates, Lætus adit; mactant lectas de more bidentes, Euandrus pariter, pariter Trojana juventus. Post hinc ad naves graditur, sociosque revisit: Quorum de numero, qui sese in bella sequantur.

545

533-540. Quem casum portenta ferant. "What (coming) event these prodigies portend." Literally, "may be bringing (with them)."—Ergo poscor Olympo. Supply ab before Olympo. The meaning of the clause is, "I am summoned by the gods to the conflict." Me vocant dii ad pugnam. Heyne regards Olympo as the dative for as Olympo, and gives a somewhat different explanation of the passage: "Me Olympus poscit, me vult, respicit, h. e. ad me ostentum aris spectat, nihil est quod vos tensamini." 537. Heu quanta miseris, &c. Æneas sees, in spirit, the overthrow of his foes. 540. Thybri pater! The battle in which Turnus lost his life, and the Latins were defeated, was fought in the vicinity of the Tiber.—Poscant, rumpant. Uttered ironically.

542-546. Et primum Herculeis, &c. "And first he awakens the dormant alters with Herculean fires." Poetic, for "he awakens the slumbering fires on the alters sacred to Hercules." By "Herculean fires" are meant fires in honour of Hercules. Euander, according to Heyne, would seem to have worshipped Hercules as a domestic or family deity, and to have consecrated a special altar to him in his dwelling, and on this altar Æneas now rekindles the fires for a sacrifice to him as one of Euander's Penates. Another sacrifice is then offered by him to the Lar domestious of Euander, and his more immediate Penates. Wagner, however, takes a more correct view of the subject, and makes the sacrifice to Hercules to have been offered at the Ars Maxima (ver. 271), on which the previous oblation was being made by Euander at the time of Æneas's arrival. After this, according to the same critic, another sacrifice is made within the dwelling, unto the Lares and Penates. 543. Hesternumque Larem. "The Lar of the previous day's worship," i. e. the Lar to whom he had made his offering on the previous day, when entering for the first time the dwelling of Euander. Some read externum, in the sense of Eivior, instead of her ternum, but without any necessity .- Parvosque Penates. The epithet parvos has a peculiar reference to the humble abode of the monarch. 547-553. In bella. "To the scene of warlike preparations," i. c. to

Prestantes virtute legit; pars cetera pronâ Fertur aquâ, segnisque secundo defluit amni,	72.0
Nuntia ventura Ascanio rerumque patrisque.	<i>3</i> 50
Dantur equi Teucris Tyrrhena petentibus arva:	
Ducunt exsortem Ænese; quem fulva leonis	
Pellis obit totum, præfulgens unguibus aureis.	
Fama volat, parvam subito vulgata per urbem,	
Ocius ire equites Tyrrheni ad litora regis.	555
Vota metu duplicant matres, propiusque periclo	
It timor, et major Martis jam apparet imago.	
Tum pater Euandrus, dextram complexus euntis,	
Hæret, inexpletum lacrimans; ac talia fatur:	
O! mihi præteritos referat si Jupiter annos!	560
Qualis eram, quum primam aciem Præneste sub ipsâ	

Core, and the forces assembled there, in order that he may obtain their aid. Bella here strikingly depicts the martial feeling that animates the people of Cære, and their eagerness to advance against the Rutulians. Commentators manage to find a difficulty here, where none in fact exists. 549. Segnie. "Without effort." Equivalent here to sine remigie, as Servius well explains it. 550. Nuntia ventura. The feminine agreeing with pars, instead of nuntii venturi. The remainder of the Trojans who had accompanied Æneas to the city of Euander, return to the Trojan encampment, and bring the tidings to Ascanius of the affairs in hand, and his father's movements. 552. Exsortem. Supply equum, and consult note on Æn. v. 534. 553. Prafulgens unguisbus aureis. "All resplendent with gilded claws." The preposition pres increases here the force of the simple verb.

555-559. Tyrrheni ad litora regis. "To the shores of the Etrurian king," i. e. to Cære, where Mezentius had been reigning. Some manuscripts give limina, of which Heinsius approves. This reading, however, is not needed. We must bear in mind that the forces of Cære were encamped on the shore, ready to embark as soon as a fit leader could be found. 556. Matres. Mothers, alarmed for the safety of their sons, about to proceed to the war.—Propiusque pericle it timor. "And fear advances nearer and nearer with the danger itself," i. e. they do not now fear danger merely, but they fear it as something close at hand, and imminent. Consult Wagner, ad loc. 558. Euntis. Supply filii. 559. Inexpletum lacrymans. "Weeping in a way that would not be satisfied." We have preferred here the reading of Heyne to inexpletus, as given by Wagner. It is certainly the more forcible and natural one of the two.

561-587. Qualis eram. The full construction would be, ut sim talis, qualis eram, &c.—Præneste sub ipså. In Æn. vii. 670. Cæculus is called the founder of Præneste, and is numbered among the chieftains in the army of the Latins. Here, however, Euander says that he himself fought, in earlier years, under the walls of Præneste, and slew Harilus, king of that place. Cæculus, therefore, must have been a second founder of the city, or, in other words, must have rebuilt it.

Stravi, scutorumque incendi victor acervos, Et regem hâc Herilum dextrâ sub Tartara misi: Nascenti cui tres animas Feronia mater. Horrendum dictu! dederat, terna arma movenda. Ter leto sternendus erat; cui tune tamen omnes Abstulit hæc animas dextra, et totidem exuit armie: Non ego nunc dulci amplexu divellerer usquam. Nate, tuo; neque finitimo Mezentius umquam, Huic capiti insultans, tot ferro sæva dedisset Funera, tam multis viduâsset civibus urbem. At vos, O superi! et divûm tu maxime rector Jupiter! Arcadii, quæso, miserescite regis, Et patrias audite preces: Si numina vestra Incolumem Pallanta mihi, si fata reservant, Si visurus eum vivo, et venturus in unum: Vitam oro: patiar quemvis durare laborem. Sin aliquem infandum casum, Fortuna, minaris: Nunc, O nunc! licest crudelem abrumpere vitam. Dum curæ ambiguæ, dum spes incerta futuri. Dum te, care puer, mes sera et sola voluptas. Complexu teneo: gravi a neu nuntius aures Vulneret. Hæc genitor digressu dicta supremo Fundebat: famuli collapsum in tecta ferebant. Jamque adeo exierat portis equitatus apertis: Æneas inter primos, et fidus Achates; Inde alii Trojee proceres: ipse agmine Pallas

In medio, chlamyde et pictis conspectus in armis;

Observe, also, that Pranesta is neuter in the place quoted. 364. Feronia. Compare An. vii. 800. 565. Terns arms mecessis. "Arms to be thrice wielded," i. e. he had to be thrice conquered and slain. 569. Finitimo huic capiti insultans. "Insulting this his neighbour," i. e. me, his neighbour. Compare, as regards the force of capiti here, the note on An. iv. 354. We have given finitime, with Wagner, in place of finitimus, as adopted by Heyne. It is most suphonisus, and sanctioned also by better manuscripts. 571. Viduing. For putsus. Compare, as regards the peculiar force of this verb, the remedia of Corte, ad Lucan. ii. 441.—Urbem. Cure or Agylla. 574. Patrics. For paternas. 576. Venturus in unum. For conventurus. 578. Nunc, O nunc. Wagner reads, nunc, nunc O liceat, which he string to defend on metrical, or, rather, rhythmical grounds. 580. Desm cares ambiguas. Supply sint. 581. Mea serse et sola voluptes. That is, the only solace of my declining years. 582. Gravior nuntius. "Mean painful tidings than ordinary." We have given neu, with Wagner, instead of the common ne. It is certainly the more spirited form here. 683-686. Chlampde. Consult note on An. iv. 157.—Pictis armis

Qualis, ubi Oceani perfusus Lucifer undâ, 590 Quem Venus ante alios astrorum diligit ignes, Extulit os sacrum cœlo, tenebrasque resolvit. Stant pavidæ in muris matres, oculisque sequentur Pulveream nubem, et fulgentes ære catervas. Olli per dumos, qua proxima meta viarum, 595 Armati tendunt. It clamor, et agmine facto. Quadrupedante putrem sonitu quatit ungula campum. Est ingens gelidum lucus prope Cæritis amnem, Religione patrum late sacer: undique colles Inclusere cavi, et nigrâ nemus abiete cingunt. Silvano fama est veteres sacrâsse Pelasgos, 600 Arvorum pecorisque deo, lucumque diemque Qui primi fines aliquando habuere Latinos. Haud procul hinc Tarcho et Tyrrheni tuta tenebant Castra locis; celsoque omnis de colle videri 60ā Jam poterat legio, et latis tendebat in arvis. Huc pater Æneas et bello lecta juventus Succedunt, fessique et equos et corpora curant.

We must understand armour not only decorated with gold and silver ornaments, as Heyne remarks, but having also devices (γραφαί σήματα) painted upon the shield, &c.—Conspectus. This participle is here equivalent to conspicuus, or, as others say, to conspiciendus. 589. Oceani perfusus undā. "Rising from Ocean." Literally, "bedewed with the water of Ocean." 590. Quem Venus ante alios, &c. Because it is her own star. 591. Extulit os secrum calo. That is, has begun to ascend in all its hallowed beauty from the edge of the horizon. 594. Que proxima meta viarum. "Where is the nearest limit of their route," i.e. by the shortest route. Compare the explanation of Wagner: "Qua brevissimo itinere percentiur eo quo tendust." 596. Quadrupadante putrem, &c. In this line, imitating the sound of cavalry in quick motion, Ennius is imitated.

597-607. Gelidum props Caritis amnem. "Near the cold river of Care." Caritis is here the genitive of Cares, another form of name for the city of Care. The name of the river itself was, according to Cluver, Carretanus, corresponding to the modern Vacina. The stream flowed on the east side of the city. 598. Colles cavi. "Hills surrounding a valley." 599. Nemus. Merely synonymous with lucus in ver. 597, and standing here for some 602. Qui primi. "Who were the first that held possession, &c. These Pelasgi, according to the common account, settled also in Care, and left many traces of their language and customs behind them. (Dion. Hal. i. 20. Id. iii. 58.) 608. Tuta tenebant castra losis. "Kept their camp defended by the situation of the place." 605. Et letis tenebast in arvis. "And stretched away over the wide-extended fields," i. e. the line of encampment was extended over a wide space of country. 607. Curant. This

marration is completed in Æn. x. 148. segq.

At Venus ætherios inter, dea candida, nimbos Dona ferens aderat: natumque in valle reducts. Ut procul et gelido secretum flumine vidit, Talibus affata est dictis, seque obtulit ultro: En! perfecta mei promissa conjugis arte Munera: ne mox aut Laurentes, nate, superbos, Aut acrem dubites in prœlia poscere Turnum. Dixit. et amplexus nati Cytherea petivit ; Arma sub adversa posuit radiantia quercu. Ille, deæ donis, et tanto lætus honore, Expleri nequit, atque oculos per singula volvit, Miraturque interque manus et brachia versat Terribilem cristis galeam flammasque vomentem, Fatiferumque ensem, loricam ex ære rigentem, Sanguineam, ingentem, qualis, quum cærula nubes Solis inardescit radiis, longeque refulget; Tum leves ocreas electro auroque recocto, Hastamque, et clypei non enarrabile textum.

Illic res Italas, Romanorumque triumphos, Haud vatum ignarus, venturique inscius ævi, Fecerat ignipotens; illic genus omne futuræ Stirpis ab Ascanio, pugnataque in ordine bella. Fecerat et viridi fætam Mayortis in antro

"Apart by the cold river." 610-625. Gelido secretum flumine. Secretum is here equivalent to solum, i. e. secretum a sociis We have given et gelido, with Wagner, in place of egelido, the reading of Heyna. Egelidus is not in accordance with epic language; and, besides, the river in question has already been styled gelidum in ver. 597. 612. Premisså arte. Equivalent to arte quam mihi promiserat. Compare ver. 401. 617. Donis et tanto honore. "With such precious gifts." A hendiadys. 618. Expleri. Supply tuendo. 619. Interque manus, &c. The smaller parts of the armour are held in his hands, the larger in his arms. 622. Sanguineam. Equivalent to rutilam. 624. Level ocreas. Consult note on En. vii. 634.—Electro. Consult note on vet 402 .- Auro recocto. "Refined gold." 625. Clypei non engrable textum. "The workmanship of the shield too wonderful to be described in words." Cerda refers textum to the execution of the work. Heyne to the subjects unfolded on the shield; it appears, however, in fact, to have reference to both in an equal degree.
627-634. Haud vatum ignarus. "Not ignorant of what had been

627-634. Haud vatum ignarus. "Not ignorant of what had been foretold." Vatum is put for dicta vatum. Another reading is fatten, by syncope, for fatorum. 629. Pugnataque in ordine bella. The centre of the shield represented the Mediterranean, with the battle of Actium. The remainder was divided into compartments, each devoted to some prominent period of Roman history. 630. Fatam. "Newto-

rocubnisse lupam: geminos huic ubera circum adere pendentes pueros, et lambere matrem mpavidos; illam, tereti cervice reflexam, fulcere alternos, et corpora fingere linguâ.

lec procul hinc Romam, et raptas sine more Sabinas consessu caveæ, magnis Circensibus actis, addiderat, subitoque novum consurgere bellum comulidis, Tatioque seni, Curibusque severis.

cost îdem, inter se posito certamine, reges remati, Jovis ante aram, paterasque tenentes, tabant, et cæsâ jungebant fædera porcâ.

laud procul inde, citæ Metum in diversa quadrigæ

elivered." Here equivalent to enixam. 631. Geminos huic ubera The story of roum, &c. The twin-boys are Romulus and Remus. eir having been suckled by a she-wolf is often depicted on ancient ins. 634. Mulcere alternos. "To fondle them by turns." This pression has been thought too bold, since change of motion cannot be presented in a picture, but the motion and successive action, observes mmons, seemingly attributed in some instances to the figures on the ield, belong to the explanation, which sometimes mingles the future ith the present. The painter or the sculptor can give only one point action, but he who explains the painting or the sculpture will natully illustrate its design. 635. Sine more. "Without regard to law right." Compare the explanation of Wagner, "Sine more, quippe re gentium violato." 636. Caves. The caves was that part of the rcus, theatre, &c. which contained the audience or spectators. See 1 An. v. 340. In the present instance the circus is meant, the rerence being to the Circensian games. The rape of the Sabine women ok place during the celebration of these games, which were then illed Consualia, because in honour of Consus or Neptune.—Circenbus. Supply ludis. 637. Consurgere. Observe the peculiar conruction, addiderat consurgere, where the prose form of expression ould have been et bellum subito consurgens. 638. Romulidis, &c. To the followers of Romulus," &c. f. e. between the Romans headed r Romulus, and the Sabines led on by Titus Tatius. Cures, one of e Sabine towns, is here put for the whole nation. The epithet severis fers to the austere and rigid manners and moral discipline of the sbine race.

639-645. Idem reges. Romulus and Titus Tatius. 640. Pateras. onsult note on £n. i. 739. 641. Cæså porcå. According to a Roman istom, of which Livy often makes mention. Compare also Æn. xii. '0. The masculine would be the proper form; but the feminine is here nployed in place of it by poetic usage, and also in order to avoid the se elegant masculine form, porco. Compare Quintilian (vii. 3. med.), Quædam non tam ratione quam sensu indicantur, ut illud: cæså ngebat fædera porcà. Fecit elegans fictio nominis; quod si fuissen proco, vile erat." 642. Cilæ quadrigæ, &c. Alluding to the death of lettus Fuffetius, who was torn asunder by being attached to two four-

Distulerant: at tu dictis, Albane, maneres! Raptabatque viri mendacis viscera Tullus Per silvam, et sparsi rorabant sanguine vepres. Nec non Tarquinium ejectum Porsenna jubebat Accipere, ingentique urbem obsidione premebat; Æneadæ in ferrum pro libertate ruebant. Illum indignanti similem, similemque minanti, Aspiceres, pontem auderet quia vellere Cocles. Et fluvium vinclis innaret Clœlia ruptis. In summo, custos Tarpeiæ. Manlius, arcis.

horse chariots that were driven in different directions. Niebuhr : the more correct form of the name to have been Mettius. dictis, &c. "But thou, O Alban, shouldst have adhered to the ament," i. e. shouldst not have acted treacherously in battle towns Romans. 644. Mendacis. Equivalent here to perfidi.—Tulbus. 1 Hostilius. 645. Per silvam, &c. Commentators discover here a r

blance between the sound and sense.

646-651. Porsenna. There is considerable doubt about the tenform of this name. Horace, in a pure iambic (Brood. xvi. 4) gives Porsena. Martial, also (Epipe. i. 22.) has Porsena, and the short penult is likewise found in Silius Italicus (viii. 391. 490.; x. 484. 502). Niebuhr maintains that Porsena, in Martial, is a blanker. on the part of the poet (Rom. Gesch. vol. i. n. 1200.), but this is in from likely, seeing that the short quantity is given, also, by the \$ other writers just mentioned. (Consult Macauloy's Laye of A Rome, p. 44. seqq. Lond. ed.) It seems better, therefore, to says Rome, p. 44. seqq. Lond. ed.) that the original Tuscan form of the name was Porsenna, like na, Ergenna, &c. and that this became shortened, in the ord pronunciation of the Romans, into Porsena or Porsna. Both for therefore, might easily occur in poetry. Heyne reads Perel Servius says, "Sane Porsenna," though the reason which the last assigns is not very satisfactory, "unum n addidit metri committed. "Was ordering (the Romans)," i. e. was depicted in the act of ordering. 648. In ferrum ruebant. Equivalent, as "In the act of ordering. well explains it, to ruebant ut arma raperent. Compare George 503. 649 Illum. Referring to Porsenna. 650. Quie weller We have given quia, with Wagner, instead of quod, the real Heyne. Quod refers to the feelings and sentiments of the speak is what grammarians call subjective: quia, on the other hand, refer what is actually taking place before the eyes, and is objective. Cocles. The poet alludes to the legend of Horatius Cocles and is Sublician bridge. 651. Vinclis ruptis. "Her confinement being brok Vinclis is here put for custodia.

652-654. In summo. "On the highest part (of the shield)." have so rendered the words, and not, as Heyne maintains they on ver. 675. Wagner is in favour of this same interpretation.—Target The Tarpeier rock formed part of the Capitoline Mount;

Stabat pro templo, et Capitolia celsa tenebat; Romuleoque recens horrebat regia culmo. Atque hic, auratis volitans, argenteus anser, 655 Porticibus, Gallos in limine adesse canebat: Galli per dumos aderant, arcemque tenebant, Defensi tenebris, et dono noctis opace: Aurea cæsaries ollis, atque aurea vestis; 660 Virgatis lucent sagulis: tum lactea colla Auro innectuntur; duo quisque Alpina coruscant

the epithet "Tarpeian" applied by the poet to the citadel, which stood on the latter. 653. Pro templo. The preposition has here the force, not of antea, but "in defence of." So Æn. ix. 575. Summis stantem pro turribus. Compare also Æn. ix. 677. 654. Romuleo culmo. Alluding to the casa Romuli, or thatched cottage of Romulus, the primitive palace (regia) of that early king, and preserved by the Romans with great veneration. It stood on the summit of the Capitoline Mount.—Recens. In the workmanship of Vulcan, the thatched roof was wrought of gold, and presented, therefore, a fresh and new appearance to the eye. Heyne regards ver. 654 as spurious, but it is ably defended by

Wagner. 655-662. Atque hic auratis, &c. Heyne condemns the mixture of poverty and splendour in this and the previous line. But it must be borne in mind that the surate porticus do not mean galleries really of gold, but merely indicate that Vulcan employed this metal to depict them on the shield. 656. Gallos in limine, &c. An allusion to the well-known legend of the Capitol's having been saved from surprise by the sacred geese. 657. Tenebant. Equivalent to in eo erant ut tenerent. 658. Dono notis opacæ. A somewhat pleonastic addition, after cenebris. 659. Aurea cossaries ollis, &c. That is, their hair and attire were represented in gold. The ancient writers assign yellow or ruddy locks to the Celtic race. Consult on this subject the note of Niebuhr (Röm. Gesch. vol. ii. p. 592. n. 1169.) Servius very strangely understands vestis of the beard, in which he is followed by Wakefield (ad Lucret. v. 672.) and others. The words refer to the Gallic sagula, mentioned immediately after, and which are represented here as golden, either because the Gauls were fond of attire interwoven with gold. (Compare Sil. Ital. iv. 155.) The sagulum was a smaller kind of sagum, which last was a kind of military cloak worn by the Romans as well as other nations. The sagum was open in the front, and usually fastened across the shoulders by a clasp. Those worn by the northern nations of Europe were striped (virgata) in different colours, somewhat like the Scotch plaid. 660. Lactea cella. The Gauls were in general remarkable for fair complexions. Hence Ammianus remarks, "Candidi pæne sunt Galli omnes? (xv. 12. init). 661. Auro innectuntur. The reference is to the torques, of which mention has been made in a previous note (Æn. v. 559).—Alpina gæsa. "Alpine javelins." The gasum was a heavy weapon, the shaft being as thick as a

Gæsa manu, scutis protecti corpora longis.
His exsultantes Salios, nudosque Lupercos,
Lanigerosque apices, et lapsa ancilia cœlo,
Extuderat: castæ ducebant sacra per urbem
Pilentis matres in mollibus. Hinc procul addit
Tartarcas ctiam sedes, alta ostia Ditis;
Et scelerum pænas, et te, Catilina, minaci
Pendentem scopulo, Furiarumque ora trementem:
Secretosque pios; his dantem jura Catonem.
Hæc inter tumidi late maris ibat imago,

670

man could grasp, and the iron head barbed, and of an extraordinary length compared with the shaft. The term itself is probably of Celtic origin, and was used by the Gauls wherever their ramifications extended. The Romans adopted the use of the gassum from the Iberians.

663-666. Salios. Consult note on ver. 285.—Lupercos. The La perci were the priests of the god Lupercus. Every year they celebrated a festival in honour of this deity, who was regarded as the god of fertility. This festival took place on the 15th of February, and during a part of it the Luperci ran, half naked, half covered with the skins of goats which they had sacrificed, through the streets of Rome. (Consult Index of Proper Names.) 664. Apices. The apex was a cap worn by the Flamines and Salii at Rome. The essential part of the apex, to which alone the name properly belonged, was a pointed piece of olive-wood, the base of which was surrounded with a lock of wool, this was worn on the top of the head, and was held there either by fillets only, or, as was more commonly the case, by the aid of a cap, which fitted the head, and was also fastened by means of two strings or bands. The Flamines were forbidden by law to go into public, or even into the open air, without the apex. On ancient monuments we see it round well as conical. Various forms of it are shown on bas-reliefs, and on coins of Roman emperors, who as priests were entitled to wear it. - Ancilia. Consult note on En. vii. 188. 666. Pilentis mollibus. The pilentum was a splendid four-wheeled carriage, furnished with soft cushions (to which last some think that mollibus here alludes, though not correctly), which conveyed the Roman matrons in sacred processions and in going to the Circensian and other games. This distinction was granted to them by the Senate, on account of their generosity in giving their gold and jewels, on a particular occasion, for the service of the state. (Compare Liv. v. 25.) Servius properly makes the mollia pilenta to have been carriages well hung, and therefore easy and soft of motion. Niebuhr is in favour of the same interpretation. (Rom. Gesch vol. i. p. 463. n. 977.)

668-6;0. Te, Catilina, minaci, &c. Catiline is here placed in Tartarus, and the younger Cato, who so nobly opposed his murderous designs, has a seat assigned him in Elysium. That the Cato, who died at Utica, is here meant, there can no doubt whatever; nor need we be surprised at Virgil's openly praising a republican and patriot. It was part of the policy of Augustus to keep up an appearance of free-

Aurea; sed fluctu spumabant cærula cano; Et circum argento clari delphines in orbem Æquora verrebant caudis, æstumque secabant. In medio classes æratas, Actia bella, Cernere erat; totumque instructo Marte videres Fervere Leucaten, auroque effulgere fluctus.

675

dom, and to profess an attachment to the old forms of the republic, while in reality he was playing the tyrant. A difficulty, however, of another kind has been started by some commentators. In Æn. vi. 434. Virgil has assigned a different spot in the lower world to those who committed suicide, and yet here Cato, who fell by his own hand, is made lawgiver to the souls of the pious. A poet, however, as Symmons remarks, is not to be compelled to such rigorous consistency; and though the multitude of suicides might be condemned to a state of middle punishment, one illustrious soul might be exempted from their lot, and stationed by the power of his virtues among the blessed. Besides, it is to be remarked that the suicides whom Virgil represents as suffering in Hades are they who wantonly threw away their lives from the mere impatience of existence, and not they with whom the act of self-destruction was, as they believed, justified by the motive, or consecrated by the cause in which it was committed.

672-677. Fluctu spumabant cano. "Foamed with the white billow," i.e. the foam of the waves was wrought in silver. In the shield of Achilles, as described by Homer, Oceanus, the great world-stream, is represented, according to the rude geographical ideas of that early age, as running around the border of the shield; for, with Homer, the earth is a circular plane encircled or girded by Oceanus. In the shield of Æneas, on the other hand, the sea occupies the middle of the picture, and represents the Mediterranean.—Carula. Equivalent here to aquora. There is, in fact, an ellipsis of maria. 673. Argento clari delphines. Equivalent to delphines argentei. 675. In medio. The central part of the shield round about the boss. 676. Cernere eral. imitation of the Greek idiom, where nu is employed with somewhat of the force of έξην. See on Æn. vi. 596.—Instructo Marte. Equivalent, in fact, to classibus instructis. 677. Fervere. With the short penult, from the old stem-form fervo, of the third conjugation.—Leucaten. Referring to the promontory of Leucate, in the island of Leucadia. This promontory was at some distance from the scene of action, the battle having been fought in the mouth of the Sinus Ambracius, lying to the north. The poet, however, represents the fleets of Antony and Octavianus as drawn up in opposition to each other near this sam promontory, in order to give a more imposing aspect to the scene.-Auroque effulgere fluctus. This looks very much like a later interpolation, inserted for the purpose of completing the verse. We have already been told that the sea was golden (v. 671. seqq.) and, besides, that the crest of the billows was of silver; so that what is stated seems either superfluous, or else contradictory to what has gone before. Weichert, Jahn, and Wagner attempt to defend it, but with very little success Effulgere is from the old stem-form effulgo.

Hinc Augustus agens Italos in proclia Cæsar, Cum Patribus, Populoque, Penatibus et magnis dîs, Stans celsâ in puppi: geminas cui tempora flammas Læta vomunt, patriumque aperitur vertice sidus Parte aliâ, ventis et dîs Agrippa secundis, Arduus, agmen agens: cui, belli insigne superbum, Tempora navali fulgent rostrata coronâ.

698

678-681. Hino Augustus. Augustus defends the Roman nation, as the gods of his native land; Antony, on the other hand, comes supports by a foreign force, and as the enemy of his country. The poet skilfully avails himself of this idea. 670. Cum Patribus Populogue. This is stated, in order that it might appear that Augustus was defending the cause of the republic, as intrusted to him by the senate and people -Penatibus et magnis Dis. Compare An. iii. 12. 680. Stens co in puppi, &c. An imposing picture. Augustus stands at the stern of the vessel, near the images of the tutelary divinities; bright flam play about his temples, while above his head, on the top of his helm shines the star of his line, the Julium sidus. 681. Lata. Denoting here merely the brightness or splendour. Compare En. i. 591. Heyes explains geminas flammas tempora, as poetic for gemina tempora With the description, comprae Hom. Il. v. 4. segq.—Paflammas. trium sidus. Alluding to the famous star, or rather comet, which appeared not long after the assassination of Julius Casar, and which was visible for seven nights, beginning to appear each time one how before sunset. (Sueton. Vit. Cas. 88.) This star, according to the popular belief of the day, was the soul of Cæsar received into the sky. Hence Augustus caused a star to be affixed to the head of Canar's statues, and he himself were one on the top of his helmet at the battle of Actium. (Voss. ad Eclog. ix. 47.)—Aperitur. Properly said of the rising of a star; it becomes here, therefore, a forcible term, as indicating a new luminary of the sky.

682-684. Agrippa. This was the famous M. Vipsanius Agrippa, who commanded the fleet on the present occasion, and to whose exertions Augustus was mainly indebted for the victory.—Ventis secundis. The wind had been adverse until the fifth day. Hence ventis here, as the more immediately important term, precedes dis. 683. Ardsus. Referring to his station on the stern of his ship, like that of Augustus. (Compare ver. 680.) 684. Belli insigne superbum, &c. Augustus had bestowed a corona rostrata of gold on Agrippa, for his naval victory over Sextus Pompeius, off the coast of Sicily. Velleius Paterculus says that it had been previously conferred on no Roman (ii. 81). It seems difficult to determine whether the corona navalis and the corona rostrata were two distinct crowns, or only two denominations for the same one. Virgil here unites both terms in one sentence. But it appears probable, that the former, besides being a generic term, was inferior in dignity to the latter, and was given to the sailor who first boarded an enemy's ship; whereas, the latter was given to a commander who destroyed the whole fleet, or gained any signal victory. At

all events, they were both made of gold.

Hinc, ope barbarica, variisque Antonius armis, 685 Victor ab Auroræ populis, et litore rubro, Ægyptum, viresque Orientis, et ultima secum Bactra vehit; sequiturque, nefas! Ægyptia conjux. Una omnes ruere, ac totum spumare, reductis Convulsum remis, rostrisque tridentibus, æquor. Alta petunt: pelago credas innare revulsas Cycladas, aut montes concurrere montibus altos: Tantâ mole viri turritis puppibus instant. Stuppea flamma manu, telisque volatile ferrum

690

z

685-688. Hinc ope burbarica, &c. Autony, besides the Roman legions, which had suffered much in the wars with the Armenians, Medes, and Parthians, (Vell. Paterc. ii. 82.) brought a large number of eastern auxiliaries with him. (Plut. Vit. Ant. c. 61.) These troops, moreover, having been collected from different nations, must have had very different kinds of arms. Hence ope barbarica, and variis armis. 686. Victor ab Auroræ populis, &c. Antony had been recently successful against the Parthians. He had also become possessed of the person of Artavasdes, king of Armenia. (Plut. Vit. Ant. c. 37. seqq.—Vell. Paterc. l. c.)—Litore rubro. Not the shore of what we term at the present day the Red Sea, but that of the Indian Ocean. This ocean the Greeks termed ερυθρά Θάλασσα, which the Latins translated by mare rubrum. 637. Ultima Bactra. Put here for the remote East generally. Bactra was the farthest city of the East that was subject to Antony. 688. Egyptia conjur. Cleopatra is meant. A union between a Roman and a foreigner was not regarded as a lawful marriage, but simply as a living together. Hence the foul disgrace which such a union brought with it to Antony. Equally disgraceful was it to come to the battle accompanied by a female, and one, too, unto whom, although she was a foreigner, he had promised, if victorious, the full dominion of the Roman world.

689-695. Ruere. Supply videntur. Heyne gives ruere here a transitive force, and understands mare, making the verb refer to an upturning of the sen with oars, &c. This, however, is opposed by Wagner, who regards ruere as meaning here simply "to rush." See on An. i. 85. 690. Rostris tridentibus. Consult note on An. i. 35. 691. Pelago credas, &c. That is, from the size of the ships engaged, you would believe that they were so many floating islands. The large ships, however, were on the side of Antony. Augustus gained the victory by his light Liburnian galleys. 693. Tanta mole vir. &c. The ships of Antony, on this occasion, were, according to the unanimous testimony of the ancient writers, remarkable for their great size. They had also, besides this, large towers erected in them. 694. Stuppea flam-ma. "Blazing tow." Literally, "the flame of tow." The poet here alludes to what was technically called a malleolus. The term denoted a hammer, the transverse head of which was formed for holding pitch and tow, which, having been set on fire, was projected slowly, so that it might not be extinguished during its flight, upon houses and other Spargitur: arva novâ Neptunia cæde rubescunt. Regina in mediis patrio vocat agmina sistro; Necdum etiam geminos a tergo respicit angues. Omnigenûmque deûm monstra, et latrator Anubis, Contra Neptunum, et Venerem, contraque Minervam Tela tenent. Sævit medio in certamine Mavors Cælatus ferro, tristesque ex æthere Diræ: Et scissâ gaudens vadit Discordia pallâ; Quam cum sanguineo sequitur Bellona flagello. Actius, hæc cernens, arcum intendebat Apollo Desuper: omnis eo terrore Ægyptus, et Indi, Omnis Arabs, omnes vertebant terga Sabæi. Ipsa videbatur ventis regina vocatis

700

705

tuildings, in order to set them on fire, and which was, therefore, commonly used in sieges, naval battles, &c. Virgil is here historically correct, since a large number of Antony's vessels, which fought with obstinate hravery even after he had fled, were set on fire by missiles and destroyed. 695. Nová cæde. Merely marking the commencement of the conflict. Compare the explanation of Wagner: "Per ille novà cæde rubescunt nihil ahud significari videtur quam: incipiunt oæde rubescure: novum enim dicitur quad primum fit."

cade rubescunt nihil aliud significari videtur quam: incipiunt cade rubescere; novum enim dicitur quod primum fit."
696-704. Regina in mediis, &c. The allusion is again to Cleopatra. Virgil ironically places the sistrum in her hands, and in like manner, Propertius represents her as wishing to put to flight with this instrument the Roman trumpet (iii. 2. 43). The sistrum was an Egyptian instrument of music, used in certain ceremonies by that people, and especially in the worship of Isis. It was held in the right hand, and shaken, from which circumstance it derived its name oxiorpor, from σείω, "to shake." Apuleius describes the sistrum as a bronze rattle (areum crepitaculum), consisting of a narrow plate curved like a swordbelt, through which passed a few rods, that rendered a loud, shrill sound. He says these instruments were sometimes made of silver, or even of gold. 697. Geminos a tergo angues. "The two serpents behind her," i. e. the serpents that are to cause her death. Cleopatra, according to common account, destroyed herself by the bite of an asp. Virgil, however, would seem to have followed some other version of the story, which made her to have employed two asps. Compare the language of Velleius Paterculus (ii. 87). 698. Omnigenumque deum monstre, &c. The gods of Egypt are here arrayed against the gods of Rome. The language of the poet contains an ironical allusion to the strange deities, and the animal worship of the Egyptians. Anubis was represented with the head of a dog, and hence he is styled latrator. 701. Calatus ferro. "Farbioned in relief out of iron." 702. Palla. Consult note on An. i. 648. 704. Actius Apollo. Referring to Apollo as worshipped on the promontory of Actium, where he had a temple. Hence the term desuper in the text, Apollo being described as looking down from his mountain-height on the scene of the conflict.

707-713. Ipea videbatur, &c. It will be borne in mind that

Vela dare, et laxos jam jamque immittere funes. Illam inter cædes, pallentem morte futura, Fecerat ignipotens undis et lapvge ferri: 710 Contra autem, magno mœrentem corpore Nilum, Pandentemque sinus, et tota veste vocantem Cæruleum in gremium, latebrosaque flumina, victos. At Cæsar, triplici invectus Komana triumpho Mœnia, dis Italis votum immortale sacrabat,

715

various stages of the fight were portrayed on the shield. Cleopatra a moment ago was represented as summoning her followers to the conflict, and she is now depicted in another part of the shield as in the act of fleeing from the battle. The ancient writers make her to have been the first that fled on the present occasion. The infatuated Antony followed her, and ruined all his hopes. 708. Laxos immittere funes. Consult note on An. v. 830. 709. Pallentem morte futura. "Pale at (the thought of) approaching death." The poet makes the Egyptian queen to have already meditated the act of self-destruction. Some commentators, however, refer the words of the text merely to the terror of the moment, lest death might overtake her amid the tumult of battle and flight. It is rather, however, the paleness of despair. lapyge. This wind blew in the direction of Apulia, lapygia, and the promontory of Iapyx (Promontorium Iapygium), whence it derived It answered to the west-north-west, and was directly favourable for Cleopatra in her flight towards Egypt. The wind, as may be inferred from the accounts of those who have recorded this memorable battle, shifted during the engagement from south-east to the westnorth-west, from the former of which points it had favoured the sailing of the fleet of Augustus when it proceeded to meet the enemy, and from the latter it now speeded the flight of Antony's forces towards the Peloponnesus and Egypt. 712. Pandentemque sinus. The wards the Peroponnesus and Egypt. 112. Panaentemque sinus. The river-god, in a reclining posture, his form partially covered with a robe, stands ready to receive the fugitives into his bosom.—Tota veste. Equivalent to toto sinu expanso. The reference is to the sinus, or swelling bosom of the robe. 713. Caruleum in gremium. The colour of the waters is here applied to the god himself. Compare ver. 64. Cæruleus Thybris.—Latebrosa flumina. "Sheltering waters," i. e. waters affording many lurking-places or latebra. The reference appears to be especially to the numerous mouths of the Nile, and their intricate navigation.

714-716. At Casar, triplici, &c. We now come to the grandest feature in the whole description, the threefold triumph of Augustus. This splendid pageant lasted three days. On the first day was celebrated a triumph for the reduction of the Iapydes, Pannonians, and Dalmatians. On the second day there was a triumph for the victory at Actium, and on the third day one for the reduction of Alexandrea and Egypt, and the close of the war. (Dio Cass. li. 21. Sucton. Vit. Aug. 22.) 715. Sacrabat. Observe the seugma. The common text suite destroys the effect of this, by placing a comma after immortale,

Maxima tercentum totam delubra per urbem. Lætitiâ ludisque viâ plausuque fremebant: Omnibus in templis matrum chorus omnibus area: Ante aras terram cæsi stravere juvenci. Ipse, sedens niveo candentis limine Phœbi. Dona recognoscit populorum, aptatque superbis Postibus: incedunt victæ longo ordine gentes, Quam variæ linguis, habitu tam vestis, et armis. Hic Nomadum genus et discinctos Mulciber Afros, Hic Lelegas, Carasque, sagittiferosque Gelonos Finxerat. Euphrates ibat jam mollior undis: Extremique hominum Morini, Rhenusque bicornis: Indomitique Dahæ, et, pontem indignatus, Araxes.

and connecting sucrabat with the succeeding line. 716. Teresulus A definite for an indefinite number, and equivalent, in fact, to plurion It must be observed, also, that the poet here assigns to one particular period of the life of Augustus what was scattered, in fact, over the whole of his reign, the consecrating, namely, of numerous temples, \$72

(Compare Suston, Vit Aug. 29.)

718-723. Matrum chorus. A band of Roman mothers, returning thanks to the gods, with prayers and hymns, for the return of peace. 720. Ipse. A splendid addition to the picture. Augustus is represented as sitting under the marble portico (siveo limine) of the temple of the palatine Apollo, and looking down upon the triumphal procession as it passes by. In this procession are borne the golden crowne presented to him by various nations (dona populorum), long trains of captives succeed, and along with them are carried the effigies of rivers, the Euphrates, the Rhine, the Araxes, all of which have acknowledged his arms. 721. Aptat postibus. "Fits, or fixes, them to the proud 'emple-gates."

724-728. Nomadum. Referring to the nomadic tribes of Africa. Antony drew large supplies from Africa, especially from Æthiopia, and from Cyrene on the Mediterranean coast.—Discinctos. "Loosely attired." As inhabitants of a hot clime. 725. Lelegas, Carasque. Names of ancient communities, put here to represent the nations of Asia Minor.—Gelonos. The Geloni were, properly speaking, a Scythian or Sarmatian race. Here, however, they stand for the Thracian tribes. nuny of whom were numbered among the forces of Antony. 726.

Mollior undis. "More gently with its waters," i. e. with a more gentle stream, as if acknowledging defeat. The reference here is to the Parthians particularly. 727. Extremique hominum Morini. The Mozini were a people of Belgic Gaul, on the shores of the British Ocean. They are here called extremi hominum with reference to their remote situation on the coast.-Rhenusque bicornis. "And the two-horned Rhine." Alluding partly to the two arms of the river, namely, the Vahalis and Rhenus, and partly to the usual costume of river-deities. Consult note 728. Pentem indignatus Arases. Strong poetic lan-OR VOT. 77.

Talia per clypeum Vulcani, dona parentis. Miratur; rerumque ignarus, imagine gaudet, Attollens humero famamque et fata nepotum.

730

guage to designate a rapid and impetuous stream. Servius adds, that Augustus succeeded in throwing a bridge over this river, a previous one, erected by Alexander the Great, having been swept away. The remark is probably incorrect. If, however, it be true, Virgil's meaning wilt be, "and the Araxes that (once) disdained a bridge;" and in this case, there is a neat compliment to Augustus.

729-731. Dona parentis. "The splendid gift of his parent." Observe the force of the plural. Dona parentis is in apposition with chypeum. 730. Miratur. Understand Encas. Rerumque ignarus, &c. "And though ignorant of the events themselves (delineated thereon), delights in the mere representation." 731. Attoliens humers, &c. He raises up, and throws over his shoulder, by means of the strap attached to it, the shield which thus contained on its broad surface some of the most glorious events in the history of his descendants. In the Homeric times, the Greeks used a belt for the sword, and another for the shield. These passed over the shoulders and crossed upon the breast. The shield-belt lay over the ether, and was the larger and broader of the two. This mode of carrying the shield was subsequently lain axide, on account of its incomvenience.

P. VIRGILII MARONIS ÆNEIDOS.

LIBER NONUS.

ARGUMENT.

Tunes takes advantage of Æneas's absence, fires some of his stips (which are transformed into sea-nymphs), and assaults his came. The Trojans, reduced to the last extremities, send Nisus and Euraums to recall Æneas; which furnishes the poet with the admirable episode of their friendship, generosity, and the conclusion of their adventures.

ATQUE ea diversa penitus dum parte geruntur, Irim de cœlo misit Saturnia Juno Audacem ad Turnum. Luco tum forte parentis, Pilumni Turnus sacratâ valle sedebat. Ad quem sic roseo Thaumantias ore locuta est: Turne, quod optanti divûm promittere nemo Auderet, volvenda dies, en! attulit ultro. Æneas, urbe, et sociis, et classe relictâ, Sceptra Palatini sedemque petit Euandri. Nec satis: extremas Corythi penetravit ad urbes;

1-13. Atque. The participle atque connects the narrative that follows with the portion of the story detailed in the previous book.—Diversa penilus parte. "In a far different quarter." Referring to what is described in the eighth book respecting the movements of Æneas at the court of Euander, and his subsequent visit to the people of Care, 3. Parentis Pilumni. "His progenitor Pilumnus." He is called avus in the same general sense in Æn. x. 76. Compare Æn. x. 619. 5. Thaumantias. "The daughter of Thaumas." A beautifully expressive appellation for the goddess of the rainbow, Thaumas signifying "wonder," from the Greek 2viva. 6. Optanti. Supply tibi. 7. Volvenda dies. "Time, as it rolls on." Consult note on Æn. i. 269. 3. Urbe. "His new city." 9. Sceptra. For regna. 10 Dorythi.

Lydorumque manum, collectos armat agrestes. Quid dubitas? nunc tempus equos, nunc poscere currus. Rumpe moras omnes, et turbata arripe castra.

Dixit, et in cœlum paribus se sustulit alis: Ingentemque fugă secuit sub nubibus arcum. 15 Agnovit juvenis, duplicesque ad sidera palmas Sustulit, et tali fugientem est voce secutus: Iri, decus cœli, quis te mihi nubibus actam Detulit in terras? unde hæc tam clara repente 20 Tempestas? medium video discedere cœlum, Palantesque polo stellas. Sequor omina tanta, Quisquis in arma vocas. Et, sic effatus, ad undain Processit, summoque hausit de gurgite lymphas, Multa deos orans; oneravitque æthera votis. Jamque omnis campis exercitus ibat apertis, 25 Dives equûm, dives pictaï vestis, et auri.

See on Æn. iii. 170. 11. Lydorumque manum. Alluding to the Lydian origin of Etrurian civilization, through the Pelasgic Tyrrheni. Consult note on Æn. viii. 479.—Agrestes. The poet does not mean by this mere undisciplined rustics, but hardy bands of the cultivators of the soil. Compare Æn. x. 310, where mention is made, in the same sense, of the agrestes turmæ of Turnus, and consult also ver. 607. seqq. of the present book. 12. Tempus. Supply est or jubet. 13. Turbata arripe castra. "Seize upon his camp while it is in a state of confusion," i. e. attack the Trojan camp while in a state of confusion and alarm at the absence of its commander. No intelligence had as yet been received respecting Æneas; for the events in this book are simultaneous with those described in the preceding book, and the companions of Æneas were as yet on their return from the court of Euander.

14-24. Dixil, &c. Two lines are repeated from Æn. v. 657. 19. Tam clara tempestas. "So bright a sky." Tempestas answers here precisely to our term "sky," and denotes the upper regions of the air, where the clouds are, and where the changes of weather (tempestas) are supposed to originate. 20. Medium video discedere calum, &c. "I see the mid-heavens part asunder, and the stars wandering in the tirmament." Iris, in her departure from the earth, cleaves the air with a flash of light; and the beholder, as he follows her with his eye, fancies that he sees the heavens opening to his view, and the very stars appearing amid the beams of day. 21. Palantes. Referring merely to the regular course of the stars in the sky. 22. Quisquis. Turnus knew Iris, but he did not know by what deity she had been sent to earth.—Ad undam. For ad fontem. 23. Summoque hausit, &c. This was done that he might pray with washed hands and with the greater purity. Compare Æn. viii. 69. 24. Multa orans. So Hom. II. i. 460. πολλά λισσόμενοι.

26-32. Dives pictai vestis et auri. "Rich in attire interwoven witr. go.d." Equivalent. as Heinrich and Wagner remark to vestis aure

Messapus primas acies, postrema coërcent Tyrrhidæ juvenes; medio dux agmine Turnus Vertitur arma tenens, et toto vertice supra est: Ceu, septem surgens sedatis amnibus, altus Per tacitum Ganges, aut pingui flumine Nilus Quum refluit campis, et jam se condidit alveo.

Hic subitam nigro glomerari pulvere nubem
Prospiciunt Teucri, ac tenebras insurgere campis.
Primus ab adversa conclamat mole Caïcus:
Quis globus, O cives! caligine volvitur atra!
Ferte citi ferrum, date tela, ascendite muros:
Hostis adest, eia! Ingenti clamore per omnes
Condunt se Teucri portas, et mœnia complent.
Namque ita discedens præceperat, optimus armis,
Æneas: si qua interea fortuna fuisset,
Neu struere auderent aciem, neu credere campo;
Castra modo, et tutos servarent aggere muros.
Ergo, etsi conferre manum pudor, iraque monstrat,

intertexta. Pictai is the old form for picta. 28. Tyrrhida jun Compare An. vii, 484. 29. Vertitur arma tenens, &c. This vere b found already in An. vii. 784. and is wanting, also, in many me scripts. It interrupts the comparison, as Heyne remarks, between the progress of an army and that of a river, in the three next verses, as he therefore regards it as interpolated. It is rejected, also, by Brus Jahn and Wagner defend it, but Schrader, Bothe, and Weichert. without much force. 30. Surgens. Referring to the periodical incre of the waters. According to the ancients, the Ganges, soon after leaving its sources in the Montes Emodi, flowed along in seven change for a part of its course. This idea is here adopted by Virgil. Amailes. therefore, does not refer, in the present passage, to tributary streams, but is equivalent merely to alveis. The force of the comparison lies in the silent flow of the river and the silent march of the mighty host. Sedatis. "Of which the violence has abated." The Ganges, having eft the mountains, its stream is less impetuous along the more level country. 31. Aut ringui flumine Nilus, &c. Another comparison of the silent march of the host, with the silent reflux of the Nile, and its flow of waters after the annual inundation has subsided.

35-45. Ab adversa mole. From that part of the ramparts which fronted the foe. 37. Date teta, &c. The common text has date teta, scandite, which has been condemned by many critics as being the only instance where Virgil makes long a final short syllable preceding a word beginning with s and another consonant. We have given according, with Wagner, from one of the manuscripts. 39. Condunt se. "Black themselves up." 41. Si qua interea fortuna fuisset. "That, in case any accident of war should occur during the interval (of his absence)."
44. Monstrat. Equivalent here to impeliit or suadet. Compare the explanation of Heyne: "Nam qui suadet, monstrat quid sit faciendam.

Objiciunt portas tamen, et præcepta facessunt, 45 Armatique cavis exspectant turribus hostem. Turnus, ut ante volans tardum præcesserat agmen, Viginti lectis equitum comitatus et urbi Improvisus adest: maculis quem Thracius albis Portat equus, cristâque tegit galea aurea rubrâ. 50 Ecquis erit mecum, juvenes, qui primus in hostem—? En! ait: et jaculum attorquens emittit in auras. Principium pugnæ, et campo sese arduus infert. Clamore excipiunt socii, fremituque sequentur Horrisono: Teucrûm mirantur inertia corda; 55 Non æquo dare se campo, non obvia ferre Arma viros, sed castra fovere. Huc turbidus, atque huc, Lustrat equo muros, aditumque per avia quærit. Ac, veluti pleno lupus insidiatus ovili Quum fremit ad caulas, ventos perpessus et imbres, 60 Nocte super media: tuti sub matribus agni Balatum exercent : ille, asper, et improbus irâ, Sævit in absentes; collecta fatigat edendi Ex longo rabies, et sicce sanguine fauces. 65 Haud aliter Rutulo, muros et castra tuenti, Ignescunt iræ: duris dolor ossibus ardet; Quâ tentet ratione aditus, et quæ via clausos Excutiat Teucros vallo, atque effundat in æquum.

et qua ratione." 45 Objiciunt portas tamen. Supply hostibus. They content themselves with remaining within the protection of their sumparts.

49-57. Thraoius equus. The epithet here is merely ornamental, and equivalent, in fact, to insignis or prestans. The Thracian horses were held in high esteem by the ancients, but we can hardly suppose that Turnus had literally one of this particular kind. 51. Qui primus in hostem. Supply irrual. 52. Altorquens. Here ad, as elsewhere, increases the force of the simple verb, "brandishing powerfully," or "vigorously." Virgil has here introduced a Roman custom of hurling a javelin into the enemy's territory, as a signal of war. 53. Arduus. Supply equo. 57. Castra fovere. Somewhat analogous to our English expression, "nestle within their camp." An ironical expression of source. Compare Georg. iii. 420.

60-76. Quum fremit ad caulas. "When he howls at the sheepfolds." Heinrich explains caulas by the "doors" or "openings" of 'the fold, and supplies ovilis. 63. In absentes. "Against those whom no cannot reach." The sheep, being protected from his fury, are here regarded as actually absent.—Fatigat. "Wearies him," i. e. rendershim impatient. 64. Ex longo. Supply tempore. 67. Qua via "What path," i. e. what mode of access. 68. Effundat in aquum. The inequality of the contest at present consisted in the Trojans beir

Classem, que lateri castrorum adjuncta latebat, Aggeribus septam circum, et fluvialibus undia, Invadit: sociosque incendia poscit ovantes, Atque manum pinu flagranti fervidus implet. Tum vero incumbunt: urguet præsentia Turni; Atque omnis facibus pubes accingitur atris. Diripuere focos; piceum fert fumida lumen Tæda, et commixtam Vulcanus ad astra favillam.

Quis deus, O Musse! tam sæva incendia Teucris Avertit? tantos ratibus quis depulit ignes? Dicite. Prisca fides facto, sed fama perennis.

Tempore quo primum Phrygiâ formabat in Idá Æneas classem, et pelagi petere alta parabat; Ipsa deûm fertur genetrix, Berecyntia, magnum Vocibus his affata Jovem: Da, nate, petenti, Quod tua cara parens domito te poscit Olympo. Pinea silva mihi, multos dilecta per annos; Lucus in arce fuit summâ, quo sacra ferebant, Nigranti piceâ trabibusque obscurus acernis: Has ego Dardanio juveni, quum classis egeret.

defended by their ramparts. Turnus wished to bring them out to and open fight. Hence in equum is a much better reading the equum, as given by Heyne. The latter would imply that the case the Trojans was on elevated ground, and that Turnus wished to them down into the plain; but the Trojan encampment was its the plain, not on high ground. 70. Aggeribus septam. The vwere drawn up on shore, according to ancient custom.—Et fluviu undis. The reference appears to be to canals or trenches dug at the vessels, and cutting off the approach of a foe. 76. Vuk By metonymy for ignis or incendia. Supply fert from the precedure.

79-92. Prisca fides facto, &c. "The belief in the fact is true), of ancient date, but the tradition has never died." 82. I genetria Berecyntia. Cybele, to whom Illa, as well as Moant. cyntus in Phrygia, was sacred. Consult note on £n. vi. 785. Domito Olympo. Jupiter's mother had preserved him from Satum her, therefore, as Servius remarks, he was indebted, in fact, fa possession of Olympus. 85. Pinea silva mihi, &c. "I have at of pine, dear to me during many years. (In a part of that fo once stood a grove," &c. Heyne regards lines 86 and 87 as spur out they are defended by Wagner, whose interpretation we have g The grove covered the summit of Ida, and in it sacrifices were offen Cybele. The remainder of the mountain was occupied by the forest. The grove was composed of pitch-pine trees and maples i mingled. 86. In arce summá. "On the top of the mountain Ida)."—Fuit. The grove once stood there; the trees were after cut down to build the fleet. 87. Trabibus. For arberibus. 88.

ta dedi: nunc sollicitam timor anxius angit. lolve metus, atque hoc precibus sine posse parentem, 90 Teu cursu quassatæ ullo, neu turbine venti, Prosit, nostris in montibus ortas. Vincantur. Filius huic contra, torquet qui sidera mundi: Denetrix! quo fata vocas? aut quid petis istis? Mortaline manu factæ immortale carinæ 95 Fas habeant? certusque incerta pericula lustret Æneas? Cui tanta deo permissa potestas? Immo, ubi defunctæ finem portusque tenebunt Ausonios olim, quæcunque evaserit undis, Dardaniumque ducem Laurentia vexerit arva, 100 Mortalem eripiam formam, magnique jubebo Æquoris esse deas; qualis Nereïa Doto Et Galatea secant spumantem pectore pontum. Dixerat; idque ratum, Stygii per flumina fratris, 105 Per pice torrentes atrâque voragine ripas Annuit, et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum. Ergo aderat promissa dies, et tempora Parcæ

Supply arbores, from lucus.—Dardanio juveni. Æneas. 89. Anxius angit. Heyne calls this "inepta alliteratio," and reads urguet. Wagner, on the other hand, maintains that Virgil purposely employs an alliteration here to express a stronger feeling of solicitude on the part of the goddess; and he refers to Cicero's moles molestiarum (Ds Orat. i. 1).

90. Atque hoc precibus, &c. "And let a parent be able to obtain this by her entreaties." 92. Prosit. Scil. Trojanis.—Nostris in montibus ortas. That they grew on Ida, a mountain sacred unto me. Sup-

ply esse.

93-106. Torquet qui sidera mundi. "Who regulates the movements of the stars of the universe." Compare Æn. vi. 797. 94. Quo fala vocas? "Whither dost thou call the fates!" i. e. what change art thou striving to make in the settled order of things!—Istis? "For those ships of thine." Supply navibus or trabibus. 96. Certuque, &c. "Shall Æneas go through uncertain dangers, certain himself of being saved?" 93. Defuncta. Supply oursu suo, and compare Æn. vi. 83. 99. Quacunque evaserit, &c. The pronoun and the verb are in the singular, but the reference is a plural one. All the ships did not reach Italy. One, the vessel of Orontes, was sunk in the storm off the coast of Africa (Æn. i. 113), and four were burned by the Trojan women in Sicily (Æn. v. 699). 101. Mortalem eripiam formam. Supply iis omnibus. 104. Idque rutum, &c. Supply esse. The construction is id ratum esse annuit.—Stygii fratris. Pluto. Jove ratifies his promise with the fearful oath by the Styx, Cocytus, and other rivers of the lower world, which oath no deity dared to break with impunity. 106. Nutu tremefecit Olympum. So in Homer, μέγαν δ' λλλιξεν "Ολυμπον.

107-122. Turni injuria. "The outrage of Turnus," i. e. the vio-

Debita complêrant; quum Turni injuria Matrema Admonuit ratibus sacris depellere tædas. Hic primum nova lux oculis offulsit, et ingens Visus ab Aurorâ cœlum transcurrere nimbus, Idæique chori; tum vox horrenda per auras Excidit, et Troum Rutulorumque agmina complet: Ne trepidate meas, Teucri, defendere naves. Neve armate manus: maria ante exurere Turno, Quam sacras dabitur pinus. Vos ite solutæ, Ite deæ pelagi; Genetrix jubet. Et, sua quæque, Continuo puppes abrumpunt vincula ripis, Delphinumque modo demersis æquora rostris Ima petunt. Hinc virgineæ, mirabile monstrum, Quot prius æratæ steterant ad litora proræ, Reddunt se totidem facies, pontoque feruntur.

Obstupuere animi Rutulis: conterritus ipse
Turbatis Messapus equis; cunctatur et amnis,
Rauca sonans, revocatque pedem Tiberinus ab alto.
At non audaci Turno fiducia cessit;
Ultro animos tollit dictis, atque increpat ultro;
Trojanos hæc monstra petunt; his Jupiter ipse
Auxilium solitum eripuit: non tela, nec ignes
Exspectant Rutulos. Ergo maria invia Teucris,
Nec spes ulla fugæ; rerum pars altera ademta est:
Terra autem in nostris manibus; tot millia, gentes
Arma ferunt Italæ. Nil me fatalia terrent.

tence offered by him to the sacred ships.—Matrem. Cybels. 1M. Coulis. Supply Trojanorum. 111. Ab Aurord. "From the Rest" 112. Idwique chori. Alluding to the different priests of Cybels, the Corybantes, the Curetes, and the Idei Dactyli. Figures of these was seen in the cloud. 114. Ne trepidate. "Hasten not." 116. Fin. Addressing the ships. 118. Puppes. The sterns, not the proves, as here mentioned, in allusion to the ancient mode of drawing up washes stern foremost on the shore. 120. Hinc. That is ab imis aguardina. 122. Reddunt se. "Rise again."

124-132. Messapus. The commander of the van. Compare ver. 27.

127. Ultro animos tollit dictis. "Farther than this, too, he raises by his words the spirits of the Rutulians; and farther, too, rebules therefore, their fears)." Ultro has here the force of insuper. Consult Wagner, Quæet. Virg. xxvii. 1. 128. Petunt. "Regard." 129. Assistant solitum. Turnus regards the loss of their ships as a sure proof the Jove had abandoned their cause, and by destroying their vessels, her ruined all their hopes, without waiting for them to be burnt by the Rier ullians. 131. Rerum. Means of deliverance. Referring to the set 132. Tot millia. In apposition with gentes Itale.

AMERICOS IABL IX.

465

yges præ se jactant, responsa deoram. enerique datum, tetigere quod arva soniæ Troës: sunt et mea contra ferro sceleratam exscindere gentem, æreptâ; nec solos tangit Atridas	185
solisque licet capere arma Mycenis. semel satis est. Peccare fuisset	146
penitus modo non genus omne perosce. Quibus heec medii fiducis valli, ue moree, leti discrimina parva, os; at non viderunt meenis Trojse,	
bricata manu, considere in ignes? lecti! ferro quis scindere vallum : mecum invadit trepidantia castra? mihi Vulcani, non mille carinis : Teucros. Addant se protenus omnes	145
ios; tenebras et inertia furta sis summæ custodibus arcis, ; nec equi cæcâ condemur in alvo: n, certum est igni circumdare muros. cum Danaïs rem, faxo, et pube Pelasgâ,	150

Conjuge. Lavinia. 139. Iste dolor. Scil. conjugis rapta. Atreus (Menelaus and Agamemnon) are not the only ve felt indignation at a loved one's having been borne sion to the rape of Helen. 104. Sed periisse semel setis int (it will be said) it is sufficient atonement for them to I once. (Well, then,) it should have been sufficient for committed this offence once before, having conceived (after st total aversion towards the whole race of women." 141. greeing with the pronoun understood in the accusative e. 142. Quibus have medii, &c. "(They) unto whom this &c. Observe the harshness of construction in quibus have, tive of the excited feelings of the speaker. 144. Non-here in the sense of name.

Sed vos, O lecti, &c. With vos supply dicite. 148. ArSuch as those given to Achilles (Hom. II. xviii. 478).
is. Alluding to the fleet of the Greeks that sailed against
is here merely a round number, employed according to a
octic usage. 150. Tenebras et inertia furta, &c. Alludft of the Palladium in the night, by Ulysses and Diomede,
des, let them not fear lest we call darkness and fraud
nd steal from them that on which their safety depends,
to, This refers to the stratagem of the wooden horse, by
as taken. 153. Certum est. "We are resolved." Sup54. Faro. An old form for facero; and the future perused for the simple future, in order to express basis.

Esse putent, decimum quos distulit Hector in annum. Nunc adeo, melior quoniam pars acta diei, Quod superest, læti bene gestis corpora rebus Procurate, viri; et pugnam sperate parari. Interea, vigilum excubiis obsidere portas	135
Cura datur Messapo, et mœnia cingere flammis.	160
Bis septem, Rutulo muros qui milite servent,	
Delecti: ast illos, centeni quemque, sequuntur	
Purpurei cristis juvenes, auroque corusci.	
Discurrunt, variantque vices; fusique per herbam	140
Indulgent vino, et vertunt crateras aënos.	165
Collucent ignes: noctem custodia ducit	
Insomnem ludo.	
Hæc super e vallo prospectant Troës, et armis	
Alta tenent; nec non, trepidi formidine, portas	
Explorant, pontesque et propugnacula jungunt;	170
Tela gerunt. Instant Mnestheus acerque Serestus	-•-
Quos pater Æneas, si quando adversa vocarent,	
Rectores juvenum, et rerum dedit esse magistros.	
Onnis per muros legio, sortita periclum,	
Excubat, exercetque vices, quod cuique tenendum est.	151
	113
Nisus erat portæ custos, acerrimus armis,	

rapidity of operation. Hence translate, "I will soon cause," &c.—Puis. Pelasga. Contemptuous, as denoting a mere band of beardless warriors. 156. Melior pars diei. "The better part of the day," i. e. the part better adapted for action. 158. Et pugnam sperate peren. "And expect that a fight is ready (for you)," i. e. remain fully assured that on the morrow a battle awaits you. Some read sperate parati; but the jingle is exceedingly inharmonious.

but the jingle is exceedingly inharmonious.

160-165. Flammis. "With watch-fires." 162. Illos centeni quenque, Ac. "A hundred warriors follow these each." The select band consisted, therefore, of 1400 men. 164. Variantque vices. "And vary the turns," i. e. mount guard by turns. 185. Vertunt. "Invest."

. e. drain.

168-175. Hæc. These movements of the enemy. 169. Alta. Supply mænia. 170. Pontes et propugnacula jungunt. "They join together the bridges and outworks," i. e. they join the outworks to the main fortifications by means of stages or galleries. 171. Tela germut. "They bring together missiles," i. e. heap them up, so as to have tnem ready for action. For congerunt. 174. Sortita periclem. "Having allotted the danger," i. e. having distributed by lot the posts of danger. There seems to be an inverted construction, to be thus arranged: Omnis legio excubat per muros, exercetque vices, sortita periolum. quad cuique tenendum est. By vices is meant the successive duties of each watch. Compare ver. 221.

176-182. Forte. "Of one of the gates." 177. Ide venetris.

acides; comitem Æneæ quem miserat Ida ıtrix, jaculo celerem, levibusque sagittis; exta comes Euryalus, quo pulchrior alter fuit Æneadûm, Trojana neque induit arma; 180 ouer primâ signans intonsa juventâ. imor unus erat, pariterque in bella ruebant: quoque communi portam statione tenebant. s ait: Dîne hunc ardorem mentibus addunt, 185 ale? an sua cuique deus fit dira cupido? pugnam, aut aliquid jam dudum invadere magnum agitat mihi ; nec placidà contenta quiete est is, quæ Rutulos habeat fiducia rerum: na rara micant: somno vinoque soluti, ibuere; silent late loca. Percipe porro, 190 dubitem, et quæ nunc animo sententia surgat. in acciri omnes, populusque, patresque, scunt; mittique viros, qui certa reportent. oi quæ posco, promittunt; nam mihi facti . sat est; tumulo videor reperire sub illo 195 viam ad muros et mœnia Pallantea. ipuit, magno laudum percussus amore, ilus; simul his ardentem affatur amicum: igitur socium summis adjungere rebus, fugis? solum te in tanta pericula mittam? 200 ta me genitor, bellis assuetus Opheltes, icum terrorem inter, Trojæque labores,

huntress Ida." A nymph, the mother of Nisus; not, as some e, the mountain so named, with the epithet venatrix added by e. 179. Juxta. "By his side." 185. An sua cuique, &c. that which one carnestly desires to be regarded as a divine inn?" More literally, "or is his own desire a deity to each one?" nvadere. "To attempt." Said generally of things that involve or less difficulty and hazard. 189. Lumina rara. "Watch-Compare ver. 166. 191. Quid dubitem. "What I am mediwith some degree of hesitation."

206. Qui certa reportent. "To bear to him the true state of sirs." More literally, "certain (or positive) tidings." 194. Si, a posco, promittunt. "If they promise what I ask for thece." generously intends to give over all the rewards that shall be profer the achievement to his friend Euryalus, being content himh the glory alone that may result. Tumulo videor reperire, &c. sinks I can find a way," &c. In such a construction as the prohere mania occurs immediately after muros, the latter appears to the walls, the former to the city itself, with its buildings. (Comagner ad loc. and Niebuhr, Röm. Gesch. vol. ii. not. 80.) After supply mihi. 202. Argolicum terrorem. "The terror inspired

Sublatum, erudiit : nec tecum talia gessi, Magnanimum Ænean, et fata extrema, secutus : 905 Est hic, est animus lucis contemtor, et istum Qui vitâ bene credat emi, quo tendis, honorem. Nisus ad hæc: Equidem de te nil tale verebar: Nec fas; non: ita me referat tibi magnus ovantem Jupiter, aut quicumque oculis hæc aspicit æquis. Sed, si quis, que multa vides discrimine tali, 210 Si quis in adversum rapiat casusve, deusve, Te superesse velim: tua vità dignior ætas. Sit, qui me raptum pugna, pretiove redemtum, Mandet humo; solita aut, si qua id Fortuna vetabit, 215 Absenti ferat inferias, decoretque sepulcro. Neu matri miseræ tanti sim causa doloris; Quæ te sola, puer, muitis e matribus ausa, Persequitur, magni nec mœnia curat Acestæ. Ille autem: Causas nequidquam nectis inanes, Nec mea jam mutata loco sententia cedit. **21**() Acceleremus, ait; vigiles simul excitat: illi Succedunt, servantque vices: statione relictà

by the Greeks," i. e. the terrific war waged by the Greeks. 203. Salatum. "Bred up," "reared." An allusion to the Roman custom of fathers taking up children newly born, in token of acknowledging them. 204. Fata extrema. Alluding to the wanderings of Æneas in quest of his destined city and final home. 205. Hic. Indicative of gesters, the hand being placed on the breast.—Lucis. For vita. 206. Fill bene emi. "To be cheaply purchased by (the sacrifice of) life." Que.

For in quem.

208-222. Nec fas; non. "Nor have I any right to do so; no." the full form of expression would be, nec fas est milis tale cares. 210. Quae multa, &c. "So many are the contingencies, which these seest, in such a hazard as this." 211. Rapiat. Supply me. 213. St. "Let there be some friend."—Raptum pugnā. "Carried off from the field of battle." 214. Solita. Alluding to the usual fickleness of Fortune. 215. Absenti. "To my absent corpse." The ancient Greeks and Romans were accustomed to visit at periods the tombs of their relatives and friends, and to offer to them sacrifices and various gibs. These oblations were called inferiæ.—Sepuloro. "With a contagh." See on Æn. iii. 66. 301. 304. 217. Quae te, sola, puer, &c. The mother of Euryalus had refused to be left behind in Sicily with the other Trojan females, but boldly followed her son. Compare Æn. 7. 715. seqq. It must be borne in mind, however, that not all the Trojan females were left behind in Sicily, but only those advanced is years. The mother of Euryalus, therefore, was the only one of the more uged matrons that accompanied the flect. Compare Æn. xi. 35, 219 file. Euryalus. 221. Vigiles. Those who were to take the guard. 222. Regem. The prince Ascenius

COURTDOS LIB. IX.

Ipse comes Niso graditur, regemque requirunt.	
Cetera per terras omnes animalia comno	
Laxabant curas, et corda oblita laborum:	225
Ductores Teucrûm primi, delecta juventus,	
Consilium summis regni de rebus habebant,	
Quid facerent, quisve Enew jam nuntius esset:	
Stant longis annixi hastis, et scuta tenentes,	
Castrorum et campi medio. Tum Nisus et una	230
Euryalus confestim alacres admittier orant:	
Rem magnam, pretiumque moree fore. Primus Iulus	
Accepit trepidos, ac Nisum dicere jussit.	
Tum sic Hyrtacides: Audite, O! mentibus sequis,	
Æneadæ; neve hæc nostris spectentur ab annis,	235
Quæ ferimus. Rutuli, somno vinoque soluti,	
Procubuere: locum insidiis conspeximus ipsi,	
Qui patet in bivio portee, que proxima ponto:	
Interrupti ignes, aterque ad sidera fumus	
Erigitur: si fortuna permittitis uti,	240
Quæsitum Ænean et mænia Pallantea:	
Mox hic cum spoliis, ingenti cæde peractâ,	
Affore cernetis. Nec nos via fallit euntes:	
Vidimus obscuris primam sub vallibus urbem	
Venatu assiduo, et totum cognovimus amnem.	245
Hic annis gravis, stone animi maturus Aletes	

280-245. Castrorum et campi medio. Equivalent to castrorum camservium medio. This picture of a military council is worthy of attention. 231. Admittier. The old form of the infinitive passive. 232. Pretium more. "Worth the delay," i. e. the delay and interruption which it might occasion to the council. 233. Trepidos. "Agitated." i. e. excited by the idea of the service they were about to render their country. 235. Nove hac nostrie, &c. "Nor let these things, which we are now going to propose, be estimated by our years." 237. Locum incidiis. "A place (fit) for our secret design," i. e. our design of going forth secretly to Eneas. 238. In hivio ports. "In the double path of the gate," i. e. leading from the gate. Two roads led from this gate; one to Laurentum, and through the camp of the Rutulians, who had come by it to attack the Trojan camp; the other turned to the left, passed in the rear of the camp, and led into the interior of the country.

241. Quesitum. This is commonly taken for a participle in agreement with Enean; but it is manifestly the supine after ire understood: "If you permit us to try our fortune, and go in search of," &c. 242. Cade. Scil. Rutulorum. 243. Nec nos via fallit cuntes. Nor the way likely to deceive us as we travel along it." 244. Vidimus obscuris primam, &c. "Often, while hunting, have we seen from another transfer. the shady valleys the nearest part of the town."

Dî patrii, quorum semper sub numine Troja est. Non tamen omnino Teucros delere paratis, Quum tales animos juvenum, et tam certa tulistis Pectora. Sic memorans, humeros dextrasque tenebat Amborum; et vultum lacrimis, atque ora rigabat: Quæ vobis, quæ digna, viri, pro laudibus istis, Præmia posse rear solvi? pulcherrima primum Dî moresque dabunt vestri; tum cetera reddet Actutum pius Æneas, atque integer ævi Ascanius, meriti tanti non immemor unquam. Immo ego vos, cui sola salus genitore reducto. Excipit Ascanius, per magnos, Nise, Penates, Assaracique Larem, et canæ penetralia Vestæ, Obtestor; quecumque mihi fortuna fidesque est. In vestris pono gremiis: revocate parentem; Reddite conspectum: nihil illo triste recepto. Bina dabo argento perfecta, atque aspera signis, Pocula, devicta genitor quæ cepit Arisba; Et tripodas geminos; auri duo magna talenta; 265 Cratera antiquum, quem dat Sidonia Dido.

247-262. Quorum semper sub numine, &c. Compare En. ii. 703. 249. Certa. "Bold," "resolute." 250. Humeros destrusque, &c. He first embraced them, throwing his arms around their shoulders, and then he grasped the right hand of each. 252. Pro laudibus istic. " For this most meritorious conduct of yours." 254. Moresque vestri. "And your own virtues," i. e. your own approving consciences. 255. Actutum.- "Anon." Integer ævi. "Now in the bloom of years." Taken in connexion with what follows, it denotes that they will ever find a friend in Ascanius from youth upward. 257. Immo. back to immemor. Hence we render as follows: "No! (never us-mindful; on the contrary), I, whose sole happiness is centred in my father's return," &c. 258. Nise. Ascanius names one of the two merely, but means, in fact, both; since at ver. 525 we have " ves, O Calliope, precor," by a precisely similar construction. 259. Asserted que Larem. The tutelary divinity of Assaracus, one of his early forefathers, is here placed for the whole line.—Cana. For antique. 260. Fides, "Confident hope," i. e. that my father will be restored to us. 261. In vestris pono gremiis. "I place in your bosoms." A beautifue expression. I place all my happiness and hopes under your care, to cherish and preserve, even as a mother cherishes her child in her cosom. 262. Conspectum. Supply eine mihi.—Nihil illo triste recepto. Sup-

265-280. Tripodas. Compare note on Æn. iii. 92. 266. Dat. Certain substantives denoting something that remains with one, or is more or less abiding in its nature, such as donum, munus, &c. sometises take the verb in its present tense with the poets, where we must true.

Si vere capere Italiam, sceptrisque potiri Contigerit victori, et prædæ dicere sortem : Vidisti, quo Turnus equo, quibus ibat in armis 270 Aureus: ipsum illum, clypeum, cristasque rubentes, Excipiam sorti, jam nunc tua præmia, Nise. Præterea, bis sex genitor lectissima matrum Corpora, captivosque dabit, suaque omnibus arma: Insuper his, campi quod rex habet ipse Latinus. Te vero, mea quem spatiis propioribus ætas 275Insequitur, venerande puer, jam pectore toto Accipio et comitem casus complector in omnes. Nulla meis sine te quæretur gloria rebus; Seu pacem seu bella geram: tibi maxima rerum Verborumque fides. Contra quem talia fatur 280 Euryalus: Me nulla dies tam fortibus ausis Dissimilem arguerit: tantum: Fortuna secunda Aut adversa cadat. Sed te super omnia dona Unum oro: genetrix Priami de gente vetustâ Est mihi, quam miseram tenuit non Ilia tellus 285 Mecum excedentem, non mœnia regis Acestæ. Hanc ego nunc ignaram hujus quodcumque pericli est, Inque salutatam, linquo: Nox, et tua testis

late by a past one. 268. Et prædæ dicere sortem. "And to appoint a distribution of booty," i. e. to fix a day, place, and manner of distribution. We have adopted here the common reading dicere, and have given it the explanation which Wagner assigns. Heyne and others have ducere; but ducere sortem cannot be said of a leader himself, since the portion of the latter was always taken from the plunder before the main body of his followers drew lots for their own shares. See on £n. v. 534. If, therefore, we retain ducere here, it can only have the meaning of ducendum curare. 270. Ipsum illum. Supply equum. 272. Matrim. Equivalent merely to feminarum. 273. Captivos. Repeat bis sex.—Suaque omnibus arma. "And the arms that belong to ail," i. e. together with their arms. The allusion, of course, is to the "captivi." 274. Campi quod. "What of domain." 275. To vero. Ascanius now turns to Euryalus.—Spatiis. A metaphor taken from nacers, spatia denoting the intervening space between two competitors for the prize. 279. Tibi maxima rerum, &c. That is, in all my actions and plans I will place the utmost reliance on thee.

281-294. Me nulla dies, &c. "No day (of my future life) shall, as I hope, prove me unworthy of this so bold an attempt: thus much (do I promise): let fortune fall out favourable or adverse." We have adopted here the punctuation of Heyne, excepting the stop after arguerit, which we have changed from a semicolon to a colon. Observe the force of the subjunctive. 282. Tantum. Supply promitto. 285. Tenuit. For retinuit. See on v. 217 — Ilia. For Iliaca. 288, Inque salutatam. "And without having taken leave." Literally,

Dextera, quod nequeam lacrimas perferre parentis.

At tu, oro, solare inopem, et succurre relictæ. Hanc sine me spem ferre tui: audentior ibo In casus omnes. Percussa mente dederunt Dardanidæ lacrimas: ante omnes pulcher Iulus: Atque animum patrice strinxit pietatis imago. Tum sic effatur: Sponde digna tuis ingentibus omnia cceptis: Namque erit ista mihi genetrix, nomenque Creiism Solum defuerit; nec partum gratia talem Parva manet. Casus factum quicumque sequentur: Per caput hoc juro, per quod pater ante solebat, Quæ tibi polliceor reduci, rebusque secundis, Hac eadem matrique tuæ generique manebunt. Sic ait illacrimans: humero simul exuit ensem. Auratum, mirâ quem facerat arte Lycaon Gnosius, atque habilem vagina aptarat eburna: 305 Dat Niso Mnestheus pellem horrentisque leonis Exuvias; galeam fidus permutat Aletes. Protenus armati incedunt: quos omnis euntes

"unsaluted (by me)." Observe the tmesis in inque salutatum for insulutatumque.—Nor et tua testis, &c. He invokes what was nearest at the moment of speaking, namely, the surrounding darkness, and the right hand of Ascanius, which he was then grasping. 291. Hand the right hand of Ascanius, which he was then grasping. 291. Hand the right hand of Ascanius, which he was then grasping. 291. Hand the right hand of Ascanius, which he was then grasping. 291. Hand the right hand of the personal pronoun. 294. Atque animum patrix, &c. The poet refers here to the thought of his own father, as occurring to Iulus on beholding the filial devotion of Euvalus.

296-302. Sponde digna tuis, &c. "Expect all things worthy of thy glorious undertaking." Literally, "promise unto thyself." Tibi is to be supplied. We have given here the ordinary reading, which Wagner descends. Heyne, on the other hand, has spondeo, which involves a metrical difficulty, for o final in verbs is very rarely shortened by writers of the Augustan age, and (excluding the present instance) no example occurs in Virgil of the final o in a verb being left short, except in scio and nessio. If, therefore, we retain spondeo with Heyne, it ought to be pronounced as a dissyllable, spondyo. 298. Persuatelem. For som ques talem peperit filium. 300. Per quod pater ante, &c. Ascanus here imitates his father Ameas in the form of his oath. His parent was accustomed to swear by his own head: his son now does the same. 301. Reduci, rebusque secundis. That is, in case thou return, and success attend thee. 302. Metrique tue generisus mansbunt. "Shall remain for both thy mother and thy kindred," i. e. shall be preserved for them in case thou shouldst fall.

305-313. Vagina eburna. We must suppose a sheath adorned merely with ivory. 306. Pellem horrentisque, &c. "The akin and spoil of a shaggy lion," i. e. a skin, the spoil of, &c.; a skin stripped

Primorum manus ad portas, juvenumque, senumque, Prosequitur votis: nec non et pulcher Iulus, Ante annos animumque gerens curamque virilem, Multa patri mandata dabat portanda; sed auræ	310
Omnia discerpunt, et nubibus irrita donant. Egressi superant fossas, noctisque per umbram Castra inimica petunt, multis tamen ante futuri Exitio. Passim somno vinoque per herbam Corpora fusa vident; arrectos litore currus;	315
Inter lora, rotasque, viros, simul arma jacere, Vina simul. Prior Hyrtacides sic ore locutus: Euryale, audendum dextrâ: nunc ipsa vocat res: Hâc iter est. Tu, ne qua manus se attollere nobis A tergo possit, custodi, et consule longe.	320
Hæc ego vasta dabo, et lato te limite ducam. Sic memorat, vocemque premit; simul ense superbum Rhamnetem aggreditur, qui forte, tapetibus altis Exstructus, toto proflabat pectore somnum; Rex idem, et regi Turno gratissimus augur:	3 25
Sed non augurio potuit depellere pestem. Tres juxta famulos, temere inter tela jacentes, Armigerumque Remi premit, aurigamque, sub ipsis Nactus equis; ferroque secat pendentia colla; Tum caput ipsi aufert domino, truncumque relinquit Sanguine singultantem: atro tepefacta cruore,	330

from, &c. 309. Primorum. "Of leaders." The genitive of primores—Juvenumque senumque. Referring to priorum. 312. Sed auræomnia discerpunt, &c. That is, the messengers did not succeed in

reaching Æneas, but perished by the way.

315-323. Ante. "Before they themselves perished." To complete the sense, some words must be supplied here. Servius makes the full form of expression to be antequam ipsi perirent, which we have followed in translating. 317. Arrectos. "With the poles raised in air." The allusion is to chariots from which the horses have been unharnessed. 319. Vina. "Jars of wine," i. e. vessels more or less full of wine, the remains of the previous evening's debauch. 321. IIda iter est. Supply viá; i. e. per cesos hostes. Compare ver. 356. 322. Consuls longe. "And keep a look-out from afar." Consuls is here equivalent to prospice, or provide. 323. Vasta dabo. For vastabo.—Lato linite. "A broad pathway," i. e. a path made wide by the sword.

325-350. Tapetibus altis exstructus. For jacens in tapetibus altè exstructis. 326. Proflabat pectore somnum. A poetic circumlocution implying that he snored. 328. Sed non augurio, &c. From Hom. II. ii. 859. 'Αλλ' οὐπ εἰωνοῖσιν ἰρύσσατο κῆρα μίλαιναν. 329. Temcre. "Promiscuously." 330. Premit. For opporimit. "He kills."—Sub ipsis equi "Close to the horses." 333. Sanguine singul-

Terra, torique madent. Nec non Lamyrumque, Lamumque, Lam Et juvenem Serranum, illa qui plurima nocte Luserat, insignis facie, multoque jacebat Membra deo victus; felix, si protenus illum Æquâsset nocti ludum, in lucemque tulisset. Impastus ceu plena leo per ovilia turbans, Suadet enim vesana fames, manditque trahitque Molle pecus, mutumque metu: fremit ore cruento. Nec minor Euryali cædes: incensus et ipse Perfurit; ac multam in medio sine nomine plebem, Fadumque, Herbesumque subit, Rhætumque, Abarimque. Ignaros; Rhœtum vigilantem, et cuncta videntem; Sed magnum metuens se post cratera tegebat : Pectore in adverso totum cui comminus ensem Condidit assurgenti, et multa morte recepit. Purpuream vomit ille animam, et cum sanguine mixta Vina refert moriens; hic furto fervidus instat. 350 Jamque ad Messapi socios tendebat; ubi ignem Deficere extremum, et religatos rite videbat Carpere gramen equos: breviter cum talia Nisus, Sensit enim nimia cæde atque cupidine ferri, Absistamus, ait: nam lux inimica propinquat. 355 Pœnarum exhaustum satis est; via facta per hostes. Multa virûm solido argento perfecta relinquunt Armaque, craterasque simul, pulchrosque tapetas.

tantem. "Spirting forth blood with convulsive throes." Sanguine is poetic for sanguinem. 334. Tori. Referring to the places where they lay. 335. Plurima. Neuter plural, accus. for plurimum, by a poetic idiom. The meaning is, per plurimam noctem. 337. Multo dea. "By the potent influence of the god (Bacchus)," i. e. by much wine.—Si protenus illum, &c. "If he had, without intermission, made that sport equal to the night, and had prolonged it until the light of day," i. e. had played all night. 341. Fremit ore cruento. After these words we must supply in the mind some such form of expression as this: simili modo furebat Nisus. 342. Euryali cades. Caused by Euryalus. 343. In medio. "In promiscuous slaughter." Thus well explained by Wagner: "Varios et sine discrimine." 348. Multimorte recepit. "Withdrew it amid abundant death," i. e. and withdrew it after inflicting by the wound certain death. 350. Furto fervidus. For cadi furtive facta.

351-366. Ignem extremum. "The last watch-fire." 352. Religatos. "Properly secured." 354. Sensit enim nimid, &c. "For he
perceived that they were hurried away by too eager a desire for
slaughter." More literally, "by too great slaughter and desire."

856 Panarum exhaustum satis est. "Vengeance has been suf-

ANEIDOS LIB. IX

Euryalus phaleras Rhamnetis, et aurea bullis Cingula, Tiburti Remulo ditissimus olim Sik Que mittit dona, hospitio quum jungeret absens, Cædicus; ille suo moriens dat habere nepoti; Post mortem bello Rutuli pugnâque potiți: Hæc rapit, atque humeris nequidquam fortibus aptat, Tum galeam Messapi habilem, cristisque decoram, 365 Induit. Excedunt castris, et tuta capessunt. Interea præmissi equites ex urbe Latina, Cetera dum legio campis instructa moratur, Ibant, et Turno regi responsa ferebant, Tercentum, scutati omnes, Volscente magistro. 370 Jamque propinquabant castris, muroque subibant, Quum procul hos, lævo flectentes limite, cernunt, Et galea Eurvalum sublustri noctis in umbrâ Prodidit immemorem, radiisque adversa refulsit.

ficiently exhausted." 359. Phaleras. Consult note on £n. v 310. 360. Cingula. Observe the force of the plural, as indicating a costly belt. 361. Mittit. For mist. See on ver. 266.—Quum jungeret. Supply se illi, and compare Æn. vii. 264. 362. Ille. Remulus.—Dat habere. A Græcism for dat, i. e. dedit, habenda. The latter verb is, in fact, pleonastic, as in the Greek, õmere Izev. 362. Post mortem bello, &c. After the death of the grandson of Remulus, who was slain in battle by the Ruttulians, the latter became possessed of the belt, and gave it as a portion of the booty, or as a prize of valour, to Rhamnes. Wagner regards this line as spurious. Consult his critical note. Nequidquam. Because not destined long to enjoy them. 365. Galeam Messapi, &c. Messapus, however, was not slain. See ver. 523. and compare ver. 351. 366. Tuta capessunt. "Make for

a place of safety."

369-380. Et Turno regi responsa ferebant. Turnus had gone on before with a light-armed band, to attack the Trojan camp. Meanwhile, forces were collecting in the city of Laurentum, and Turnus sends back word to accelerate the march of these. The three hundred horse are despatched with an answer to this request, from the capitol of Latinus. Heyne and others read regis, making the answer come from Latinus himself. But Wagner, with more propriety, and on better manuscript authority, gives regi, and supposes the answer to have come from the commander of the infantry, which still remained behind; for Latinus himself had given up the reins of affairs, as we have been told in En. viii. 600. 370. Magistro. For duce. 372. IIos. Nisus and Euryalus.—Levo factentes limite. The two Trojans had at first taken the right-hand path, in order to reach the campof the Rutulians; in leaving this, they turn to the left, and fall in with the hostile cavalry. The left-hand route would have carried them towards the Tiber and the city of Euander. 374. Immemorem. "Regardless of the circumstance," i. e. unconscious that his helmet was

Haud temere est visum. Conclamat ab agmine Volce State, viri; quæ causa viæ? quive estis in armis? Quove tenetis iter? Nihil illi tendere contra: Sed celerare fugam in silvas, et fidere nocti. Objiciunt equites sese ad divortia nota Hinc atque hinc, omnemque abitum custode coronant. Silva fuit, late dumis atque ilice nigrâ Horrida, quam densi complêrant undique sentes: Rara per occultos lucebat semita calles. Euryalum tenebræ ramorum onerosaque præda Impediunt, fallitque timor regione viarum. Nisus abit: jamque imprudens evaserat hostes, Ad lucos, qui post Albæ de nomine dicti Albani; tum rex stabula alta Latinus habebat. Ut stetit, et frustra absentem respexit amicum: Euryale infelix, quâ te regione reliqui? Quave sequar, rursus perplexum iter omne revolvens Fallacis silvæ? simul et vestigia retro Observata, legit; dumisque silentibus errat. Audit equos, audit strepitus et signa sequentum. Nec longum in medio tempus, quum clamor ad aures Pervenit, ac videt Euryalum; quem jam manus omnis, Fraude loci et noctis, sibito turbante tumultu, Oppressum rapit et conantem plurima frustra. Quid faciat? quâ vi juvenem, quibus audeat armis Eripere? an sese medios moriturus in enses Inferat, et pulchram properet per vulnera mortem? Ocius adducto torquens hastile lacerto, Suspiciens altam Lunam, sic voce precatur:

betraying him.—Radiis. Supply Luna. 375. Haus temere ast visus. This passed not unobserved. 377. Tendere. The historical infinitive, and well explained by Servius as equivalent here to tendere useriis. 380. Omnem abitum. "Every avenue of escape."

381-408. Rice nigra. See on Æn. v. 129. 383. Occultos calles. "Tracts covered with underwood." This can hardly be the right reading, and ought, probably, to be changed into occultae calles. If it has allowed to stand, it must be taken in the sense which we have assigned to it. 385. Fallit regione viurum. "Leads him astray from the true-direction of his route." Compare note on Æn. ii. 737. 386. Impressens. Not perceiving that Euryalus remained behind. 387. Ad luces. "As far as the groves." We have given luces in this place instead of lacus, the reading of Heyne. 394. Signa. "The signals," i. e. their calling upon one another in different parts of the wood. 397. Francis loci et noctis oppressum. "Overcome by the truschery of the place and night," i. e. led astray by the darkness and his ignorance of the

Tu, dea, tu præsens nostro succurre labori,	
Astrorum decus, et nemorum Latonia custos;	400
Si qua tuis unquam pro me pater Hyrtacus aris	
Dona tulit, si qua ipse meis venatibus auxi,	
Suspendive tholo, aut sacra ad fastigia fixi;	
Hunc sine me turbare globum, et rege tela per auras.	
Dixerat; et, toto connixus corpore, ferrum	410
Conjicit. Hasta volans noctis diverberat umbras,	
Et venit aversi in tergum Sulmonis, ibique	
Frangitur, ac fisso transit præcordia ligno.	
Volvitur ille, vomens calidum de pectore flumen,	
Frigidus, et longis singultibus ilia pulsat.	415
Diversi circumspiciunt. Hoc acrior, idem	
Ecce! aliud summa telum librabat ab aure:	
Dum trepidant, iit hasta Tago per tempus utrumque	
Stridens, trajectoque hæsit tepefacta cerebro.	
Sævit atrox Volscens, nec teli conspicit usquam	420
Auctorem, nec quo se ardens immittere possit.	
Tu tamen interea calido mihi sanguine pœnas	
Persolves amborum, inquit: simul ense recluso	
Ibat in Euryalum. Tum vero exterritus, amens,	
Conclamat Nisus; nec se celare tenebris	425
Amplius, aut tantum potuit perferre dolorem:	
Me, me (adsum, qui feci), in me convertite ferrum.	
O Rutuli! mea fraus omnis; nihil iste nec ausus,	

country. 405. Latonia custos. "Latonian guardian," i. e. Diana, or the Moon. Custos refers to her as a huntress and goddess of the woods. 406. Auxi. In the sense of addidi. 408. Hunc globum. "This troop."

412-439. Aversi. "Turned from Nisus towards Euryalus." The common text has adversi, which cannot stand, even though we explain tergum by scutum, as Servius and Donatus do.—Ibique frangitur, &c. "And is there broken, and passes through his vitals with the fractured wood." The spear of Nisus was driven through the back of Sulmo, so that the head projected out of his breast; the long handle, however, behind, bends down by its own weight, and breaks off. 415. Singultibusius pulsat. Compare Georg. iii. 506. 416. Idem. Nisus. 417 Summd ab aurs. "From the tip of his ear." He poised the weapon above his shoulder before throwing it. 427. Me, me (adsum, qui fect), &c. The eagerness of Nisus to save his friend gives a broken and interrupted air to his speech. We may suppose petile, or some verb of similar import, to be understood with me, me, though not required in translating. Some make me, me, to be governed by the preposition in understood, as inferred from in suc convertite, &c. This, however, is extremely harsh. 428. Fraus. Here equivalent to scelus or culps.—

Nec potuit : cœlum hoc et conscia sidera testor.	
Tantum infelicem nimium dilexit amicum,	430
Talia dicta dabat: sed viribus ensis adactus	
Transabiit costas, et candida pectora rumpit.	
olvitur Euryalus leto, pulchrosque per artus	
It cruor, inque humeros cervix collapsa recumbit:	
Purpureus veluti cum flos, succisus aratro,	435
Languescit moriens; lassove papavera collo	
Demisere caput, pluviâ quum forte gravantur.	
At Nisus ruit in medios, solumque per omnes	
Nolscentem petit; in solo Volscente moratur.	439
Quem, circum glomerati, hostes hinc comminus atque	hinc
Proturbant. Instat non secius, ac rotat ensem	
Fulmineum; donec Rutuli clamantis in ore	
Condidit adverso, et moriens animam abstulit hosti.	
Tum super examimum sese projecit amicum	
Confossus, placidâque ibi demum morte quievit.	445
Fortunati ambo! si quid mea carmina possunt,	
Nulla dies unquam memori vos eximet ævo,	
Dum domus Æneæ Capitolî immobile saxum	
Accolet, imperiumque pater Romanus habebity	
Victores prædâ Rutuli spoliisque potiti,	450
Volscentem exanimum flentes in castra ferebant.	
Nec minor in castris luctus, Rhamnete reperto	
Exsangui, et primis una tot cæde peremtis,	
Serranoque, Numâque. Ingens concursus ad ipsa	
Corpora seminecesque viros, tepidâque recentem	455
Cæde locum, et plenos spumanti sanguine rivos.	
Agnoscunt spolia inter se, galeamque nitentem	
Messapi, et multo phaleras sudore receptas.	

Iste. "He who is now in your possession." Observe the force of iste. 435. Purpureus flos. "Some bright-hued flower." This beautiful passage appears to be imitated from Catullus (ix. 22). 439. In solo Polscente moratur. "He perseveres in the attack on Volscens alone." 447-449. Nulla dies. "No lapse of time." 448. Domus Enec. "The house of Eneas." by which is meant the Julian line.—Immobile saxum. Rome was to stand as long as the rock of the Capitol stood, and to a Roman the Capitol was eternal. 449. Pater Romanus. According to Heyne, Jupiter Capitolinus is here meant; but, according to Wagner, Augustus. This latter opinion is the more probable, the poet not meaning that Augustus is to reign for ever, but that the empire of the world will be ever held by his line.

450-458. Prædd. The booty recovered from Nisus and Euryalus.

453. Primis. For primoribus. 458. Recepta "Retaken."

459-471. Et jam prima, &c. Repeated from Æn. iv. 284. 464. Suas. We have followed the reading of Wagner. Heyne gives suas, and regards it as an elegance; to which Wagner replies, Sed quid in hoc manifesto vitio insit elegantiæ, non video.—Rumoribus. These appear to have had reference to the nocturnal slaughter. 469. Opposuere aciem. Supply suam. 471. Virúm. Risus and Euryalus.—Movebant. "Excited their indignation." For commovebant 473-502. Pavidam per urbem. "Through the panic-stricken city,"

473-502. Pavidam per urbem. "Through the panic-stricken city," i. e. the encampment and new city of the Trojans. 476. Radii. "The shuttle."—Revolutaque pensa. "And the web was unravelled." 478. Agmina prima. She mingles in the foremost line of the combatants, in order to behold once more the features of her son. 481. Hunc. "In this state." Equivalent to talem. 482. Solam. Supply me.—Terrá ignotá. "In a strange land." His native country, on the other hand, would be terra nota. 486. Nee le in tua funera, &c. We have here a most corrupt passage, and one which all the commentators give up in despair. All the manuscripts read funera, and we have.

Produxi, pressive oculos, aut vulnera lavi, Veste tegens, tibi quam noctes, festina, diesque, Urguebem, et telà curas solaber aniles. Quo sequar? aut que nunc artus, avulsaque membra. Et funus lacerum, tellus habet? hoc mihi de te. Nate, refers? hoc sum terraque marique secuta? Figite me, si qua est pietas; in me omnia tela Conjicite, O Rutuli! me primam absumite ferro: Aut tu, magne pater divûm, miserere, tuoque Invisum hoc detrude caput sub Tartara telo: Quando aliter nequeo crudelem abrumpere vitam. Hoc fletu concussi animi, mœstusque per omnes It gemitus; torpent infractes ad proslia vires. Illam incendentem luctus Ideaus et Actor. Ilionei monitu et multum lacrimantis Iuli. Corripiunt, interque manus sub tecta reponunt.

At tuba terribilem sonitum procul sere canoro Increpuit: sequitur clamor, cœlumque remugit. Accelerant actà pariter testudine Volsei; Et fossas implere parant, ac vellere vallum. Quærunt pars aditum, et scalis ascendere muros, Quâ rara est acies, interlucetque corona Non tam spissa viris. Telorum effundere contra Omne genus Teucri, ac duris detrudere contis, Assueti longo muros defendere bello.

therefore, instead of changing this to funers, with Wagner, adopted the emendation of Donatus, which consists in the insertion of the prosition in. The phrase producers, or ducers funus, means, "to perform the last sad offices for one;" but the verb is here elegantly applied to the person at once, and indicates the bestowal upon him of the last sad offices of affection. 488. Veste tegens, &c. The mother, of cours, in preparing the robe, was not anticipating the death of her son. She was getting it ready for him as an ornamental appendage. 491. Funus. For cadaver. "Thy lacerated corpse."—How miki de te, &c. "In this all of thee that thou bringest back to me?" Alluding to the gay head of her son, which she had in full view. 500. Incondentes lander. "Increasing (every moment) their affliction." 502. Inter manus. In manibus.

503-524. At tuba terribilem, &c. Observe the beautiful effect produced by this sudden change from tears and sadness to the bustle of war. It is as if we were aroused at the instant by the very blacked the trumpet. The line is imitated from a well-known one of Emiss. 505. Testudine. Consult note on An. ii. 441. 508. Acies. Selient Trojanorum. 509. Non tam. Equivalent, in fact, to see said. 510. Detruders. The historical infinitive. Supply Rutules. 511.

Saxa quoque infesto volvebant pondere, si qua Possent tectam aciem perrumpere: quum tamen omnes Ferre juvat subter densâ testudine casus. Nec jam sufficient; nam, qua globus imminet ingens, 515 Immanem Teucri molem volvuntque ruuntque: Quæ stravit Kutulos late, armorumque resolvit Tegmina. Nec curant cœco contendere Marte Amplius audaces Rutuli, sed pellere vallo 520 Missilibus certant. Parte aliâ, horrendus visu, quassabat Etruscam Pinum, et fumiferos infert Mezentius ignes: At Messapus, equûm domitor, Neptunia proles, Rescindit vallum, et scalas in mœnia poscit. Vos, O Calliope! precor, aspirate canenti, 525 Quas ibi tunc ferro strages, quæ funera Turnus Ediderit; quem quisque virum demiserit Orco: Et mecum ingentes oras evolvite belli. Ft meministis enim, divæ, et memorare potestis. Turris erat vasto suspectu, et pontibus altis, 530 Opportuna loco; summis quam viribus omnes Expugnare Itali, summâque evertere opum vi Certabant: Troës contra defendere saxis.

Longo bello. "In their long war," i. c. with the Greeks. 513. Tectam aciem. "The testudo-protected band." They relied down large stones in order to break through the serried order of the testudo. If the shields were kept firmly locked together, the missiles cast upon them would roll off like water from a roof. 514. Juvat. Supply Rutulos. 515. Nec jam sufficient. Supply viribus.—Globus ingens. Referring to the testudo. 516. Ruunt. Here taken actively in the sense of projiciunt. 518. Caco Marte. "In covered fight," i. c. under the covering of the testudo. 522. Pinum. Probably a pine-tree in flames, instead of an ordinary torch. 521. Rescindit vallum. "Opens a breach in the vallum."

525-528. Vos. O Calliope, precor, &c. "Do you, (O ye Muses, and thou in particular,) O Calliope," &c. A peculiar construction, by which the Muses are all invoked, but the invocation is specially addressed to one of the number, who alone is named. This construction is imitated from the Greek. See above, on ver. 258. 528. Ingentes oras belli. "The vast outlines of the war." Ora, meaning, literally, the extrems edges of a garment, here denote figuratively the whole circuit of events, the main outlines. The details themselves are too numerous to be alligiven. The expression is borrowed from Ennius. 529. Et methicistis, &c. This line, which is repeated from £n. vii. 645, is not found in many MSS.

580-548. Vasto suspectu. "Of vast height."—Et pontibus altis. "And with lofty bridges," i. e. communications by timbers laid across from the

Perque cavas densi tela intorquere fenestras. Princeps ardentem conjecit lampada Turnus, Et flammam affixit lateri · quæ plurima vento Corripuit tabulas, et postibus hæsit adesis. Turbati trepidare intus, frustraque malorum Velle fugam. Dum se glomerant, retroque residunt In partem, que peste caret; tum pondere turris Procubuit subito, et cœlum tonat omne fragore Semineces ad terram, immani mole secutâ, Confixique suis telis, et pectora duro Transfossi ligno, veniunt. Vix unus Helenor Et Lycus elapsi: quorum primævus Helenor. Mæonio regi quem serva Licymnia furtim Sustulerat, vetitisque ad Trojam miserat armis, Ense levis nudo, parmâque inglorius albâ. Isque, ubi se Turni media inter millia vidit, Hinc acies, atque hinc acies adstare Latinas; 55 Ut fera, quæ, densâ venantum septa coronâ, Contra tela furit, seseque haud nescia morti Injicit, et saltu supra venabula fertur; Haud aliter juvenis medios moriturus in hostes 555 Irruit; et, qua tela videt densissima, tendit. At, pedibus longe melior, Lycus, inter et hostes, Inter et arma, fuga muros tenet; altaque certat Prendere tecta manu, sociûmque attingere dextras. Quem Turnus, pariter cursu teloque secutus,

tower to the walls. 534. Fenestras. "Loop-holes." 535. Ardentem lempada. "A blazing fire-vessel." According to some of the commentators, lampas here denotes a kind of vessel, containing combustibles, and furnished with hooks, which was thrown in sieges. 536. Plurima. Equivalent to aucto. 537. Postibus adesis. "The timbers partially consumed." More literally, "eaten in." By postes are here meant the main or upright beams. 540. Peste. For flammis.—Tum pondere turris, &c. By crowding too much into that part of the structure to which the flames had not as yet come, they overturn the tower, which was merely of wood and rested on the ground, and it falls over on its side towards the foe. 543. Confixique suis telis, &c. Some of them are pierced by one another's weapons; some are transfixed by the splintered timber of the tower. 547. Vetitis armis. Not, as Heyne sava, because, on account of his tender youth, he was yet unfit to bear arms, but because he had been forbidden by his father to engage in warfare at so early an age. 548. Parmā albā. The shields of distinguished warriors bore painted devices; but Helcnor, the young warrior, had still to gain himself a name. Hence the epithet inglorius.

552-566. Haud nescia. "Not ignorant (of its approaching fater."
558. Tecta. "The summit (of the ramparts)." 559. Pariler cursus

Increpat his victor: Nostrasne evadere, demens.	560
Sperâsti te posse manus? simul arripit ipsum	
Pendentem, et magna muri cum parte revellit:	
Qualis, ubi aut leporem, aut candenti corpore cycnum,	
Sustulit, alta petens, pedibus Jovis armiger uncis;	
Quæsitum aut matri multis balatibus agnum	565
Martius a stabulis rapuit lupus. Undique clamor	-
Tollitur. Invadunt, et fossas aggere complent:	
Ardentes tædas alii ad fastigia jactant.	
Ilioneus saxo atque ingenti fragmine montis	
Lucetium, portæ subeuntem, ignesque ferentem:	570
Emathiona Liger, Corynæum sternit Asilas;	570
Hic jaculo honus, hic longe fallente sagittâ:	
Ortygium Cæneus, victorem Cænea Turnus;	
Turnus Itym, Cloniumque, Dioxippum, Promolumque,	
Et Sagarim, et, summis stantem pro turribus, Idan;	575
Privernum Capys. Hunc primo levis hasta Themillæ	
Strinxerat: ille manum projecto tegmine demens	
Ad vulnus tulit: ergo alis allapsa sagitta,	
Et lævo infixa est lateri manus; abditaque intus	
Spiramenta animæ letali vulnere rupit.	580
Stabat in egregiis Arcentis filius armis,	
Pictus acu chlamydem, et ferrugine clarus Iberâ,	
Insignis facie; genitor quem miserat Arcens,	
Eductum matris luco, Symæthia circum	

teloque secutus, "Pursuing equally in (rapid) course and with his javelin," i. e. equalling in speed the javelin which he threw. 562. Maynd muri cum parte, &c. The wall appears to have been a low one, according to the custom of the heroic age. 564. Jovis armiger.
"The armour-bearer of Jove," i. e. the eagle. See on Ain. v. 255
566. Martius lupus. "The wolf, sacred to Mars."
569-580. Ingenti fragmine montis. Explanatory of saro. 572.
Longe fallente. "Deceiving from afar," i. e. coming from afar, and

inflicting an unexpected wound; surprising from afar. 575. Summis inflicting an unexpected wound; surprising from air. 510. Summis pro turribus. See on Æn. viii. 653. 576. Hunc. Privernus.—Levis strinxerat. "Had slightly grazed." For leviter. 577. Projecto tegmine. "Having thrown aside his shield." His person thereby became exposed, and hence he is called demens. Tegmen, signifying a shield, occurs in Æn. x. 887. Lucret. iii. 649. 578. Alis allapsa. Supply est. 579. Levo luteri, The side that had been previously protected that the shield new them, saids 580. Sairement graine. The lungs. by the shield now thrown sside. 580. Spiramenta anime. The lungs. 582-598. Pictus acu chlamydem. "In embroidered cloak." Literally, painted with the needle as to his cloak." Compare Ase. i. 708.—Ferrugine Ibera. Alluding to the purple dye of Spain, which was of a darker colour than ordinary, and hence is termed by the poet ferrugo. 584. Matris luco. "In the grove of (the nymph) his

Flumina: pinguis ubi et placabilis ara Palici.

En, qui nostra sibi bello connubia poscunt!

:8:

500
505

mother." We have written matris with the small initial letter, a have given it the explanation for which Wagner contends. The mo of the youth, according to this, was a nymph of Sicily (the & thus being a Sicilian river), to whom the grove was sacred, but he name is not mentioned. Heyne writes Matris, with the initial letter: capital, and refers the term to Cores, or the Ennaan Mother, so called from the plain of Enna in Sicily; this goddess being often called Μήτηρ, as her daughter Proserpina was styled Κόρη. But so ple and bald an allusion to Ceres, when no other part of the context refers to her, does not harmonize with the usual practice of an epic poet. 585. Pinguis ubi et placabilis ara Palici. As the Palici were two in number, there is some doubt whether we ought not to read Polician (for Palicorum), as Cerda suggests. With respect to the expression pinguis et placabilis ara, consult note on En. vii. 764. According to Diod. Sic. ii. this altar was an asylum for runaway slaves. 588. Men tempora. Well explained by Wagner as being the space between the two temples, in other words, the forehead or brow.-Liquefacto plums Not with a leaden bullet that melted in the air in consequence of its rapid flight, but lead melted into the form of a bullet. Compare, however, Lucret. vi. 177.

590-597. Bello. Having only done it before in the chase. 593. Minorem. Supply natu. Also before habebat, supply qui. 595. Dignatique indigna. Referring respectively to the encouragement of his own soldiers, and the reproaches he cast on the enemy. 596. Nove regno. "His recent alliance with royalty." 597 Ingentess one.

"His bulky frame."

598-612. Iterum. Alluding to their having before this been besieged by the Greeks in Troy. 599. Bis capti. Once by the Greeks, and once, as he is confident will be the case, by the Latina.—More pratenders muros. "To extend walls as a screen against death." We have given morti, with Wagner, instead of Marti, as adopted by Heyna. 600. Nostra consubis. "Our brides." Referring particularly r

Quis deus Italiam, quæ vos dementia aderit? Non hic Atridæ, nec fandi fictor Ulyxes. Durum ab stirpe genus, natos ad flumina primum Deferimus, sævoque gelu duramus et undis; Venatu invigilant pueri, silvasque fatigant; 605 Flectere ludus equos, et spicula tendere cornu. At, patiens operum, parvoque assueta, juventus Aut rastris terram domat, aut quatit oppida bello. Omne ævum ferro teritur, versaque juvencum Terga fatigamus hasta; nec tarda senectus 610 Debilitat vires animi, mutatque vigorem. Canitiem galeâ premimus; semperque recentes Comportare juvat prædas, et vivere rapto. Vobis picta croco, et fulgenti murice, vestis; Desidiæ cordi; juvat indulgere choreïs; 615 Et tunicæ manicas, et habent redimicula mitræ. O vere Phrygiæ! neque enim Phryges; ite per alta Dindyma, ubi assuetis biforem dat tibia cantum.

Lavinia, whom Æneas was seeking to take away from Turnus. 603. Primum. "At the moment of their birth." 604. Sævoque gelu, &c. The poet alludes here to a custom said to have been prevalent among several of the early Italian nations. 605. Venatu. Here the old dative for venatui. 606. Flectere ludus equos, &c. "Their sport consists," &c. Supply est pueris. 609. Versa hasta. "With inverted spear." They urge on their oxen at the plough with the handle of the spear, and also guide them with the same. 612. Premimus.

Equivalent to tegimus.

615-619. Desidice cordi. "Indolence is your delight." Supply sun! vobis.—Choreis. Choral dances, the accompaniments of a peaceful state of things, are here regarded as marks of effeminacy by this member of a warlike nation. 616. Manicas. "Sleeves." A mark of effeminacy, like the preceding.—Mitræ. Consult note on Æn. iv. 216.—Redimicula. "Ties," i. e. side-bands. These were ribands or side-pieces, attached to the mitra or other head-dress at the occiput, and passing over the shoulders, so as to hang on each side, over the breast. They were, properly, female ornaments, and in the statues of Venus were imitated in gold. The Phrygians, an effeminate nation, also wore them. 617. O vere Phrygia, &c. Imitated from Homer (II. ii. 235). -. 1/1a Dindyma. Mount Dindymus, in Phrygia, was sacred to Cybele. and here her rites were celebrated with peculiar fervour. They were characterized by great licentiousness. 618. Biforem cantum. " A The allusion is to a very two fold," i. e. a harsh and grating note. simple instrument used at the festivals of Cybele, and having merely two openings or perforations. It was probably a relic of rude and early art, which had retained its place at these celebrations, and the music obtained from which was of the rudest and simplest kind. Some commentators refer to Varro, as cited by Servius, who states that the Phry

Lympana vos buxusque vocant Berecyntia matris Idææ. Sinite arma viris, et cedite ferro.

Talia jactantem dictis, ac dira canentem,
Non tulit Ascanius; nervoque obversus equino
Intendit telum, diversaque brachia ducens
Constitit, ante Jovem supplex per vota precatus:
Jupiter omnipotens, audacibus annue cœptis:
Ipse tibi ad tua templa feram solemnia dona,
Et statuam ante aras aurata fronte juvencum
Candentem, pariterque caput cum matre ferentem.

Jam cornu petat et pedibus qui spargat arenam.
Audiit et cœli Genitor de parte serenâ
Intonuit lævum: sonat una fatifer arcus.
Effugi horrendum stridens adducta sagitta;
Perque caput Remuli venit, at cava tempora ferro

Trajicit: I, verbis virtutem illude superbis. Bis capti Phryges hæc Rutulis responsa remittunt.

gian tilia was formed of two pipes, that on the right hand having one perforation, that on the left two. This, however, is inferior. 61s. Tympana. The tympanum was a small drum or timbrel carried in the hand. Of these, some resembled, in all respects, a modern tambourine with sells. Others presented a flat circular disk on the upper surface, and swelled out beneath, like a kettledrum.—Buxus. The tibia or pipe was reade of box-wood; hence buxus is here equivalent, in fact to ubia.—Llex matrix. Cybele. Compare En. iii, 111.

630

ďЪ

in fact willia.—Ilea matris. Cybele. Compare Æn. iii. 111. 621-629. Dira canentem. "Exclaiming in abusive accents." 622. Obversus. "Having confronted him." 623. Diversus. "In opposite directions." 627. Aurotá fronte. "With gilded front," i. e. with gilded horns. This was a common custom. 623. Pariterque caput,

&c. Of equal height with its mother.

630-636. Coli de parte serená. Thunder and lightning in a clear skr was regarded as a preternatural indication of the will of the Deity, and was favourable or unfavourable, according to the nature of the case, and the quarter of the heavens in which it was heard. Compare En. viii. 523. 631. Intonuit lævum. Thunder on the left was deemed a favourable omen among the Romans, an unfavourable one among the Greeks. This was owing to the different positions of the Roman and Greek soothsevers when they took their respective omens. The former faced the south, and, of course, had the eastern part of the heavens, the lucky quarter, on their left. The latter faced the north, and had the east on the right. The east was always deemed lucky, because tis neavenly motions were supposed to commence there. When the Romans, therefore, use lavus in the sense of "unlucky," they speak after the Greek fashion. Compare Æn. ii. 693.—Sonai una fatifer arres.
"The fate-bearing bow twangs at the same instant." The moment Ascanius hears the thunder, he knows that his prayer is granted, and straightway discharges his arrow. 632. Adducta sagitta. The arrow was drawn back along with the bowstring.

Hoc tantum Ascanius. Teucri clamore sequuntur, Lætitiaque fremunt, animosque ad sidera tollunt. Ætheriâ tum forte plagâ crinitus Apollo Desuper Ausonias acies urbeinque videbat, 640 Nube sedens, atque his victorem affatur Iulum: Macte novâ virtute, puer; sic itur ad astra, Dis genite, et geniture deos. Jure omnia bella Gente sub Assaraci fato ventura resident: Nec te Troja capit. Simul hæc effatus, ab alto Æthere se mittit, spirantes dimovet auras, 645 Ascaniumque petit. Formam tum vertitur oris Antiquum in Buten. Hic Dardanio Anchisæ Armiger ante fuit, fidusque ad limina custos: Tum comitem Ascanio pater addidit. Ibat Apollo Omnia longævo similis, vocemque, coloremque, 650 Et crines albos, et sæva sonoribus arma; Atque his ardentem dictis affatur Iulum: Sit satis, Eneide, telis impune Numanum

633-651. Crinitus Apollo. Long and beautiful hair was a peculiar characteristic of Apollo. Compare note on En. i. 740. 639. Urbem. que. The city and encampment, or New Troy. 641. Macte nová virtute, &c. According to Priscian (v. xii. 66), the earlier Romans used the nominative form, mactus. In addressing a person they would say mactus esto, which, according to etymologists, is equivalent to magis auctus esto, " be thou more increased," i. e. go on and increase more and more. The vocative, however, seems gradually to have supplanted the nominative in such expressions, until the latter became quite obsolete. Hence arose the form that we have in the text, macte, i. e. macte esto, for mactus esto. Nay, so far did usage prevail, that macte was even employed instead of macta, with feminine nouns. (Wagner, ad loc.) 642. Dis. He was the grandson of Venus.—Decs. Cæsar and Augustus. 643. Gente sub Assaraci. See on Æn. i. 284. 644. Nee te Troju capit. "Nor is Troy capable of containing thee," i. e. Troy alone, or, in other words, the state to which the Trojans are now reduced is no longer worthy to contain thee. 647. Antiquum. The epithet antiquum is here employed, in an unusual sense, for senem. 648. Ad limina. "For his threshold." Compare Liv. xxxiv. 6. Nervi ad remum. Terent. Andr. i. 130. Canes ad venandum. 649. Pater. Æness. 651. Sæva sonoribus. "Harsh in sound." Alluding to the corslet, and the shield covered with metal plates, the clanking sound of which would be different, of course, from the noise made by the bow and arrows which the god was accustomed to wear. Butes, it must be remembered, was still in a vigorous old age, and could still

move actively in arms.
653-671. Encide. More correct than Encada, as given by Heyne and others, and more appropriate, too, on the present occasion, as designating the son of Encas, whereas Eng via would be an appellation for

Oppetiisse tuis: primam hanc tibi magnus Apollo Concedit laudem, et paribus non invidet armis. Cetera parce, puer, bello. Sic orsus Apollo Mortales medio aspectus sermone reliquit, Et procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram. Agnovere deum proceres, divinaque tela, Dardanidæ, pharetramque fuga sensere sonantem. Ergo, avidum pugnæ, dictis ac numine Phæbi Ascanium prohibent: ipsi in certamina rursus Enccedunt, animasque in aperta pericula mittunt. It clamor totis per propugnacula muris; Intendunt acres arcus, amentaque torquent; Sternitur omne solum telis: tum scuta cavæque Dant sonitum flictu galeæ; pugna aspera surgit: Quantus ab occasu veniens, pluvialibus Hædis, Verberat imber humum ; quam multa grandine nimbi In vada præcipitant, quum Jupiter, horridus austris, Torquet aquosam hiemem, et cœlo cava nubila rumpit.

Pandarus et Bitias, Idæo Alcanore creti, Quos Jovis eduxit luco silvestris Iæra, Abietibus juvenes patriis et montibus æquos, Portam, quæ ducis imperio commissa, recludunt, Freti armis; ultroque invitant mænibus hostem. Ipsi intus, dextrâ ac lævâ, pro turribus astant, Armati ferro, et cristis capita alta corusci: Quales aëriæ liquentia flumina circum,

any Trojan. 656. Cetera. "For what remains," i. e. of the conflict. 660. Pharetranque fugá, &c. Apollo, in departing, resumes his divine form. 663. Animas. "Their lives." Equivalent to sees. 665. Amentaque torquent. "And whil the straps of the javelins." They give the javelin a rotatory motion around its own axis, by means of the strap altached to it, before hurling the weapon at the foe. Consult note on En. vii. 730. 667. Pugna appera surgit. This hemisticis regarded by some as spurious, but is successfully defended by Weichert and Wagner. It seems to be required by the preceding tuss. 668. Pluvialibus Hadis. "Under the influence of the rainy Kida." Storms attend the rising and setting of these stars. 670. Practipilenst. Supply se. 671. Calo cava, &c. "Bursts the hollow clouds in the sky," i. e. causes the clouds to discharge their contents from the sky.

673-690. Jovis luco. Situate on Mount Ida.—Silvestris. Supply nympha. 674. Abictibus et montibus æquos. Poetic exaggeration, te denote lostiness of stature. So in Homer, ἰλάτησιν ἐοικότες ὑψηλήσι. 675. Commissa. Supply erat. 677. Pro turribus. Equivalent to the Greek ἀντὶ πύργων. See, however, on Æn. viii. 663. 679. Liquentia flumina. Heyne regards liquentia as a mere poetic embellishment, and equivalent to "liouida." In Georg. iv. 442. The first syl-

Turbantique viros, perfertur nuntius, hostem
Fervere cæda novâ, et portas præbere patentes.
Deserit inceptum, atque, immani concitus irà,
Dardaniam ruit ad portam, fratresque superbos;
Et primum Antiphaten, is enim se primus agebat,
Thebanâ de matre nothum Sarpedonis alti,
Conjecto sternit jaculo: volat Itala cornus
Aëra per tenuem, stomachoque infixa sub altum
Pectus abit: reddit specus atri vulneris undam
Spumantem, et fixo ferrum in pulmone tepescit.

700

695

lable is short. 681. Intonsa. Here equivalent to frondosa. 684 Quercens, et pulcher Aquicolus, &c. These are the names of the Rutulian chieftains who made a rush at the gates accompanied by their followers. The attempt, however, was unsuccessful. Some of them were put to the rout along with their bands; others fell in the very entrance. Some commentators, indeed, refer agminibus (ver. 686) to the Trojans, and make it the dative case: "presented their backs to the whole bands (of the Trojans);" but the poet, thus far, is describing the prowess of the two Trojans merely, l'andarus and Bitias; and the Trojan bands are not collected at the spot until we reach ver. 689, 688. Tum magis increscunt, &c. This is also commonly supposed to apply to the Trojans, whereas the foiled Rutulians are evidently meant.—Discordibus. Equivalent here to infestis, or hostilibus. 690. Et procurrere longius audent. The Trojans now forget the caution given them by Aneas, and begin to venture forth from their camp into the open field.

695-700. Fratres superbos. "The brothers elated with their success." Alluding to Pandarus and Bitias. 697. Thebenå. "A native of Thebe." The city of Hypoplacian Thebe in Mysia. is here meant. 698. Itala cornus. "The Italian cornel," i. e. the weapon made of the wood of the cornel. 699. Stomacho. "The throat." Compars the remark of Cicero (N. D. ii. 54.) "Ad radices (lingua) havens, incipit stomachus." 700. Specus. "The aperture (of the wound)." Specus is here equivalent to cavum, or vulnus hians; and atri vulner.

Tum Meropem atque Erymanta manu, tum sternit Aphidnum;

705

710

Tum Bitian ardentem oculis, animisque frementem;
Non jaculo, neque enim jaculo vitam ille dedisset:
Sed magnum stridens contorta phalarica venit,
Fulminis acta modo; quam nec duo taurea terga,
Nec duplici squama lorica fidelis, et auro,
Sustinuit: collapsa ruunt immania membra.
Dat tellus gemitum, et clypeum super intonat ingens.

Dat tellus gemitum, et clypeum super intonat ingens. Talis in Euboïco Baiarum litore quondam

(which is governed in construction by undam) is the same as atri samuinis.

704-709. Neque enim jaculo, &c. When it is said, remarks Symmons, that Bitias would not have surrendered his life to a common javelin, nothing more is meant than that the armour worn by this gigantic warrior was so strong that it could not be penetrated by the spears which were usually thrown by the hand in battle. 705. Contorta phalarica. "The twisted phalarica," i. e. the phalarica, with The phalarica was the spear of the Saguntines, and its twisted ropes. was impelled by the aid of twisted ropes. It was large and ponderous, having a head of iron a cubit in length, and a ball of lead at the It sometimes carried flaming pitch and tow. This missile other end. was generally thrown from an engine; here, however, it is hurled from the hand of Turnus. It was chiefly employed in the defence of walls, and was hence called hasta muralis. See Liv. xxi. 8. 706. Duo taures "Two bull-hides," i. e. on his shield. Terga, for the more common form tergora from tergus. 707. Duplici squama et aura. "With double scales of gold," i. e. plates formed in imitation of scales. Observe the hendiadys in squama et auro. 709. Et clypeum super intonat ingens. "And his vast shield thunders over him," i. e. his shield, vast of size, falls over him with a sound like that of the thunder. We have followed here the best commentators in making clypeum a noun of the neuter gender. Thus Servius also remarks : "Lectum est ctiam hoc clypeum, ut probat Caper; quod magis debemus accipere." And again, Donatus explains the passage as follows: "Magna clepei pecies magnum fecerat sonitum." If, however, we make clepeum the accusative of the ordinary masculine form clypeus, the meaning will be, " and vast of size, he thunders above his shield," i. e. falls with a noise like thunder upon his shield.

710-716. Talis in Euboco, &c. "Thus, at times, on the Eubocan shore of Baiæ, falls the stony pile, &c. We have given talis with Wagner, as making a more forcible combination with sic, than qualis, which Heyne adopts.—Euboco Baiarum litere. So called on account of its vicinity to Cuma, a colony from Chalcis, in Euboca. Compare Æn. vi. 2. Baiæ was a favourite residence of the rich and luxurious Romans, who constructed veantiful villas along all the shores of the Bay of Baiæ, or Sinus Baianus. These villas, to which Horace frequently alludes, were commoniv erected on artificial moles carried out to some distance from the land, for the sake of the sea air and the present

Saxea pila cadit, magnis quam molibus ante Constructam ponto jaciunt; sic illa ruinam Prona trahit, penitusque vadis illisa recumbit: Miscent se maria, et nigræ attolluntur arenæ: Tum sonitu Prochyta alta tremit. durumque cubile 715 Inarime Jovis imperiis imposta Typhoeo. Hic Mars armipotens animum viresque Latinis Addidit, et stimulos acres sub pectore vertit; Immisitque Fugam Teucris, atrumque Timorem. Undique conveniunt; quoniam data copia pugnæ, 720 Bellatorque animo deus incidit. Pandarus, ut fuso germanum corpore cernit, Et quo sit fortuna loco, qui casus agat res, Portam vi multa, converso cardine, torquet, Obnixus latis humeris, multosque suorum, 725 Moenibus exclusos, duro in certamine linquit; Ast alios secum includit recipitque ruentes: Demens! qui Rutulum in medio non agmine regem

pect; and in the construction of the motes, vast pillars of stonework were employed to give stability to the whole. These pillars (or pila) were formed of large masses of stone cemented together with pozzolana, which becomes hard under water, and were then sunk into the The poet compares the fall of Bitias to the descent of one of these masses amid the waves. 711. Ante constructam. The preposition must be joined with constructam (notwithstanding what Heyne says), as denoting the length of time previously spent on the work. 713. Vadis. Used here for the bottom of the sea. 715. Prochyla alla. "Prochyta raised above the waves." As the surface of this island (now Procida), is, in fact, level, alta must be taken here as a common epithet for islands, in so far as they project above the waters, whether that projecting be a considerable height or not.-Durumque cubile Inarime, &c. Inarime was another name for the island Ænaria or Pithecusa, off the Campanian coast. Jupiter was fabled to have confined here the giant Typhoeus, having placed him upon an extinguished volcano, while, as he lay, his back was goaded by the rugged island couch. In other words, he lay between the volcano and the bosom of the isle, just as Pindar makes him to have been confined between the base of Ætna and the bosom of Sicily. (Pyth. i. 50. Compare Dissen. ad loc.) Hence we see the double idea conveyed in the words durum cubile imposta.

718-735. Stimulos acres, &c. Compare En. vi. 101. 720. Data copia pugna. The success of Turnus at the gates affords them now a tavourable opportunity of attacking and taking the Trojan encampment. 721. Bellator deus. Mars. 723. Agat res. "Controls." For regat. 725. Obnixus. "Pushing against it." 728. Qui non viderit. "In that he saw not." Observe the employment of the subjunctive with qui, in assigning a reason or cause for the appellation of demens. as

Viderit irrumpentem, ultroque incluserit urbi; Immanem veluti pecora inter inertia tigrim. Continuo nova lux oculis effulsit, et arma Horrendum sonuree: tremunt in vertice cristae	730
Sanguineæ, clypeoque micantia fulmina mittit. Agnoscunt faciem invisam, atque immania membra, Turbati subito Æneadæ. Tum Pandarus ingens Emicat, et, mortis fraternæ fervidus irâ, Effatur: Non hæc dotalis regia Amatæ;	735
Nec muris cohibet patriis media Ardea Turnum. Castra inimica vides: nulla hinc exire potestas. Olli subridens sedato pectore Turnus: Incipe, si qua animo virtus, et consere dextram: Hic etiam inventum Priamo narrabis Achillen.	740
Dixerat. Ille, rudem nodis et cortice crudo, Intorquet, summis adnixus viribus, hastam. Excepere auræ vulnus; Saturnia Juno Detorsit veniens; portæque infigitur hasta. At non hoc telum, mea quod vi dextera versat,	745
Effugies: neque enim is teli nec vulneris auctor. Sic ait, et sublatum alte consurgit in ensem, Et mediam ferro gemina inter tempora frontem Dividit, impubesque immani vulnere malas. Fit sonus: ingenti concussa est pondere tellus.	750
Collapsos artus, atque arma cruenta cerebro, Sternit humi moriens; atque illi partibus æquis Huc caput, atque illuc, humero ex utroque pependit.	755

given by the poet to Pandarus: "since he saw not," "inasmuch as he saw not." 729. Ultro. "By his own act." 731. Nova lux couls effulsit, with Wagner, in place of Heyne's offulsit. Wagner correctly remarks, "Offulget lux ei qui videt lucem; quod alienum hoc lees est." 733. Mittit. Referring to Turnus. Heyne gives mittunt, equivalent to mittunt se, but this even he himself confesses is harsh. Brunck, Jahn, and Wagner, all approve of mittit.

734-739. Immania membra. Compare An. vii. 784. where it is said of Turnus, "toto vertice supra est." 736. Emicat. Consult note on An. v. 319. 737. Dotalis. Amata had promised her daughter Lavinia in marriage to Turnus before the arrival of Aneas. Tas. Media Ardea. "The heart of Ardea." Ardea was the native city, and the capital of Turnus. 739. Potestas. Supply erit tibi. 742. Wic etiam inventum, &c. "Thou shalt (soon) announce to Prism (in the world below) that here also has an Achilles been found." Compare An. ii. 547. seqq. 743. Ille. Pandarus.—Crudo. "Green." fresh." 748. Is. Here elegantly used for talis; hence the full form of expression would be "talis, qualem effugere possis." 753. Cru-

ınt versi trepidâ formidine Troës; ontinuo victorem ca cura subisset, e claustra manu, sociosque immittere portis, ille dies bello gentique fuisset: 760 or ardentem, cædisque insana cupido adversos. ipio, Phalerim et succiso poplite Gygen ; hinc raptas fugientibus ingerit hastas .m: Juno vires animumque ministrat. lalym comitem, et confixâ Phegea parmâ; 765deinde in muris, Martemque cientes, umque, Haliumque, Noëmonaque, Prytanimque, tendentem contra, sociosque vocantem, i gladio connixus ab aggere, dexter 770 : huic, uno dejectum comminus ictu, leâ longe jacuit caput. Inde, ferarum em, Amycum, quo non felicior alter e tela manu, ferrumque armare veneno: um Æoliden, et amicum Cretea musis: Musarum comitem, cui carmina semper 775 ræ cordi, numerosque intendere nervis: equos, atque arma virûm pugnasque canebat.

oro. For sangume et cerebru conspersa. 757. Et si conti"And had the idea occurred at the instant to the victor.
ti. Scil. Trojans.

^{7.} Excipit. "He overtakes." Not, as Servius pretends, se irruentem. The nature of the wound inflicted on Gyges, n the ham (successo poplite), shows that Phaleris and Gyges ing with the rest .- Hinc raptas fugientibus. "Then he spears snatched (from the slain) against the backs of the fugi-4. In tergum. See on En. i. 368. 765. Comitem. Supply 766. Ignaros. "Ignorant of his approach." They were on arts facing the foe, and had their backs turned towards him. indrum, &c. Ovid also (Met. xiii. 258.) borrows this line n. Il. v. 678. 769. Vibranti gladio, &c. Turnus had sprung ramparts, and there he slays Lynceus, who was advancing to 1. Observe the force of dexter occupat. He anticipates by dealing dexterously the first blow. 771. Longe jacuit. instant) lay afar," i. e. was severed in an instant, and carried istance by the force of the blow. 772. Amycum. For others ame see the Index. 773. Unguere tela, &c. Compare En. 'om. Od. i. 263. The practice of this art does not appear to n deemed disgraceful. 775. Musarum comitem. Compare mn. xxxii. 20: ἀοιδοὶ, Μουσάων θεράποντες. 776. Numetendere nervis. "And to adapt poetic numbers to the . e. and to sing to the lyre. 777. Equas. Put for currus.

Tandem ductores, auditâ cæde suorum, Conveniunt Teucri. Mnestheus acerque Serestus: Palantesque vident socios, hostemque receptum. Et Mnestheus: Quo deinde fugam? quo tenditis? in Quos alios muros, quæ jam ultra mænia habetis? Unus homo, et vestris, O cives! undique septus Aggeribus, tantas strages impune per urbem Ediderit? juvenum primos tot miserit Orco? Non infelicis patriæ, veterumque deorum, Et magni Æneæ, segnes, miseretque pudetque? Talibus accensi firmantur, et agmine denso Consistunt. Turnus paullatim excedere pugna. Et fluvium petere, ac partem quæ cingitur undå. Acrius hoc Teucri clamore incumbere magno, Et glomerare manum: ceu sævum turba leonem Cura telis premit infensis; at territus ille, Asper, accriba tuens, retro redit; et neque terga Ira dare, aut virtus patitur; nec tendere contra, Ille quidem, hoc cupiens, potis est per tela virosque. Haud aliter retro dubius vestigia Turnus Improperata refert, et mens exæstuat irâ. Quin etiam bis tum medios invaserat hostes; Bis confusa fuga per muros agmina vertit. Sed manus e castris propere coit omnis in unum: Nec contra vires audet Saturnia Juno Sufficere; aëriam cœlo nam Jupiter Irim Demisit, germanæ haud mollia jussa ferentem.

The allusion is not to chariots victorious in the race, but to warappears from what follows immediately after, namely, "arma vugnasque."

**T78-790. Tandem ductores, &c. The main leaders of the 7 who had been engaged elsewhere, now hear of the slaughter m Tunnus, and come to the rescue. 780. Palantes. Equivalent currentes.—Hostemque receptum. Supply in castra. 782. **Beyond these." 788. Agmine denso consistunt. **In close withstand." Agmen here shows that they not only resisted the of Turnus, but kept gradually driving him back. It always, been before remarked, refers to a body of men in motion. 789. dere. "Begins to retire." Historical infinitive for the presentative. 790. Quas cingitur undd. We have given undd with Win place of amni, the reading of Heyne. Amni would follow too ther furnium.

794-809. A cerba tuens. "Fiercely lowering." Compare 1. 34. 798. Improperata. Equivalent to tarda. 801. 1 Sail. Trojanorum. 804. Germana. "To his sister." June w



ÆNEIDGS LIB. IX.	493
Ni Turnus cedat Teucrorum momibus altis.	805
Ergo nec clypeo juvenis subsistere tantum,	
Mec dextrá, valet: injectis sic undique telis	
Obruitur. Strepit assiduo cava tempora circum	
Tinnitu galea, et saxis solida æra fatiscunt:	
Discussæque jubæ capiti; nec sufficit umbo	810
Ictibus: ingeminant hastis et Troës et ipse	
Fulmineus Mnestheus. Tum toto corpore sudor	
Liquitur, et piceum (nec respirare potestas)	
Flumen agit; fessos quatit æger anhelitus artus.	
Tuni demum præceps saltu sese omnibus armis	815
In fluvium dedit: ille suo cum gurgite flavo	
Accepit venientem, ac mollibus extulit undis;	
Et lætum sociis ablutâ cæde, remisit.	

the wife and sister of Jove. 806. Ergo nee clypeo juvenis, &c. The whole of the fine passage that now follows is imitated freely by Virgil from an account given by Ennius of a combat between the Istrians and the tribune Cœlius, itself imitated from Homer (II. xvi. 102).—Subsiscere tantum. "To withstand as powerfully (as they rush on)."

809. Solida æra. The reference is still to the helmet.

811-318. Et ipse fulmineus Mnestheus. "And especially Mnestheus himself, in might like a thunderbolt." Observe the force of et here, after et Troës. 813. Piceum. Here, according to Servius, equivalent to sordidum, or, as Valpy translates it, "foul," "discoloured by dust." 815. Omnibus armis. According to the English idiom, "arms and all." 816. Fluvium. The Tiber.—Gurgite flavo. Heyne makes the construction to be accepit cum gurgite flavo, giving cum the force of in. This is very properly denied by Wagner, who joins ille cum suo gurgite flavo. The proper colour of the waters of the Tiber was, and stull continues to oe, yellowish, or a mixture, rather, of yellow and brown.

P. VIRGILII MARONIS

ÆNEIDOS

LIBER DECIMUS.

ARGUMENT.

JUPITER, calling a council of the gods, forbids them to engage in party. At Æneas's return there is a bloody battle: Turner Pallas; Æneas, Lausus and Mesentius. Mezentius is descrian atheist; Lausus as a pious and virtuous youth. The differential tions and death of these two are the subject of a noble episods.

Panditur interea domus omnipotentis Olympi, Conciliumque vocat divûm pater atque hominum rex Sideream in sedem: terras unde arduus omnes, Castraque Dardanidûm aspectat, populosque Latinos. Considunt tectis bipatentibus: incipit ipse: Cœlicolæ magni, quianam sententia vobis

1-5. Domus omnipotentis Olympi. Valpy observes, that in Olythe ancient poets assign to the gods a palace of similar construction applied to the same purposes as the habitations of the opulent is own day; though, of course, of infinitely greater magnificence, portal of the palace is supposed to open at day-break, and to in the evening. Compare Hom. II. v. 749. En. i. 374. Muscussion has arisen respecting the true reading of this passage. suggest Olympi, a contraction for Olympis (Æn. xii. 791.) referring term to Jove as the monarch of Olympus. Others read omnipose but this appears to clash with panditur. Others read omnipose but this appears to clash with panditur. Others, again, have oventis. The true reading, however, is the one which we have given Consident tectis bipatentibus. "They take their places in the with its gates of double folds." We have followed here the extien of Wagner and Heyne.

6-35. Quianam. "Why." Heyne writes quia nam, but one

as one word, is more correct, since nam is here an enclitic. &

Versa retro, tantumque animis certatis iniquis?	
Abnueram bello Italiam concurrere Teucris:	
Quæ contra vetitum discordia? quis metus aut hos,	
Aut hos, arma sequi, ferrumque lacessere suasit?	10
Adveniet justum pugnæ, ne arcessite, tempus,	
Cum fera Carthago Romanis arcibus olim	
Exitium magnum atque Alpes immittet apertas.	
Tum certare odiis, tum res rapuisse licebit:	
Nunc sinite; et placitum læti componite fædus.	15
Jupiter hæc paucis: at non Venus aurea contra	
Pauca refert:	
O Pater! O hominum rerumque æterna potestas!	
Namque aliud quid sit, quod jam implorare queamus?	
Cernis ut insultent Rutuli, Turnusque feratur	20
Per medios insignis equis, tumidusque secundo	
Marte ruat? Non clausa tegunt jam mænia Teucros:	
Quin intra portas, atque ipsis prœlia miscent	
Aggeribus murorum; et inundant sanguine fossæ.	
Æneas ignarus abest. Nunquamne levari	25
Obsidione sines? muris iterum imminet hostis	
Nascentis Trojæ, nec non exercitus alter,	
Atque iterum in Teucros Ætolis surgit ab Arpis	
Trades moram in name and in the	

v. 13. 7. Versa retro. "Changed." Another old form of expression. These archaisms are purposely introduced, to impart additional majesty to the speech of the Father of the Gods. 8. Abnueram bello, &c. No such prohibition has been given in the previous part of the poem. Compare Æn. i. 263. Heyne, therefore, with great probability, ranks this among those parts of the Æneid that would have felt the poet's revising hand had his life been spared. 10. Lacessere. Equivalent here to movere or excitare. Compare Æn. xi. 254. 11. Ne arcesite. "Anticipate it not." 13. Alpes apertas. "The open Alps," i. c. a way under the guidance of Hannibal, opened for armies over the Alps, and threatening destruction to the towers of Rome. 13. Res rapaisse. "To plunder," i. e. to carry on war after the fashion of early times. An archaism for rapere. 15. Fædus. The league agreed upon between Æneas and Latinus.

19-30. Aliud quid sit, quod, &c. Venus here presumes that ali the other divinities are on the side of Juno. 21. Equis. For curru. 24. Aggeribus murorum. An old form of expression, borrowed, probably from Ennius, and equivalent merely to munimentis, or muris. Heyne and Wagner give the old form, marorum, and so in v. 144. xi. 382. Similar instances are panio, pani, pomaria. The latter still remains.—Inundant. Used intransitively. 28. Ætolis ab Arpis. Arpi was a city of Daunia, a district of Apulia, in Italy, founded by the body of Ætolians under Diomede, after the Trojan war. Ambassadors had been sent thither by the Latins to request Diomede to take part in the

Tydides. Equidem credo, mea vulnera restant. Et tua progenies mortalia demoror arma! Si sine pace tuâ, atque invito numine, Troës Italiam petiere : luant peccata, neque illos Juveris auxilio: sin, tot responsa secuti, Quœ Superi Manesque dabant : cur nunc tua quisquam £ Vertere jussa potest? aut cur nova condere fata? Quid repetam exustas Erveino in litore classes? Quid tempestatum regem, ventosque furentes Æoliâ excitos ? aut actam nubibus Irim ? Nunc etiam Manes (hæc intentata manebat 40 Sors rerum) movet, et, superis immissa repente, Allecto medias Italûm bacchata per urbes. Nil super imperio moveor: speravimus ista. Dum fortuna fuit : vincant, quos vincere mavis. Si nulla est regio, Teucris quain det tua conjux Dura; per eversæ, genitor, fumantia Trojæ 45 Excidia obtestor, liceat dimittere ab armis Incolumem Ascanium, liceat superesse nepotem.

EFFICE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

一年日达是最后的人。T. E.Spal也有11.人,日间日十二十分

war against Æneas. Compare Æn. viii. 9. xi. 226. 29. Equiden credo, &c. Venus had been wounded by Diemede before Troy, who seeking to rescue Æneas from the conflict. (Hom. II. v. 334, 203). She now fears lest a similar fate may await her in Latium. Heynch interpretation is not correct: "Supersint adduc cicatrices vulneris a Diomede accepti." Wagner's is better: i. e. ut ipse vulnerer. 3t. Et tua progenies, &c. Equivalent to expecto certainen cum mortal incandum, "I, thy own daughter, must again enter into collision with Diomede."

31-42. Sine pace toā. "Without thy permission. 34. Sapri. As, for example, Apollo in the island of Delos. Cempare £n. iii. 94.—Manes. Those of Hector, of Creisa, and of Anchises. (£n. ii. 294. 780. v. 729.) 35. Exustas Erycino, &c. Compare £n. v. 606. seqq. 37. Tempestatum regem. Compare £n. i. 50. 38. Actas nubibus Irim. Alluding to Juno's having sent Iris to Turnus. Compare £n. ix. 2. seqq. 39. Manes. "The gods below." Compare £n. vii. 223.—Hac sors rerum. Equivalent to hac pars or peris. The reference is to the kingdom of Piuto, or, in other words, to that portion of the universe which had failen to his lot when he and his brothers Jupiter and Neptune divided the whole world between themselves. 41. Bacchata. Supply est. 42. Nil super imperio morest. "I am not at all concerned for empire," i. e. I give up now all expectations of any enjoyment of empire on the part of the Trojam, although once promised by thec. Compare £n. i. 257. seqq.

45-61. Dura. Hard to be overcome by prayers. 47. Incolumn. Ascanium. She prays for the safety of Ascanius, since from him is to descend the Julian line, and to that line the empire of the world is due.



407

	ENEIDOS LIB. A.	201
=	Æncas sane ignotis jactetur in undis, Et quamcumque viam dederit Fortuna, sequatur:	
	Hunc tegere, et diræ valeam subducere pugnæ. Est Amathus, est celsa Paphus, atque alta Cythera,	50
_	Idaliæque domus: positis inglorius armis Exigat hic ævum. Magnâ ditione jubeto	
	Carthago premat Ausoniam; nihil urbibus inde	
	Obstabit Tyriis. Quid pestem evadere belli Juvit, et Argolicos medium fugisse per ignes, Totque maris vastæque exhausta pericula terræ,	55
	Dum Latium Teucri recidivaque Pergama quærunt? Non satius, cineres patriæ insedisse supremos,	
	Atque solum quo Troja fuit? Xanthum et Simoenta Redde, oro, miseris; iterumque revolvere casus	60
	Da, pater. Iliacos Teucris. Tum regia Juno, Acta furore gravi: Quid me alta silentia cogis	
	Rumpere, et obductum verbis vulgare dolorem? Enean hominum quisquam, divûmque, subegit	65
	Bella sequi, aut hostem regi se inferre Latino?	

48. In undis. Let Eneas, if a settlement be denied him in Italy, again embark, and wander over the deep as before. Another reading is in oris. 50. Hunc tegere. Alluding to Ascanius. 51. Est Amathus, &c. We have here adopted the reading of Wagner, as more musical than that of Heyne: Est Amathus, est celsa mihi Paphus, atque Cythera. 52. Domus. The nominative, and Idaha the genitive of the same number. Consult Wagner, ad loc. 54. Inde. From Ascanius and his race.—Tyriis urbihus. Carthage especially is alluded to, as a colony from Tyre. 55. Pestem belli. Compare Liv. xxv. 19. 56. Argolicos ignes. The flames of Troy. 57. Exhausta. Supply esse. 58. Dum Latium Teucri, &c. The idea intended to be conveyed by the whole passage is this: Of what possible advantage is it to the Trojans to have braved so many dangers and undergone so many hardships, if their former evil fortune still accompanies them, and the city which they have just founded in Latium is destined, like its prototype, to be destroyed by the foe?—Recidiva Pergama. Compare An. iv. 434. 53. Insedisse. "To have settled upon," i. e. to have built a new city upon. 60. Xanthum et Simoënta. The rivers are here put for the and itself. 61. Iterumque revolvere casus, &c. Venus prays that the Trojans may be allowed to go back again to their native land, even though there the same evils await them as before. If they are to suffer, it will be some consolation to them to suffer in their native and.

63-71. Quid me, &c. A beautiful contrast is here remarkable, between the abrupt violence of Juno and the quiet supplication of Venus. 57. Esto: Cassandra impulsus furiis. "Granted: but then he was

75

Cassandræ impulsus furiis: num linquere castra Hortati sumus, aut vitam committere ventis? Num puero summam belli, num credere muros; Tyrrhenamque fidem, aut gentes agitare quietas? Quis deus in fraudem, quæ dura potentia nostri Egit? ubi hic Juno, demissave nubibus Iris? Indignum est, Italos Trojam circumdare flammis Nascentem, et patriâ Turnum consistere terrâ, Cui Pilumnus avus, cui diva Venilia mater: Quid, face Trojanos atrâ vim ferre Latinis; Arva aliena jugo premere, atque avertere prædas? Quid, soceros legere, et gremiis abducere pactas; Pacem orare manu, præfigere puppibus arma? Tu potes Ænean manibus subducere Graiûm, Proque viro nebulam et ventos obtendere inanes:

impe 'ed," &c. A bitter remark. Cassandra, the daughter of Prisa, had predicted to Anchises that the Trojans would come to Hespers, or the western land (£n. iii. 183. seqq.). These predictions June here terms furiæ, and makes these, and these alone, the destinies that urged Æneas to the step. 68. Num linquere castra, &c. Alluding to Æneas's visit to Euander, and his journey thence into Etruria. 70. Summam belli. This, of course, is purposely exaggerated. 71. Tyrrhenamque fidem, &c. Observe the zeugma in assistant. The expression Tyrrhenam fidem, (literally, "the Tuscan faith)" is equivalent, in fact, to Tyrrhenum fadus, i. e. sollicitare Etruscos, ut fadus ineant.

72-80. Fraudem. Here, as often elsewhere, equivalent to malum; not, as Servius says, to periculum. 74. Indignum est. "It is a green indignity, (it seems)." Ironical. 75. Et patric Turnum considere terra. "And for Turnus to make a stand (against mere strangers) is his own native land." 76. Cui Pilumnus avus, &c. Juno indicates by this that Turnus is no less descended from a heavenly race than Æneas himself. Compare Æn. ix. 4. 77. Quid face Trojance, &c. "What (is it) then for the Trojans," &c. i. e. how is it less an indignity for the Trojans to lay waste with fire and sword the fields of the Latins. 79. Legerc. Servius, without reason perhaps, explains this verb here by furari; as in Hor. Sat. i. 3. 117. Nocturnus divim secre legerit. Hence the adjective scarilegas.—Pactas. Alluding to Lavinia as having been promised to Turnus. 30. Pacem orare manu, &c. That is, to come bearing in their hands fillets and suppliant boughs, as if suing for peace; and yet, at the same time, to be raising a shield is the front part of their vessels as a signal for naval combat.—Puppibus is here put for navibus, simply.

81-95. Tu potes Ænean, &c. Compare Hom. II. v. 315. seec. where Venus rescues Æneas from the hands of Diomede. 62. Propus viro nebulam, &c. Juno here ascribes to Venus what was done, in fact, by Neptune, who preserved him in this way from the power of

Et potes in totidem classem convertere nymphas: Nos aliquid Rutulos contra juvisse, nefandum est?	
Æneas ignarus abest; ignarus et absit:	85
Est Paphus, Idaliumque tibi; sunt alta Cythera:	
Quid gravidam bellis urbem et corda aspera tentas?	
Nosne tibi fluxas Phrygiæ res vertere fundo	
Conamur? nos? an miseros qui Troas Achivis	
Objecit? quæ causa fuit, consurgere in arma	90
Europamque Asiamque, et fœdera solvere furto?	
Me duce Dardanius Spartam expugnavit adulter !	
Aut ego tela dedi, fovive Cupidine bella?	
Tum decuit metuisse tuis: nunc sera querelis	
Haud justis assurgis, et irrita jurgia jactas.	95
Talibus orabat Juno; cunctique fremebant	
Cœlicolæ assensu vario: ceu flamina prima	
Cum deprensa fremunt silvis, et cæca volutant	
Murmura, venturos nautis prodentia ventos.	
Tum Pater omnipotens, rerum cui summa potestas,	100
Infit. Eo dicente, deûm domus alta silescit.	100
Et, tremefacta solo, tellus; silet arduus æther;	
Tum Zephyri posuere; premit placida æquora pontus.	

Achilles. (Il. xx. 321. segg.) 83. Et potes in totidem, &c. This, again, was the act of another divinity (Æn. ix. 77. seqq.); but as it was done for the benefit of Venus and her son, it is here ascribed to her immediate agency. 85. Eneas ignarus abest, &c. See ver. 25. 51. The meaning is this: "Is Eneas absent? What is that to me? I did not pervert his mind, so as to induce him to take that step. Still. however, may he remain absent, and hy his absence prove the ruin of his cause!" "If peaceably inclined, why not be content with thy Paphos, &c. unto which thou mayest conduct in safety thy cherished grandson?" 88. Nosne tibi fluxas Phrygia, &c. Juno seeks to show that Venus herself had occasioned all their sufferings for the Trojans. since she had prompted the abduction of Helen by Paris, which act led at once to the Trojan war .- Tibi is the dativus incommodi. 92. Sparlam expugnavit. "Did wrong to Sparta!" We have followed the idea suggested by Wagner, who thinks that the key to the meaning of expugnavit here may be obtained from such passages as the following: "Pudicitiam feminæ erpugnare," "expugnare toros," and that, instead of saying mulieris Spartanæ pudicitiam expugnavit, the poet merely has "Spartam expugnavit." 93. Cupidine bella. Cupid. A 94. Tum. When the first step was about to be taken. proper name. which afterward led to the war.

96-103. Orabat. For dicebat.—Cunctique fremebant, &c. The gods were divided in opinion, one party siding with Venus, another with Juno, and a low murmuring noise arose among them as they expressed to one another their different sentiments, like the first mur-

murings of the rising wind. 103. Posuere. Supply se.

Accipite ergo animis atque hase mea figite dicta. Quandoquidem Ausonios conjungi fordere Teucris Haud licitum, nec vestra capit discordia finem;	100
Que cuique est fortuna hodie, quam quisque secat s	en,
Tros Rutulusve fuat, nullo discrimine habebo:	
Seu, fatis, Italûm castra obsidione tenentur,	
Sive errore malo Trojæ, monitisque sinistris.	114
Nec Rutulos solvo. Sua cuique exorsa laborem	
Fortunamque ferent: rex Jupiter omnibus idem:	
Fata viam invenient. Stygii per flumina fratris,	
Per pice torrentes, atrâque voragine, ripas,	
Annuit, et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum.	115
Hic finis fandi. Solio tum Jupiter aureo	
Surgit, coolicolæ medium quem ad limina ducunt.	
Interea Rutuli portis circum omnibus instant	
Sternere cæde viros, et mænia cingere flammis;	
At legio Æneadûm vallis obsessa tenetur;	126
Nec spes ulla fugæ. Miseri stant turribus altis	
Nequidquam, et rarâ muros cinxere coronâ,	
Asius Imbrasides, Hicetaoniusque Thymætes,	
Assaracique duo, et senior cum Castore Thymbris,	
Prima acies. Hos germani Sarpedonis ambo,	195
Time acres Tree Porment carbonome amon	1

107-117. Quam quisque secat spem. "Whatever hope each hews (and fashions) for itself," i. e. whatever hope each party has, in consequence of its own deeds, been led to entertain. The expression secure such is figurative, of course, but the origin of the figure it is difficult to discover. We have given the interpretation of Wagner. Heyne, on the other hand, gives a very different explanation. He thinks that the latter half of the line was meant to be contrasted with the former. good fortune each party at present enjoys, or whatever hope each by his conduct may destroy. Compare Hor. Carm. i. 11. 7. 108. Fuel. For sit, from the old stem-form, fuo, fuere. 109. Italiam obsidient. " By a siege on the part of the Italians." Some join fatis in construction with Italiam, but had the poet intended this, he would prohably have said, Sive Italum fatis, &c. 111. Nec Rutulos solve " Nor, (on the other hand,) do I exempt the Rutulians (from their fate)." Sua ouique exorsa. "What each has undertaken." 112. Idea. Supply erit. 114. Per pice torrentes, &c. Repeated from Ba. iz. 104. seqq. In all the speeches which the poet has here assigned to the deities of Olympus, the student cannot have failed to perceive how admirably the antiquated language which pervades them is in keeping with the grave majesty which should characterize an assembly of the gods. The stiff and old-fashioned air of many of the lines is purposely employed with the same view. See on ver. 7. 123-145 Hicetaonius. For Hicetaonides. 125. Prime eci

ENEIDOS LIB. X.

ì	Et Chrus, et Themon, Lyciâ comitantur ab alta. Fert ingens, toto connixus corpore, saxum, Haud partem exiguam montis, Lyrnessius Acmon,	
ï	Nec Clytio genitore minor, nec fratre Menestheo. Hi jaculis, illi certant defendere saxis,	130
	Molirique ignem, nervoque aptare sagittas. Ipse inter medios, Veneris justissima cura,	
	Dardanius caput ecce! puer detectus honestum, Qualis gemma, micat, fulvum quæ dividit aurum Aut collo decus, aut capiti; vel quale per artem	135
	Inclusum buxo, aut Oricia terebintho, Lucet ebur: fusos cervix cui lactea crines	
	Accipit, et molli subnectens circulus auro. Te quoque magnanimæ viderunt, Ismare, gentes	140
	Vulnera dirigere, et calamos armare veneno, Mæoniâ generose domo: ubi pinguia culta Exercentque viri, Pactolusque irrigat auro.	140
	Adfuit et Mnestheus, quem pulsi pristina Turni Aggere murorum sublimem gloria tollit;	
	Et Capys: hinc nomen Campanæ ducitur urbi. Illi inter sese duri certamina belli	145
	Contulerant: media Æneas freta nocte secabat. Namque, ut ab Euandro castris ingressus Etruscis, Regem adit, et regi memorat nomenque genusque;	
	zem ami, et regi memorat nomendae gentadae,	

Supply erant.—Germani. Uterine brothers, as some suppose. 126. Altá. Equivalent here to clará. 130. Iti. The besiegers. Illi. The besieged. 131. Morlirique ignem. "And to hurl firebrands." These were thrown at the besiegers, and consisted of javelins with bundles of tow attached, and smeared over with pitch, tallow, and other combustible substances. Sometimes they struck a shield, and becoming attached to it, compelled the weater, by the fierceness of the flames, to throw aside this portion of his defensive armour, and leave his person exposed. Compare the account given by Livy, xxi. 8. 133. Caput detectus honestum. "Uncovered as to his comely head," i. e. without whelmet. He had been directed to withdraw from the fight. Compare £m. ix. 661. 136. Oriciá terebintho. The turpentine-tree abounded near Oricus in Epirus. Hence the epithet "Orician." 141. Mæoniá generose domo. "Nobly sprung from a Lydian house." 142. Exercent. For colunt.—Auro. The Pactolus, a Lydian river was famed for its golden sands. 143. Pulsi Turni. Compare Æn. ix. 781. 145. Cumpana urbi. Capua.

146-150. Certamina contulerant. The more common forms of expression are conferre manus, conferre arma, &c.—Mediá nocts. The night after the battle which has just been described. 149. Regem. Tauchon, who commanded the Etrurian force at Cære. Compare Arm

Quidve petat, quidve ipse ferat; Mezentius arma Quæ sibi conciliet, violentaque pectora Turni, Edocet; humanis quæ sit fiducia rebus	10
Admonet, immiscetque preces. Haud fit mora;	Tarchoa
Jungit opes, fœdusque ferit; tum, libera fati, Classem conscendit jussis gens Lydia divûm,	18
Externo commissa duci. Æneïa puppis	
Prima tenet, rostro Phrygios subjuncta leones: Imminet Ida super, profugis gratissima Teucris.	
Hic magnus sedet Æneas, secumque volutat	
Eventus belli varios: Pallasque, sinistro	16
Affixus lateri, jam quærit sidera, opacse Noctis iter; jam quæ passus terrâque marique.	
Pandite nunc Helicona, deze, cantusque movete	;
Quæ manus interea Tuscis comitetur ob oris	3.00
Ænean, armetque rates, pelagoque vehatur	165

viii. 478. seq. 603. seq. 150. Quidve petat, &c. The particle es, is such constructions as the present, has, according to Wagner, more of an interrogative than disjunctive force. (Quast. Virg. xxxvi. 5.) 150. Mezentius arma quæ, &c. That is, he adverts to the violent nature of Turnus, and the consequent danger if he prove an ally to Mezentius.

154-162. Libera fats. "Freed from all restraint of the fates." The augurs had announced that the Tuscans were to be led on to war assint Mezentius by a foreigner. Compare En. viii. 498. seq. 155. Gens Lytin. "The Lydian nation," i. e. the Etrurians, as being of Lydian origin, according to the common account. Consult note on Æn. viii. 482 157. Prima. Supply loca.—Rostro Phrygios subjuncta leones. "Having Phrygian lions joined to it beneath the beak." Literally, "join as to Phrygian lions beneath the beak." (See on En. i. 320.) The poet is here describing the figure-head of the vessel, otherwise called the Parasemon. The representation of the animals was either in carved work or painting. The lions are here called "Phrys because these animals were sacred to Cybele, the tutelary deity of Phrygia, and who was also worshipped on Mount Ida in Troas. minet Ida super. Above the figures of the lions was a representation of Mount Ida. The delineation of this mountain proved here most grateful to the feelings of the Trojans, since it reminded them of the 159. Hic. Referring to the vessel generally, not native country. merely to the prow, as Heinrich maintains. In ver. 218. Rness is represented as sitting in the stern of the ship. 161. Opaces noctis iter. Put in apposition with sidera.

163-165. Pandile nunc Helicona, &c. Repeated from Æn. vii. 461. 164. Interea. While the scenes just described are passing in Latina. 165. Armetyue rates. "And mans his ships." There were thirty vessels in all (ver. 213), with about 4000 Etrurians, and also 400 Arcadim

horsemen under the command of Pallas.

Massicus aeratâ princeps secat acquora Tigri; Sub quo mille manus juvenum, qui mœnia Clusî, Quique urbem liquere Cosas: quîs tela, sagittæ, Corytique leves humeris, et letifer arcus. Una torvus Abas: huic totum insignibus armis 170 Agmen, et aurato fulgebat Apolline puppis. Sexcentos illi dederat Populonia mater Expertos belli juvenes: ast Ilva trecentos Insula, inexhaustis Chalybum generosa metallis. Tertius, ille hominum divûmque interpres, Asilas, 175 Cui pecudum fibrie, coeli cui sidera parent, Et linguæ volucrum, et præsagi fulminis ignes, Mille rapit densos acie atque horrentibus hastis. Hos parere jubent, Alpheæ ab origine, Pisæ, Urbs Etrusca solo. Sequitur pulcherrimus Astur, 180 Astur equo fidens, et versicoloribus armis. Tercentum adjiciunt, mens omnibus una sequendi, Qui Cærete domo, qui sunt Minionis in arvis, Et Pyrgi veteres, intempestæque Graviscæ. Non ego te, Ligurum ductor, fortissime bello, 185 Transierim, Cinyra, et, paucis comitate, Cupavo,

166-184. Erath Tigri. The vessel had a figure-head of a tiger either under, or at the extremity of the brazen-plated beak. 169. Corpti. "Bow-cases." 170. Una. Supply ibat, or mare secat. 172. Populonia mater. "His native Pcpulonia." This city was also called Populonium. Compare, as regards the peculiar force of mater in this passage, the note on En. vii. 762. 173. Ilva. See Index of Proper Names. 174. Chalybum metallis. See on En. viii. 421.—Generosa. Here, as Heyne remarks, equivalent to fecunda, with the additional idea of what is choice and excellent of its kind. 176. Cui pecudum fibra, &c. The poet means that all these were subject to his skilful interpretation; in other words, he blends the idea of commanding the future with the soothsaying art. 178. Densos. The reference is, as Wagner supposes, to heavy-armed troops. 179. Hos parere jubent, &c. That is, Pisa, a city Elean in origin, but Etrurian in situation, sends these under the command of Asilas. Pisa in Etruria was fabled to have been founded by a colony from Pisa in the Peloponnesus. This latter city was situate in the district of Elis, on the banks of the Alpheus; and hence "Alphean" here is the same as Elean. 181. Versicoloribus. Because made of different metals. 182. Tercentum adjiciunt, &c. The followers of Astur were three hundred in number, and came from the city of Cære, from the plains watered by the river Minio, from Pyrgi, and from Gravisce.

186-183. Cupavo. The son of Cycnus. This latter was a monarch of the Ligurians, fondly attached to Phaëthon, and pined away in sorrow at his untimely end, until he was changed into a swan. His son,

180

Cujus olorinæ surgunt de vertice pennæ, (Crimen amor vestrum) formæque insigne paterne. Namque ferunt, luctu Cycnum Phaëthontis amati. Populeas inter frondes umbramque sororum Dum canit, et mæstum musa solatur amorem. Canentem molli plumâ duxisse senectam; Linquentem terras, et sidera voce sequentem. Filius, æquales comitatus classe catervas, Ingentem remis Centaurum promovet: ille Instat aquæ, saxumque undis immane minatur Arduus, et longâ sulcat maria alta carinâ.

on this occasion, has his helmet adorned with swan's feathers in teken of his origin. 187. Cujus olorina surgunt, &c. Heyne regards ver 186 as spurious, while Wagner, on the other hand defends it. We adopt the pointing and explanation of the latter, namely, a comma site pennæ and crimen amor vestrum in a parenthesis. Heyne places a colon after pennæ, and makes ver. 188 entirely parenthetic. According to Wagner's punctuation, the words formæque insigne patene become an epexegesis, or additional explanation to ver. 187. fesses, however, that the copula que might better be away, and suggests fortuna for formaque. The same critic regards crimen here as convalent in some degree to causa malorum, or male rei, and the mistertune referred to is the transformation of the father. Still, however, there lurks some difficulty in vestrum, even though we refer it to both father and son, since no part of the crimen formed in reality the heritage of the latter, and his grief for his father's transformation would hardly be indicated by such a term. Neither is it all likely that cotrum here is meant to refer to Cycnus merely. The whole pussege is involved in great obscurity.

190-197. Populeas inter frondes, &c. That is, amid the shade cast by the foliage of the poplars, into which the sisters of Phaëthon had been changed. 192. Canentem molli pluma, &c. "Brought upon himself old age, whitening to the view with downy plumage, and left the earth, following the stars with his song," i. e. brought upon himrelf, or caused himself to be covered with, a white downy plumage, so that he appeared hoary with years. We have here given the explanation of Heyne and Heinrich, which appears to be the only true one, and have made duxisse, equivalent, not to egisse ("spent" or "passed"), but to induxisse sibi. 193. Linquentem. To be rendered here as if et liquisse; so sequentem for secutum esse. Consult Wagner. Quest. A Ligurian Virg. xxix. 5. 194. Æquales comitatus classe catervas. himself, he accompanies the bands of the Ligurians. 195. Ille. reference is to the figure-head of a Centaur, placed at the bow of the vessel. 196. Saxumque undis immane, &c. "And, towering on high, threatens the waves with a huge rock," i. e. is in the attitude of one about to hurl a large rock into the waves, with both hands up-

Ailed.

Ille etiam patriis agmen ciet Ocnus ab oris. Patidicæ Mantûs et Tusci filius amnis. Qui muros, matrisque dedit tibi, Mantua, nomen; ഹര Mantua, dives avis; sed non genus omnibus unum: Gens illi triplex, populi sub gente quaterni: Ipsa caput populis; Tusco de sanguine vires. Hinc quoque quingentos in se Mezentius armat, Quos patre Benaco, velatus arundine glauca, 205 Mincius infestà ducebat in æquora pinu. It gravis Aulestes, centenâque arbore fluctus Verberat assurgens; spumant vada marmore verso. Hunc vehit immanis Triton, et cærula conchâ Exterrens freta: cui laterum tenus hispida nanti 2:0 Frons hominem præfert, in pristim desinit alvus; Spumea semifero sub pectore murmurat unda. Tot lecti proceses ter denis navibus ibant

Subsidio Trojæ, et campos salis ære secabant.

193—203. Ilie. Compare note on Æn. v. 609. 200. Qui muros natrisque, &c. Virgil follows here the ordinary legend, according to which Mantua was founded by Ocnus, son of Manto the daughter of Tiresias, and was named by him after his mother.—Mantus is the gentive of Manto, a Greek form. 201. Dives avis. "Rich in ancestors." Alluding to the mixed population of the place and territory. 202. Gens illi triplex, populi sub gente quaterni. Its race is threefold; under each division of the race there are four tribes. The three mees here alluded to, which made up the combined population of Mantua, were the Greeks, the Etvarians, and the Umbri. (Compare Müller, Etrasker, vol. i. p. 137. seqq. and Wagner, ad loc.) We have given to populi the force of tribus. Niebular, however, makes it equivalent to the Greek δήμοι. (Röm. Gesch. vol. i. p. 323. n. 757.) 203. Ipsa caput populis, &c. The chief city was Mantua, and among the Mantuans the Tuscans had the predominance.

204-214. In se. The odium in which Mezentius was held, induced them to arm with the rest. 205. Quos patre Benaco, &c. "These the Mincius, (sprung) from the parent (lake) Benacus, crowned with green flags, conveyed to the sea in hostile pine." The vessel that carried them had a figure of the god of the river Mincius at its prow. This river flows from the Lake Benacus (now Lago di Garda) into the Po. 207. It gravis Aulestes, &c. By centend arbore, in the language of poetry, are meant a hundred oars, each in size resembling a tree. The epithet gravis seems to refer to the great size of his vessel. Of Aulestes himself, see Æn. xii. 290. 209. Triton. Consult note on Æn. i. 144. The figure-head of the vessel of Aulestes was a Triton blowing on a shell. 211. Frons. Here taken in a more extended sense than usual.—Pristim. Consult note on Æn. v. 116. 214. Cumpos salis. For salsa æquera.

Jamque dies colo concesserat, almaque curra Noctivago Phosbe medium pulsabat Olympum: Æneas, neque enim membris dat cura quietem. Ipse sedens clavumque regit, velisque ministrat. Atque illi, medio in spatio, chorus ecce! suarum Occurrit comitum: nymphæ, quas alma Cybebe Numen habere maris, nymphasque e navibus esse. Jusserat, innabant pariter, fluctusque secabant, Quot prius æratæ steterant ad litora proræ. Agnoscunt longe regem, lustrantque choreïs. Quarum quæ fandi doctissima, Cymodocea Pone sequens, dextrâ puppim tenet, ipsaque dorso Eminet, ac lævå tacitis subremigat undis. Tum sic ignarum alloquitur: Vigilasne, deûm gens. Ænea? vigila, et velis immitte rudentes. Nos sumus, Ideæ sacro de vertice pinus, Nunc pelagi nymphæ, classis tua. Perfidus ut nos Præcipites ferro Rutulus flammâque premebat. Rupimus invitæ tua vincula, teque per æquor Quærimus. Hanc Genetrix faciem miserata refecit, Et dedit esse deas, ævumque agitare sub undis. At puer Ascanius muro fossisque tenetur, Tela inter media, atque horrentes Marte Latinos. Jam loca jussa tenet forti permixtus Etrusco Medias illis opponere turmas, Arcas eques.

215-227. Dies. The third since Æneas had left his camp; or, is other words, the day on which the Rutulians had attacked the Trojan intrenchments, as described in Æn. ix. 459. seq.—Culo. For e cale. 218. Ipse sedens, &c. Compare note on ver. 159.—Velisque ministrat. Compare Æn. vi. 302. 219. Suarum comitum. Referring to the vessels which had once been the companions of his wanderings. 224. Cybebe. From the Greek Kutiβa, The form Cybele (Kutiλa) vitiates, of course, the metre. 221. Numen habere waris. That is, no be marine divinities. 226. Ipsa. The pronoun is here employed in a species of opposition to dextra, or as a whole in opposition to a part, and has nearly the same force as tota. 227. Subremigat. Supply sec. 223-242. Ignarum. "Not knowing who she was." Supply sec.—Vigilasne, deám gens, &c. The expression deám gens is equivalent here to diis genite, in Æn. ix. 642. The Vestal Virgins, according to Servius, when commencing certain ceremonics, thus addressed the Zer Servius, when commencing certain ceremonics, thus addressed the Zer Servius, when commencing certain ceremonics, thus addressed the Zer Servius, when commencing certain ceremonics, thus addressed the Zer Servius, when commencing certain ceremonics, thus addressed the Zer Servius, when commencing certain ceremonics, thus addressed the Zer Servius, when commencing certain ceremonics, thus addressed the Zer Servius, when commencing certain ceremonics, thus addressed the Zer Servius, when commencing certain ceremonics, thus addressed the Zer Servius, when commencing certain ceremonics, thus addressed the Zer Servius, when commencing certain ceremonics, thus addressed the Zer Servius, when commencing certain ceremonics, thus addressed the Zer Servius, when commencing certain ceremonics, thus addressed the Zer Servius, when commencing certain ceremonics, thus addressed the Zer Servius, when commencing certain ceremonics, thus addressed the Zer Servius, when commencing certain ceremonics of certain ceremonics of certain ceremonics of certain ceremonics

Ne castris jungant, certa est sententia Turno. 240 Surge age, et Aurora socios veniente vocari Primus in arma jube, et clypeum cape, quem dedit ipse Invictum ignipotens, atque oras ambiit auro. Crastina lux, mea si non irrita dicta putâris, Ingentes Rutulæ spectabit cædis acervos. 245 Dixerat; et dextrâ discedens impulit altam. Haud ignara modi, puppim: fugit illa per undas Ocior et jaculo, et ventos æquante sagittâ. Inde aliae celerant cursus. Stupet inscius ipse Tros Anchisiades: animos tamen omine tollit. 250 Tum breviter, supera aspectans convexa, precatur: Alma parens Idæa deûm, cui Dindyma cordi, Turrigeræque urbes, bijugique ad frena leones; Tu mihi nunc pugnæ princeps, tu rite propinques Augurium, Phrygibusque adsis pede, diva, secundo. 255 Tantum effatus; et interea revoluta ruebat Maturâ jam luce dies, noctemque fugârat. Principio sociis edicit, signa sequantur,

tioned before, but easy enough to infer. When Æneas embarked the infantry, he appears to have given orders that the cavalry should march by the shore to the Trojan camp. Turnus, as we learn from what follows, resolved to prevent this junction. - Medias illis opponere turmas. "To oppose to them his intervening bands," i. e. to throw his forces between them and the Trojan encampment, and thus frustrate the intended junction. 240. Jungant. Supply se. 242. Primus. Here equivalent to protenus, straightway. (Wagner, Quæst. Virg. xxviii 4.)—Ipse. Other readings are igne and ingens. Heyne regards the

passage as corrupt.

247-256. Modi. This alludes not so much to the mere mode of propelling, as to the keeping of the ship properly poised while undergoing the impulse. 249. Inde alie celerant cursus. The other nymphs accelerate in like manner the movements of the remaining ships. 252. Parens Idea. Compare Æn. ix. 86-83.—Dindyma. Compare Æn. x. 618. 253. Turrigeræque urbes. Cybele, being the same, in fact, as Mother Earth, has tower-crowned cities under her especial care. Hence, too, she is commonly represented as wearing a turreted crown. -Bijugique ad frena leones. Observe here the peculiar employment of the preposition ad, as denoting that for which the services of another are required. Thus, ad lecticam servi; ad limina custos, &c. See on En. ix. 648. 254. Pugnæ princepe. She had been the first to aid, not immediately, but through the agency of Cymodocea and the other nymphs, who inspired him with fresh confidence, and urged him on his way. - Propingues augurium. "Bring this omen to its destined issue." Propinguare has here the force of admovere or adducere. 256. Revoluta ruebat. Equivalent, in fact, to revolvebatur.

258-274. Signa sequantur. "Carefully to observe the signals," i.e.

Atque animos aptent armis, pugnæque parent se. Jamque in conspectu Teucros habet, et sua castra, Stans celsa in puppi: clypeum cum, deinde, sinistra Extulit ardentem. Clamorem ad sidera tollunt Dardanidæ e muris: spes addita suscitat iras: Tela manu jaciunt: quales sub nubibus atris Strymoniæ dant signa grues, atque æthera tranant Cum sonitu, fugiuntque notos clamore secundo At Rututo regi, ducibusque ea mira videri Ausoniis: donec versas ad litora puppes Respiciunt, totumque allabi classibus sequor. Ardet apex capiti, cristisque a vertice flamma Funditur, et vastos umbo vomit aureus ignes: Non secus, ac liquidâ si quando nocte cometæ Sanguinei lugubre rubent; aut Sirius ardor Ille, sitim morbosque ferens mortalibus ægris, Nascitur, et lævo contristat lumine cœlum.

Haud tamen audaci Turno fiducia cessit Litora præcipere, et venientes pellere terrâ. Ultro animos tollit dictis, atque increpat ultro; Quod votis optâstis, adest, perfringere dextrâ. In manibus Mars ipse, viri. Nunc conjugis esto

the signals to be given from time to time for the execution of orders. Heyne erroneously refers signa to the standards. Wage explanation is far more correct. 264. Quales sub nubibus airis, The comparison lies between the cries of the cranes and the she raised by the beleaguered Trojans. 265. Strymonia. The banks of Strymon, a Thracian river, were much frequented by cranes.—D signa. Supply rocibus. 266. Fugiuntque notes, &c. Referring the annual migration of the cranes, in the beginning of spring, fi southern regions. 269. Totumque allabi classibus aquor. The p form of expression would be, "classemque allabi per totum aqui 270. Apex. For Galea. It properly denotes the cone, or leight which supported the crest. Here, however, it is taken for the eshelmet.—Capiti. Of Æneas. 271. Umbo. Consult note on Æn. 633. 272. Liquida nocte. "In a clear night." 274. Stim meri que. The Dog-star was supposed to bring with it both excessive h and sickly weather. The passage is imitated by Milton, in Par. L 710. Like a comet burned, and from his horrid hair shakes postila and war.

277-285. Pracipere. "To preoccupy." 378. Ultro, animas tel &c. This line occurs already in Æn. ix. 127, and is omitted here everal manuscripts. It is probably an interpolation in the press astance. 279. Quad votis optastis. Turnus here addresses his fowers.—Perfringere dextrá. "To crush (the foe) with the rightand," i. e. by open valour, in fair fight. Not to have to do with the defended by interechments. 280. In manibus Mars ipas. "T

Quisque suæ, tectique memor; nunc magna referto Facta, patrum laudes. Ultro occurramus ad undam. ·Dum trepidi, egressique labant vestigia prima. Audentes Fortuna juvat. Hee ait; et secum versat, quos ducere contra, 222 Vel quibus obsessos possit concredere muros. Interea Æneas socios de puppibus altis Pontibus exponit; multi servare recursus Languentis pelagi, et brevibus se credere saltu; Per remos alii. Speculatus litora, Tarchon, 290Qua vada non spirant, nec fracta remurmurat unda, Sed mare inoffensum crescenti allabitur æstu, Advertit subito proras, sociosque precatur: Nunc, O lecta manus! validis incumbite remis: Tollite, ferte rates; inimicam findite rostris 295 Hanc terram, sulcumque sibi premat ipsa carina; Frangere nec tali puppim statione recuso, Arreptâ tellure semel. Quæ talia postquam Effatus Tarchon, socii consurgere tonsis, Spumantesque rates arvis inferre Latinis: 300 Donec rostra tenent siccum, et sedere carinæ Omnes innocuæ. Sed non puppis tua, Tarchon: Namque, inflicta vadis, dorso dum pendet iniquo,

combat is now within your reach," i. e. you now have the means of bringing the foe to an open fight. This is merely an enlargement of the idea contained in the previous clause. 181. Nuno referto. Supply in memoriam. 282. Laudes. "Praise-worthy deeds." In apposition with magna fucta. 283. Trepidi. "In disorder," i. e. hefore they have formed in battle order, after disembarking. 285. Quos. "Whom of his followers."

288-292. Pontibus. "By means of platforms." These were used for embarking in, or disembarking from, a ship. The method of using them may be seen in the note on En. i. 378.—Multi servare recursus, &c. "Many watched the retreat of the subsiding sea," i. e. watched the retreating waves. 290. Per remos alii. "Others (came to land) by means of the oars," i. e. they used the oar as a species of leaping pole. 291. Qua vada non spirant. Equivalent to qua unda non estuat. Tarchon seeks a part of the shore where there is no surface some read sperat, "where he hopes for no boiling waters." The form spirant, however, derives its confirmation from what immediately follows: nee fracta -emurmural unda. Compare Georg. i. 327. 292. Inoffensum is here equivalent to nullo scopulo effensum. - Astu. For Ruclu.

295-307. Tollite. Equivalent to attollite. Supply remos from the previous clause. 297. Tali stations. "In such a station," i. e. if we can find for her such a birth as this. 302. Innocuse. "Uninjured" Equivalent here to illesse. 303. Inflicts vadis. "Dashed upon the

Anceps sustentata diu, fluctusque fatigat: Solvitur, atque viros mediis exponit in undis: Fragmina remorum quos et fluitantia transtra Impediunt, retrahitque pedem simul unda relabens. Nec Turnum segnis retinet mora: sed rapit acer Totam aciem in Teucros, et contra in litore sistit. Signa canunt. Primus turmas invasit agrestes 316 Æneas, omen pugnæ, stravitque Latinos, Occiso Therone, virûm qui maximus ultro Ænean petit : huic gladio, perque ærea suta, Per tunicam squalentem auro, latus haurit apertum. Inde Lichan ferit, exsectum jam matre perempts. 315 Et tibi, Phœbe, sacrum, casus evadere ferri Quod licuit parvo. Nec longe Cissea durum. Immanemque Gyan, sternentes agmina clava, Dejecit leto; nihil illos Herculis arma, Nec validæ juvere manus, genitorque Melampus,

shallows." In ver. 291, vada denoted the waters boiling over the shoals; here, however, the shoals themselves.—Derso inique. "Upon and angerous sandbank." Iniquo is equivalent here to norio or aritima 304. Fluctus fatigat. "Fatigues the waves," i. e. wearies out the waves by its resistance to their dashing. 307. Retrakitque polan simul, &c. "And at the same time the receding water drags back their feet," i. e. the wave dashing against the shore, and then flewing

back, prevents them from getting a firm foothold.

Alcidæ comes, usque graves dum terra labores Præbuit. Ecce! Pharo, voces dum jactat inertes.

311-321. Omen pugnes. "An omen of (the final fortune of) the 311-321. Omen pugnes. An omen or the man sortune on the fight." This relates, strictly speaking, to what comes after, namely, "stravit Latinos." 312. Maximus. "Tallest." 313. Erres suis. "The corslet of brazen chain-work." Compare the explanation of Heyne: "Thoracem sutiline ex are, hoc est, ex are is lamallis and catenulis." Compare note on En. iii. 467. 314. Per tunicam. The connective conjunction is to be repeated here with per. Consult Warner, ad Eclog. iv. 6.—Squalentem. Analogous, in some degree, is horrentem. The reference appears to be to a dull surface, as opposed to a polished one.—Haurit. Literally, "drinks," i. e. drinks the block from his side. Here, however, it may be regarded as equivalent simply to transfodit. 316. Sacrum. Children, according to Servius, who had been preserved by the Casarean operation, were consecrated to Apollo as the god of medicine.—Casus evadere ferri, &c. That is, to escape untimely death by the operator's knife. 318. Clava. They was armed with a club, after the manner of Hercules, with whom they had come to Latium. 321. Usque dum. "As long as." We have given here the reading of Jahn and Wagner. Heyne has usque oum, a feat of expression which Wagner very justly condemna.

Intorquens jaculum, clamanti sistit in ore. Tu quoque, flaventem prima lanugine malas. Dum sequeris Clytium infelix, nova gaudia. Cvdon. 325 Dardania stratus dextra, securus amorum, Qui juvenum tibi semper erant, miserande, jaceres: Ni fratrum stipata cohors foret obvia. Phorci Progenies, septem numero, septenaque tela Conjiciunt : partim galea clypeoque resultant 330 Irrita; deflexit partim stringentia corpus Alma Venus. Fidum Æneas affatur Achaten: Suggere tela mihi; non ullum dextera frustra Torserit in Rutulos, steterunt quæ in corpore Graiûm 335 Iliacis campis. Tum magnum corripit hastam, Et jacit: illa volans clypei transverberat æra Mæonis, et thoraca simul cum pectore rumpit. Huic frater subit Alcanor, fratremque ruentem Sustentat dextrà: trajecto missa lacerto Protenus hasta fugit, servatque cruenta tenorem; Dexteraque ex humero nervis moribunda pependit. Tum Numitor, jaculo fratris de corpore rapto, Ænean petiit; sed non et figere contra Est licitum; magnique femur perstrinxit Achatæ. Hic Curibus, fidens primævo corpore, Clausus 345 Advenit, et rigidâ Dryopem ferit eminus hastâ Sub mentum, graviter pressâ; pariterque loquentis Vocem animamque rapit, trajecto gutture: at ille Fronte ferit terram, et crassum vomit ore cruorem.

323-326. Sistit. "He plants," i. e. drives in and fixes. 324. Dam sequeris. He had through fond affection followed Clytius to the war.—Infelix. Because a prey to this feeling. 326. Securus. "No longer solicitous about," i. e. forgetting in death. Compare Æn. i. 350. 330. Resultant. Referring to the darts which they hurl at Æneas. 333. Suggere. Equivalent to suppedita. 334. Steterunt qua, &c. They had been taken from the dead bodies of the Greeks on the plains of Troy. Some manuscripts have steterint, which, though condemned by Heyne, is probably the true reading, since it assigns a reason why Æneas should a second time rely upon them: "Since they (once) stood," &c. 339. Trajecto missa lacerto, &c. "Straitway (another) spear, lurled (by Æneas), speeds its flight, the arm (of Alcanor) being pierced by it."

343-351. Figere contra. "To transfix (the hero) in turn." 245. Curibus. Alluding to Cures, the old capital of the Sabines.—Clausus. The leader of the Sabines in the army of Turnus. The Claudian family derived their descent from him. The name is introduced here through compliment to that powerful house. 347. Graviter pressa. "Forcibly

331 Tres quoque Threicios Boreze de gente suprema Et tres, quos Idas pater, et patria Ismara mittit. Per varios sternit casus. Accurrit Halesus. Auruncæque manus; subit et Neptunia proles. Insignis Messapus equis. Expellere tendunt Nunc hi, nunc illi: certatur limine in ipeo Ausoniæ. Magno discordes æthere venti Prœlia ceu tollunt, animis et viribus æquis: Non ipsi inter se, non nubila, non mare cedunt: Anceps pugna diu; stant obnixa omnia contra. Haud aliter Trojanæ acies, aciesque Latinæ Concurrent; hæret pede pes, densusque viro vir. At, parte ex aliâ, qua saxa rotantia late Impulerat torrens, arbustaque diruta ripis, Arcadas, insuetos acies interre pedestres, Ut vidit Pallas Latio dare terga sequaci; 365 Aspera quîs natura loci dimittere quando Suasit equos; unum quod rebus restat egenis. Nunc prece, nunc dictis virtutem accendit amaris:

driven home." 350. Borea de gente supremá. "Of the lofty race of Boreas." Servius cites another explanation besides this, namely, "of the race of Boreas from the extreme north." This, however, is condemned by Wagner. 351. Ismara. Here put for Ismaris. The reference is to Ismarus, a city and mountain of Thrace. There Thracians who are here mentioned were a part, probably, of the force that came to the aid of the Trojans against the Greeks in the war of Troy.

352 361. Accurrit. "Runs up," i. e. to the aid of Clausus. A much better reading than the common occurrit, which would derive opposition. 353. Auruncæque manus. Allies of Turnus. Compare £n. vii. 723. seqq. 354. Messapus.—An ally of Turnus. Compare £n. vii. 691. seq. 355. Limine in ipso. Referring to the sensione. 359. Stant obnixa omnia contra. "All things stand struggling against one another." Compare the explanation of Wagner: "Omnia constanter obnitantur, nec quidquam codit." Heyne resistant obnixi: omnia contra, and explains it as follows: "Stant outies stant obnixi: omnia stant obnixa contra." 361. Pede. An old form of the dative.

362-378. At parte ex aliá, &c. The Arcadian horse, that had been sent in advance from Pallanteum, (ver. 238. 239.) had crossed the Tiber, and attacked the Rutulians in a different quarter, where a torrent emptied into the river. As, however, their horses could not find a firm foot-hold, the men dismounted, and fought like infantry; but, being unaccustomed to this mode of warfare, they gave ground. Palles comes up and rebukes them. 363. Torrens. Heyne, in his commentary, speaks of this as a torrent emptying into the sea; but he afterwards corrected his error.

ÆNEIDOS LIB. X. .

Quo fugitis, socii? per vos, et fortia facta,	
Per ducis Euandri nomen, devictaque bella,	370
Spenique meam, patriæ quæ nunc subit æmula laudi,	-
Fidite ne pedibus; ferro rumpenda per hostes	
Est via. Qua glohus ille virum densissimus urguet;	
Hac vos, et Pallanta ducem, patria alta reposcit.	
Numina nulla premunt: mortali urguemur ab hoste	375
Mortales: totidem nobis animæque manusque.	•-
Ecce! maris magna claudit nos objice pontus:	
Deest jam terra fugæ. Pelagus, Trojamne petemus?	
Hæc ait, et medius densos prorumpit in hostes.	
Obvius huic primum, fatis adductus iniquis,	380
Fit Lagus: hunc, magno vellit dum pondere saxum,	
Interto figit tele, discrimina costis	
Per medium qua spina dabat; hastamque receptat	
Ossibus hærentem. Quem non super occupat Hisbo,	
Ille quidem hoc sperans; nam Pallas ante ruentem,	385
Dum furit, incautum crudeli morte sodalis,	
Excipit; atque ensem tumido in pulmone recondit.	
Hinc Sthenelum petit, et Rhæti de gente vetusta	
Anchemolum, thalamos ausum incestare novercæ.	
Vos etiam, gemini, Rutulis cecidistis in arvis,	390
Daucia, Laride Thymberque, simillima proles,	
Indiscreta suis gratusque parentibus error.	

365. Latio. "To the Latins." 370. Devicta. For depugnata. 372. Fidite ne pedibus. Referring to their flight, not to their fighting on foot. 374. Hác. Supply viá. 376. Totidem nobis animaque, &c. "We have as many souls and hands (as they)." 377. Maris magna claudit, &c. "The deep shuts us in with its vast barrier of the sea." Pontus is here the main ocean; mare, on the other hand, the sea as opposed to the land, or, in other words, the sea near the land. 378. Trojam. The Trojan encampment.

381-396. Magno pondere. Equivalent to magni ponderis. Compare £n. iii. 286. 382. Intorto telo. The weapon was whirled around before being cast, in order to give it a motion around its own axis, and ensure its hitting the object at which it was aimed. 384. Quem non super, &c. Pallus was bending down in order to extricate his spear from the corpse of Lagus. Hisbo tries to anticipate him (the true force of occupat) before he can effect this. 385. Ants. To be construed with excipit. 389. Thalamos ausum, &c. Servius, quoting from Avienus and Alexander Polyhistor, informs us that, in order to avoid his father's wrath, he had fled to the court of Turnus. For Abienus, in Servius, we must read Avienus; and Turnum for Daunum. 392. Gratusque parentibus error. The varents of the twin brothers

At nunc dura dedit vobis discrimina Pallas: Nam tibi, Thymbre, caput Enandrius abstulit emiss To decisa suum, Laride, dextera querit, Semianimesque micant digiti, ferrumque retractant.

Arcadas, accensos monitu, et præclara tuentes Facta viri, mixtus dolor, et pudor armat in hostes. Tum Pallas bijugis fugientem Rhœtea præter Trajicit. Hoc spatium, tantumque morse fuit Ilo: Ilo namque procul validam direxerat hastam: Quam medius Rhæteus intercipit, optime Teuthra, Te fugiens, fratremque Tyren; curruque volutus Cædit semianimis Kutulorum calcibus arva. Ac, velut, optato ventis æstate coortis, Dispersa immittit silvis incendia pastor; Correptis subito mediis, extenditur una Horrida per latos acies Vulcania campos; Ille sedens victor flammas despectat ovantes: Non aliter sociûm virtus coït omnis in unum, Teque juvat, Palla. Sed, bellis acer, Halesus Tendit in adversos, seque in sua colligit arma: Hic mactat Ladona, Pheretaque, Demodocumque;

were delighted at the close resemblance, and the mistakes whice casioned. 394. Euandrius ensis. So called here because Palereceived it from his father Euander. Compare ver. 420, telis dri. 395. Suum. "Its owner." 396. Micant. "Twitch." tractantque. "And try to grasp once more." There is a like this in Ennius:—Semianimesque micant oculi, lucemque runt.

398-408. Viri. Referring to Pallas. 399. Fugientem and As he fices," For prateringientem. 400. Hoc spatium, &c. Infer from these words that l'allas subsequently slew Ilus, after slain Rhætus, who came between Ilus and the blow meant for the 405. Optato. "To his wish." 406. Dispersa immittit, &c. duces amid the stubble the scattered fire," i. e. sets fire to the in different quarters. Some explain dispersa in this passage wi rence to the fire's spreading itself in different directions, and also is of this opinion; but the expression correptis mediis, whit lows, shows that the view which we have taken is the more corn. The fire at first is kindled in various quarters, but finally the first tend towards the centre. 408. Horrida acies Vulcania. A 1 expression; and, the progress of the flames being compared with operates.

412-425. Seque in sua collige arma. "And covers himselvis shield." More literally, "and collects himself within the

Strymonio dextram fulgenti deripit ense,	
Elatam in jugulum; saxo ferit ora Thoentis,	415
Ossaque dispersit, cerebro permixta cruento.	
Fata canens silvis genitor celârat Halesur	
Ut senior leto canentia lumina solvit,	
Injecere manum Parcæ, telisque sacrârunt	
Euandri. Quem sic Pallas petit ante precatus:	423
Da nunc, Thybri pater, ferro, quod missile libro,	
Fortunam, atque viam duri per pectus Halesi;	
Hæc arma, exuviasque viri, taa quercus habebit.	
Audiit illa deus: dum texit Imaona Halesus,	
Arcadio infelix telo dat pectus inermum.	425
At non cæde viri tantâ perterrita Lausus,	****
Pars ingens belli, sinit agmina: primus Abantem	
Oppositum interimit, pugnæ nodumque moramque.	
Sternitur Arcadiæ proles ; sternuntur Etrusci ;	430
Et vos, O! Graiis imperdita corpora, Teucri.	430
Agmina concurrunt ducibusque et viribus æquis.	
Extremi addensent acies: nec turba moveri	
Tela manusque sinit. Hinc Pallas instat, et urguet;	
Hinc contra Lausus; nec multum discrepat ætas;	
Egregii formâ; sed quîs fortuna negârat	4 35
In patriam reditus. Ipsos concurrere passus	
Haud tamen inter se magni regnator Olympi:	
Mox illos sua fata manent majore sub hoste.	
/ Interea soror alma monet succedere Lauso	· 1

of his own arms." So Æn. xii. 491. 415. Elatem in jugulum. "Raised against his throat," i. e. with the intention of piercing it. 417. Fala canens. "Predicting the future." He knew beforehand. too, the destiny that awaited his son. 418. Canentia lumina. "His naged eyes." The reference appears to be, properly, to the whitened eyelasbes and eyebrow. Mark the variation in the quantity of the participles canens and caluens, in this and the preceding verse. 423. Tua quercus. Referring, as Heinrich thinks, to an oak standing on the bank of the stream, and sacred to the god. This was to be adorned with the spoils of the foe, as an offering to the god. The explanation is not very satisfatory. 425. Arcadio. "Of Pallas, the Arcadian."

426-435. Perterrita. Supply esse. 428. Pugnas nodumque moranque. "The knot and stay of the fight," i. e. the one whose strenuous efforts most of all upheld the fight, and delayed the victory of the foc. A metaphor taken from the difficulty found in riving trees when knots occur. 432. Addensent. From addenses. 435. Quis. "Unto both of whom." They were both destined to fall, though not by each other's hands. Pallas was slain by Turnus, Lansus by Eneas. 439-452. Soror alma. The nymph Juturna. (Compare En. xii. 189.) No previous intimation of her presence has been given, nor has

Turnum, qui volucri curru medium secat agmen. Ut vidit socios: Tempus desistere pugnæ: Solus ego in Pallanta feror; soli mihi Pallas Debetur: cuperem ipse parens spectator adesse: Hæc ait; et socii cesserunt æquore jusso. At, Rutulûm abscessu, juvenis tum, jussa superba Miratus, stupet in Turno, corpusque per ingens Lumina volvit, obitque truci procul omnia visu; Talibus et dictis it contra dicta tyranni : Aut spoliis ego jam raptis laudabor opimis, Aut leto insigni. Sorti pater æquus utrique est. Tolle minas. Fatas, medium procedit in æquor: Frigidus Arcadibus coït in præcordia sanguis. Desiluit Turnus bijugis; pedes apparat irc Utque leo, speculâ cum vidit ab alta Comminus. Stare procul campis meditantem in proelia taurum, Advolat; haud alia est Turni venientis imago.

Hunc ubi contiguum missæ fore credidit hastæ, Ire prior Pallas, si qua fors adjuvet ausum Viribus imparibus; magnumque ita ad æthera fatur: Per patris hospitium, et mensas quas advena adîsti, Te precor, Alcide, cæptis ingentibus adsis: Cernat semineci sibi me rapere arma cruenta,

any mention been made of her. 440. Qui. "Who therews on receiving his sister's admonition. 441. Ut vidit socios. been hitherto engaged with the forces that were disembarking. fled to the succour of those of his followers who, in a different of the fight, were hard pushed by Pallas and the Arcadians. directs his allies to cease from the fight, and leave Palias to ! 441. Tempus desistere pugnæ. Supply inquit.
"His sire himself," i. e. Euander. 444. Æ parens. "His sire himself," i. e. Euander. 144. Æ.
"From the part of the plain they were ordered to quit." 444. Ægus jussa superba, &c. The particle tum comes in very awkwal and ought, very probably, to be changed into turn, qualifying which is given, in fact, in some manuscripts. 448. Tyrans put for regis. Compare note on En. iv. 320. 449. Spolis The expression has here its proper force, since the contest \mathbf{w} one between leader and leader. Compare AEn, vi. 856. puter æquus, &c. "My father is equally prepared for either Supply ferends with sorti. This observation refers to the crue Turnus in ver. 443. 452. Coit. "Congeals." They were for the safety of their young leader. 453. Pedes. " On foot Specula ab alta. "From his lofty place of observation," i some lofty ground or hill-top. 455. Meditantem in proclin. paring for the fight," i. e. by throwing up the sand with his for ing low his horns, &c. Compare An. ix. 629. 458. Ire prior. deprovit. 462. Semineci sibi, &c. Pallas prays that he may e

Victoremque ferant morientia lumina Turni. Andiit Aleides juvenem, magnumque sub imo Corde premit gemitum, lacrimasque effundit inanes. Tum Genitor natum dictis affatur amicis: Stat sua cuique dies: breve et irreparabile tempus	465
Omnibus est vitæ; sed famam extendere factis, Hoc virtutis opus. Trojæ sub mænibus altis Tot gnati cecidere deûm: quin occidit una Sarpedon, mea progenies. Etiam sua Turnum Fata vocant, metasque dati pervenit ad ævi.	470
Sic ait, atque oculos Rutulorum rejicit arvis. At Pallas magnis emittit viribus hastam, Vaginâque cavâ fulgentem deripit ensem. Ila volans, humeri surgunt qua tegmina summa, Ancidit; atque, viam clypei molita per oras,	475 •
Tandem etiam magno strinxit de corpore Turni. Hic Turnus ferro præfixum robur acuto In Pallanta, diu librans, jacit, atque ita fatur: Aspice num mage sit nostrum penetrabile telum. Dixerat; at clypeum, tot ferri terga, tot æris,	480
Quum pellis totiens obeat circumdata tauri, Vibranti medium cuspis transverberat ictu, Loricæque moras, et pectus perforat ingens. Ille rapit calidum frustra de vulnere telum: Una eademque via sanguis animusque sequuntur.	485

"Turnus, and that the latter, while dying, may still retain life enough to see his victor despoil him of his arms. 463. Victoremque ferant. For victorem me videre ferant. 464. Magnunque sub imo, &c. Hercules groans at his inability to ward off from the youth the fate that is approaching. 466. Genitor. Jupiter.—Natum. Hercules. 467. Stat. "Stands fixed." 472. Dati ævi. "Of the existence assigned him." Turnus, too, is destined soon to fall. 476. Atque oculos Ratulorum, &c. "And throws his eyes away from the fields of the Mutulians."

77-503. Clypei per oras. "Through the margin of the shield," This part of the shield, it must be remembered, was thinner than the rest, and therefore more easily penetrable. 478. Magno strinxit decorpore. Supply partem. There is indeed a manuscript which reads partem for tandem. The part grazed was the top of the shoulder. 481. Penetrabile. This adjective, though passive in form, is here taken in an active sense. Although examples of this usage of the adsective in -bilis are not frequent in good authors, yet they are occasionally encountered. See Lucret. i. 11. 495. 535. 536. Hor. Carm. i. 3. 22, Ovid. Met. xiii. 857. 482. Terga. "Plates." 483. Cum pellis spiens, &c. "While the bull's hide, thrown around, so often encompasses it," i. e. and through as many coverings of hide. 486. Ille.

Corruit in vulnus: sonitum super arma dedeso: Et terram hostilem moriens petit ore eruents. Quem Turnus super assistens: Arcades, hæc, inquit, memores mes dicta referta Euandro: Qualem meruit, Pallanta remitto: Quisquis honos tumuli, quidquid solamen humandi Largior : haud illi stabunt Æneïa pervo Hospitia. Et lævo pressit pede, talia fatus. Exanimem, rapiens immania pondera baltei, Impressumque nefas; una sub nocte jugali Cæsa manus juvenum fæde, thelamique cruenti: Quæ Clonus Eurytides multo cælaverat auro: Quo nunc Turnus ovat spolio, gaudetque potitus. Nescia mens hominum fati, sortisque futurre, Et servare modum, rebus sublata secundis! Turno tempus erit, magno quum optaverit em tum Intactum Pallanta, et quum spolia ista diemque Oderit. At socii multo gemitu lacrimisque, Impositum scuto, referent Pallanta frequentes. O dolor, atque decus magnum, rediture parenti! Hac te prima dies bello dedit, hac eadem aufert. Quum tamen ingentes Rutulorum linguis acervos! Nec jam fama mali tanti, sed certior auctor. Advolat Æneæ, tenui discrimine leti. Esse suos; tempus versis succurrere Teucris. Proxima quæque metit gladio, latumque per agmen Ardens limitem agit ferro; te, Turne, superburn Cæde novâ, quærens. Pallas, Euander, in ipsis **515** ' Omnia sunt oculis, mensæ quas advena primas Tunc adiit, dextræque datæ. Sulmone creates Quatuor hic juvenes; totidem, quos educat Ufens, Viventes rapit, inferias quos immolet umbris,

Pallas. 492. Qualem meruit, Pallanta remitto. "I sand his Palla back to him in such a condition as he deserved." 495. Hand its stabunt, &c. "His league of hospitality with Æneas shall cost him not a little." 497. Impressum mefas. "The horrid story impressed thereon." The belt was adorned with a representation, in emboured work, of the Danaida murdering their husbands on the bridal sight. 503. Tempus erit, &c. Compare Æn. xii. 940.

510-520. Certier auctor. "A surer informant," i. e. one cent proposely to announce this unto him." 511. Tenui discrimine leti.. "Am in danger of utter ruin." 518. Educat. On this use of the present consult note on En. ix. 266.—Ufens. Compare En. vii. 745. vii. 6 519. Inferias quoe immolet, &c. This design of the pions Energy

ENRIDOS LIB. X. 519 ivoque rogi perfundat sanguine flammas. 520 de Mago procul infensam contenderat hastam: istu subit; at tremebunda supervolat hasta; enua amplectens, effatur talia supplex: patrios Manes et spes surgentis Iuli, recor, hanc animam serves natoque, patrique. 525 lomus alta; jacent penitus defoesa talenta ti argenti; sunt auri pondera, facti tique, mihi. Non hic victoria Teucrûm itur; aut anima una dabit discrimina tanta. 530 rat ; Æneas contra cui talia reddit : nti atque auri memoras quæ multa talenta, is parce tuis. Belli commercia Turnus ilit ista prior, jam tum Pallante peremto. patris Anchisæ Manes, hoc sentit Iulus. atus, galeam lævå tenet, atque reflexå **53**5 ice orantis capulo tenus applicat ensem. ec procul Hæmonides, Phœbi Triviæque sacerdos, la cui sacrâ redimibat tempora vittâ, s collucens veste, atque insignibus armis: n congressus agit campo, lapsumque superstans 540 olat, ingentique umbra tegit; arma Serestus a refert humeris, tibi, rex Gradive, tropæum. staurant acies, Vulcani stirpe creatus, ulus, et veniens Marsorum montibus, Umbro: 545 lanides contra furit. Anxuris ense sinistram.

ks Valpy, and his subsequent execution of it (Æn. xi. 81. seq.), iding to be sacrificed the eight captives, are told without a word of probation. Valpy, however, forgets that Virgil is here merely ng Homeric usage, and knew perfectly well that his readers among vn countrymen would view the matter in precisely the same light, y, as an ancient, though barbarous custom. i-541. Talenta. Carrying with it, here, merely the idea of weight. d money was not used in the times of which Virgil is speaking. Non hic vertitur. "Turns not upon this," i. e. on my death. Parce. "Reserve." Equivalent to serva.—Belli commercia. ring to the ransoming or exchange of prisoners. 537. Nee procus mides, &c. Supply est or versatur. This is Wagner's expla-1. Heyne, less correctly, we conceive, regards Hæmonides congressus, &c. as a change of construction from the nominative accusative. 541. Ingenti umbrd. The deep shade of death. -548. Instaurant acies. "Restore the fight," i. e. reanimate atin forces, whom the provess of Eneas had dispirited. 544. 11s. "Who had come." As regards Caeculus and Umbro reEt totum clypei ferro dejecerat orbem ;— Dixerat ille aliquid magnum, vimque affore verbo Crediderat, cœloque animum fortasse ferebat, Canitiemque sibi et longos promiserat annos;—

Tarquitus exsultans contra fulgentibus armis, Silvicolæ Fauno Dryope quem nympha crearat, Obvius ardenti sese obtulit: ille reducta Loricam, clypeique ingens onus, impedit hasta. Tum caput orantis nequidquam, et multa parantis Dicere, deturbat terræ; truncumque tepentem Provolvens, super hæc inimico pectore fatur: 1stic nunc, metuende, jace. Non te optima mater Condet humo, patrioque onerabit membra sepulchro: Alitibus linquere feris; aut gurgite mersum Unda feret, piscesque impasti vulnera lambent.

Protenus Antæum et Lucam, prima agmina Turni, Persequitur; fortemque Numam, fulvumque Camertem. Magnanimo Volscente satum, ditissimus agri Qui fuit Ausonidûm, et tacitis regnavit Amyclis.

spectively, consult Æn. vii. 678. 681. 750. seq. 546. Dejectrat. We have adopted the punctuation of Wagner. The meaning of the passes is this: Æneas, after encountering Cæculus and Umbro (whom we are to suppose that he slew, although the poet is silent on the subject) proceeds to attack Anxur, whose left arm, and the whole rim of his shield, he lops off with a blow. He had just done this, when Taquitus comes forth to meet him, incensed at the overthrow of Anxur Hence we see the force of the pluperfect dejectrat. Ver. 547. 548. sed 549. are parenthetic. 547. Aliquid magnum. Some haughty boat or other. 548. Cæloque animum, &c. "Was thinking highly, sed doubt, of his own prowess." Heyne objects to fortasse in this passes. Wagner, on the other hand, makes it equivalent, not to the Greek lower but to $\pi o \hat{\nu}$.

550-557. Exsultans contra. "Springing forth (thereupon) from the opposite ranks." 552 Ille. Referring to Eness. Reducté lorices, &c. "His spear having been (first) drawn back, (transfixes and thus) encumbers his coralet and the vast weight of his shield." 556. Super. For insuper. 557. Istic. "There," i. e. there, where thou now st. Observe the force of iste, as appearing in the adverb derived from it.—Non optima mater. "No dearest mother." The brutality of the whole speech is only to be tolerated as being a picture of Homesic times.

561-569. Prima agmina "Foremost leadera." 562. Pulvus Camertem. "Camers, of ruddy locks." 564. Ausonidou. "Of the sons of Ausonia," i. e. of the Ausonians. Put for Ausonidorum, and that for Ausonum.—Tacilis Amyelis. Heyne explains tacitis by supposing the epithet to have been given to the Italian city by Virgil, from

the parent town in Laconia. Wagner is in favour of the legend which makes the Italian Amyclæ to have been deserted by its inhabitants, in consequence of the serpents that infested it. 567. Pectoribus. This is added by the poet because £gæon, or Briareus (Hom. II. i. 402.) like Cacus and many other monsters, breathed forth fire from his bosom. 569. Sic. With the same fury.

581-601. Non Diomedis equal, &c. The meaning of the speech is this: Thou seest arrayed against thee no Greeks from whom thou mayest escape, but those from whom thou shalt surely meet thy doom. Two of the bravest of the Greeks from both of whom he with difficulty escaped, are here named unto Æneas, as representative of the whole Grecian host. 586. Telo. "With his sword." See ver. 577, and compare Georg. iii. 106. Æn. v. 147. 593. Vanæ umbrs. Empty phantonis, seen by the steeds, and filling them with affright. 594. Ipse

rot Arripuit bijugos. Frater tendebat inertes Infelix palmas, curru delapsus eodem : Per te, per qui te talem genuere parentes, Vir Trojane, sine hanc animam, et miserere precantis. Pluribus oranti Æneas: Haud talia dudum Morere, et fratrem ne desere frater. Dicta dabas. 600 Tum, latebras animæ, pectus mucrone recludit. Talia per campos edebat funera ductor Dardanius, torrentis aquæ vel turbinis atri More furens. Tandem crumpunt, et castra relinquunt, Ascanius puer et nequidquam obsessa juventus. COS Junonem interea compellat Jupiter ultro: O germana mihi atque eadem gratissima conjux! Ut rebare, Venus (nec te sententia fallit) Trojanas sustentat opes; non vivida bello Dextra viris, animusque ferox, patiensque pericli. 619 Cui Juno submissa: Quid, O pulcherrime conjux! Sollicitas ægram, et tua tristia dicta timentem? Si mihi, quæ quondam fuerat, quamque esse decebat. Vis in amore foret, non hoc mihi namque negares.

rotis, &c. Alluding ironically to the manner of his fall. 598. Sine "Spare." In fact, however, there is an ellipsis of esse or existere. 509 Indium. Compare ver. 581. sep. 601. Pectus. The addition of this term after latebras animae has given offence to many critics, from its appearing to them a species of redundancy. Hence Wakefield (ad Lucret. i. 416.) thinks that we ought to read, "Tum latebras animae, sectas mucrone, recludit." F. Jacobs, on the other hand, (ad Lucil. Etn. 139.) conjectures penitus for pectus. Compare En. xii. 359. The best explanation, however, is given by C. G. Jacobs (Disquis. Ting. pt. i. p. 15), who places a comma after tum, and regards latebras animae in apposition with pectus, not pectus with it.

606-610. Junonem interca, &c. Matters had now come to such a crisis, that Æneas must, as a matter of course, have soon come up and engaged in combat with Turnus. This meeting, however, the order of things required should be still deferred for a season, and therefore the intervention of the gods has to be employed by the poet in imitation of his great prototype Homer. 608. Ut rebare, &c. Spoken ironically. 699. Non vivida bello dextra viris. The irony here is perceptible enough. It was the valour of the Trojan leader, in fact, not the inter-

vention of Venus, that had restored the fight.

611-619. O pulcherrime conjux. The language of artful blandishment. 612. Egram. "Sick at heart," i. e. me, already a prey to anguish.—Tristia dicta. "Harsh mandates." Observe the force of tristia, as indicating mandates that make her sad indeed. 614. Namque. Bothe reads nempe, from two manuscripts. The text, however, is correct; and there is a latent ellipsis:—"Had I the sume hold on your affections; but I have not; for else you would not deny," &c.

ENEIDOS LIB. X.

Omnipotens, quin et pugnæ subducere Turnum,	615
Et Dauno possem incolumem servare parenti.	
Nunc pereat, Teucrisque pio det sanguine pœnas.	
Ille tamen nostrâ deducit origine nomen,	
Pilumnusque illi quartus pater; et tua larga	
Sæpe manu multisque oneravit limina donis.	620
Cui rex ætherii breviter sic fatus Olympi:	
Si mora præsentis leti, tempusque, caduco	
Oratur juveni, meque hoc ita ponere sentis;	
Tolle fugâ Turnum, atque instantibus eripe fatis.	7
Hactenus indulsisse vacat. Sin altior istis	625
Sub precibus venia ulla latet, totumque moveri,	
Mutarique, putas bellum; spes pascis inanes.	
Et Juno allacrimans; Quid, si, quæ voce gravaris,	
Mente dares; atque hæc Turno rata vita maneret?	
Nunc manet insontem gravis exitus; aut ego veri	630
Vana feror. Quod ut O! potius formidine falsâ	
Ludar, et in melius tua, qui potes, orsa reflectas!	
Hæc ubi dicta dedit, cœlo se protenus alto	
Misit, agens hiemem, nimbo succincta, per auras;	
Iliacamque aciem, et Laurentia castra, petivit.	635
Tum dea nube cava tenuem sine viribus umbram	
In faciem Æneæ, visu mirabile monstrum!	
Dardaniis ornat telis; clypeumque jubasque	
Divini assimulat capitis: dat inania verba.	

Compare En. i. 618. Nostra origine. A general allusion to the divine origin of Turnus, and not to any particular descent from Juno herself. This is said with a feeling of strong indignation. 619. Pilumnusque illi, &c. Compare ver. 76. and Æn. ix. 4. Pilumnusque is equivalent here to nam Pilumnus. (Wagner, Quast. Virg. xxxv. 5.)

621-632. Cui rex ætherii, &c. Juno is anxious to save Turnus altogether from death. Jupiter, on the other hand, only permits his destined end to be deferred for a senson. 623. Meque hoc ita ponere sentis. " And (if) thy meaning be that I should so dispose the event." 625. Vacat. For licet. Supply mihi. 628. Quid, si, quæ voce gravaris. &c. "What if that favour which thou declinest to grant in express words, thou wast to extend unto me in heart and will?" Juno artfully puts this question to him under the guise of sorrow. 630. Ego veri vana feror. I am mistaken in the truth. 631. Quod ut O! potius, &c. "As far as which is concerned, O would that I," &c. 632. In melius, &c. "Mayest alter thy purpose for the better!" More literally, "mayest bend back again the things begun."
636-652. Nube cavit. "Out of a hollow cloud," i. e. formed out of

a cloud. 638. Telis. For armis gnerally. 641. Morte obita. " After

Dat sine mente sonum, gressusque effingit euntis: Morte obità quales fama est volitare figuras, Aut quæ sopitos deludunt somnia sensus. At primas læta ante acies exsultat imago, Irritatque virum telis, et voce lacessit.	640
Instat cui Turnus, stridentemque eminus hastam Conjicit: illa dato vertit vestigia tergo. Tum vero Ænean aversum ut cedere Turnus Credidit, atque animo spem turbidus hausit inanem: Quo fugis, Ænea? thalamos ne desere pactos:	645
Ilac dabitur dextrâ tellus quæsita per undas. Talia vociferans sequitur, strictumque coruscat Mucronem; nec ferre videt sua gaudia ventos. Forte ratis, celsi conjuncta crepidine saxi, Expositis stabat scalis, et ponte parato;	650
Qua rex Clusinis advectus Osinius oris. Huc sese trepida Æneæ fugientis imago Conjicit in latebras: nec Turnus segnior instat; Exsuperatque moras, et pontes transilit altos. Vix proram attigerat: rumpit Saturnia funem,	655
Avulsamque rapit revoluta per æquora navem. Tum levis haud ultra latebras jam quærit imago, Sed, sublime volans, nubi se immiscuit atræ. Illum autem Æneas absentem in prælia poscit; Obvia multa virûm demittit corpora morti.	G 60
Quum Turnum medio interea fert æquore turbo; Respicit, ignarus rerum, ingratusque salutis,	66 5

death has been encountered." Compare Lucret. i. 136. 642. Aut quæ somnia. Equivalent to aut qualia sunt ea somnia, quæ. 644. Aut Virum. Turnus. 645. Illa dato vertit, &c. The figure presents in back and retreats. 652. Nec ferre videt, &c. "Nor sees that the winds are bearing his joys away," i. e. that his exultation is altogether repumbles. The expression is requirable.

groundless. The expression is proverbial.
653-661. Forte ratis celsi, &c. The shore was high, and the ship was moored close to it, with a platform and ladders connecting the two and by means of which the troops on board had been disembarked. 655. Rex Osinius. A prince or leading man from Clusium, under the orders, however, of Massicus. This latter would appear to have been the true sovereign or Lucumo of the place. Compare ver. 166. 659. Proram. The vessel was moored with her prow nearest the shore, contrary to the more usual custom. 660. Revoluta per æquora. "Through the chbing tide." 661. Tum levis hand ultra, &c. In this line, and the three that follow after, we have adopted the arrangement first conjectured by Brunck, and afterward confirmed by two very caris Paris manuscripts. 666-679. Ingratus salutis. "Thankless for his life preserved." A

Et duplices cum voce manus ad sidera tendit : Omnipotens genitor, tanton me crimine dignum Duxisti, et tales voluisti expendere pœnas? Quo feror? unde abii? quæ me fuga, quemve reducet? 670 Laurentesne iterum muros aut castra videbo? Quid manus illa virûm, qui me meaque arma secuti? Quosne, nefas! omnes infanda in morte reliqui? Et nunc palantes video, gemitumque cadentum Accipio. Quid ago? aut quæ jam satis ima dehiscat Terra mihi? vos O potius miserescite, venti! In rupes, in saxa (volens vos Turnus adoro) Ferte ratem, sævisque vadis immittite Syrtis, Quo neque me Rutuli, nec conscia fama sequatur. Hæc memorans, animo nunc huc, nunc fluctuat illuc: 680 An sese mucrone ob tantum dedecus amens Induat, et crudum per costas exigat ensem; Fluctibus an jaciat mediis, et litora nando Curva petat, Teucrûmque iterum se reddat in arma. 685 Ter conatus utramque viam: ter maxima Juno Continuit; juvenemque, animo miserata, repressit. Labitur alta secans fluctuque æstuque secundo; Et patris antiquam Dauni defertur ad urbem. At Jovis interea monitis Mezentius ardens

Greek construction, on which. Iatt. Gr. Gr. § 323. 668. Tantom me crimine dignum, &c. "Deserving of so foul an imputation on my character," i. e. as that of deserting in battle. Tanton is here a more correct form than tanton', the reading of the common text. Consult note on Æn. iii. 296. 669. Expendere. Supply me before this infinitive. 670. Quemve. "Or with what character." Quem is here equivalent to qualem. 672. Quid manus, illa virûm. Supply dicet. 673. Quosne. Equivalent here, in the beginning of a clause, to eosne. 678. Syrtis. The term is here used generally for any quicksand, and contains no special reference to the Syrtes on the coast of Africa. Compare Æn. i. 146. 679. Conscia fama. All fame is said to be "conscious" of that respecting which it announces or disseminates anything.

681-688. Sese mucrone induat. Compare Cas. B. G. viii. Se ipsi acutissimis vallis induebant. 683. Fluctibus an jaciat mediis. The more prosaic form of expression would be, "an sese in medios fluorus injicial." 684. Iterum se reddat. Equivalent to iterum irruat. 686. Animo miserata. We have given the reading of Wagner, instead of animi miserata, the lection of Heyne and others. 687. Æstu secundo. The tide would carry his vessel gradually to land. 698. Dauni ad urbem. Ardea his capital. Compare Æn vii. 412.

689-706. Monitis. For impulsu. 691. Tyrrhena acies. Under

Succedit pugnes, Teucrosque invadit oventes. Concurrent Tyrrhene acies, atque omnibus ani. Uni odiisque viro, telisque frequentibus, instant. Ille, velut rupes, vastum que prodit in sequor. Obvia ventorum furiis, expôstaque ponto, Vim cunctam atque minas perfert cœlique mariaque. Ipsa immota manens. Prolem Dolichaonia, Hehrum Sternit humi, cum quo Letagum, Palmumque fugacem: Sed Latagum saxo, atque ingenti fragmine montis. Occupat os, faciemque adversam; poplite Palmum Succiso volvi segnem sinit, armaque Lauso 700 Donat habere humeris, et vertice figere cristas. Nec non Eusathem Phrygium, Paridisque Mimenta Æqualem, comitemque; una quem nocte Theene In lucem genitori Amyco dedit, et, face prægnans, Cisseïs regina Parim: Paris urbe paterna 76 Occubat: ignarum Laurens habet ora Mimanta. Ac, velut ille canum morsu de montibus altis Actus aper, multos Vesulus quem pinifer annos Defendit, multosque palus Laurentia, silvâ Pastus arundinea, postquam inter retia ventum est. 710 Substitit, infremuitque ferox, et inhorruit armos: Nec cuiquam irasci, propiusve accedere, virtus:

the command of Tarchon. 693. Ille. Supply manet immediae. C. Scal Latagum, &c. "But Latagus he anticipates by a blow on the mouth with a stone." Observe the double accusative with occupat, is imitation of the Greek idiom. 700. Segnem. Incapable, by reason of his wounded limb, of taking any active part in the conflict. 761. Aqualem. "The equal in age." He was born on the same night that Hecuba bore Paris to Priam. 705. Cisseis. Consult note on En. vi. 319. scqq. The common text has "Cisseis regina Parim creat: with paterna," for which we have substituted, with Heyne and Wagner, the elegant emendation of Bentley. 706. Ignarum. "Unknown." Taker here in a passive sense, and equivalent to ignotum.

707-717. Ac velut ille, &c. The pronoun is here peculiarly emphasic, and denotes some wild animal that has been previously weil-known for its ravages. Compare £n. xi. 809. xii. 5. The same idea is followed out in multos annos, &c. 709. Multosque palus, &c. We should give que here the force of et ille quem, or, rather, supply the allipsis in this way. It is the explanation of Wagner.—Palus Laurenties. A marshy tract near Laurentum. The whole Laurentine territory, in fact was, more or less, of this character, and, therefore, a favorable region for wild boars.—Silvá arundines. For the simple arundines. 711. Inhorruit armos. "Hath raised the bristles on its shouldes." 712. Irasci. Equivalent to fortiter cominus congredi. Supply est with

ANEIDOS LIB. X.

Sed jaculis tutisque procul clamoribus instant: Ille autem impavidus partes cunctatur in omnes, Dentibus infrendens, et tergo decutit hastas. Haud aliter, justæ quibus est Mezentius iræ, Non ulli est animus stricto concurrere ferro: Missilibus longe, et vasto clamore, lacessunt.	715
Venerat antiquis Corythi de finibus Acron, Graius homo, infectos linquens profugus hymenaos: Hunc ubi miscentem longe media agmina vidit, Purpureum pennis, et pactæ conjugis ostro;	720
Impastus stabula alta leo ceu sæpe peragrans, Suadet enim vesana fames; si forte fugacem Conspexit capream, aut surgentem in cornua cervum, Gaudet, hians immane, comasque arrexit, et hæret Visceribus super incumbens: lavit improba teter	725
Ora cruor: Sic ruit in densos alacer Mezentius hostes. Sternitur infelix Acron, et calcibus atram Tundit humum exspirans, infractaque tela cruentat. Atque idem fugientem haud est dignatus Oroden Sternere, nec jacta cæcum dare cuspide vulnus:	7 30
Obvius adversoque occurrit, seque viro vir Contulit; haud furto melior, sed fortibus armis. Tum super abjectum posito pede nixus, et hastâ: Pars belli haud temnenda, viri, jacet altus Orodes. Conclamant socii lætum pæana secuti.	735

virtus. 714. Cunctatur. "Turns deliberately." 716. Justa quibus est Mezentius ira. "To whom Mezentius is a cause of just resentment."

720-731. Graius homo. Corythus was an old Pelasgic city. 721. Vidit. Supply Mezentius. 722. Parta conjugis ostro. "The purple cloak (that had been woven by the hands) of his betrothed bride." 725. Surgentem in cornua cervum. "Conspicuous for stately horns." 727. Lavit. The present, from the old stem-form Lavo, -ère, of the third conjugation. Otherwise the penult would be long. 731. Infracta. Equivalent merely to the simple fracta. The reference is to a spear, the head of which has been broken off by the violence of the blow and the weight of the handle.

732-743. Idem. Mezentius.—Fugientem. Not flying, but simply retreating. 733. Cæcum vulnus. "A wound unseen (by him)," i. c. a wound in the back. 734. Obvius adversoque occurrit, &c. Mezentius, disdaining to take the life of Orodes by unfair recus, merely retards his retreat by wounding him in the back, and tnengetting in advance of him, confronts and slays him fairly. 736. Nieus it hasta. Supply ait. 738. Secuti. "Following his example." To

Ille autem exspirans: Non me, quicumque es, multo.	
Victor, nec longum lætabere: te quoque fata	74
Prospectant paria, atque eadem mox arva tenebis.	
Ad quem subridens mixtà Mezentius irâ:	
Nunc morere ; ast de me divûm pater atque hominum	īΕΙ
Viderit. Hoc dicens, eduxit corpore telum.	
Olli dura quies oculos et ferreus urguet	74
Somnus; in æternam clauduntur lumina noctem.	•
Cædicus Alcathoum obtruncat, Sacrator Hydaspen;	
Partheniumque Rapo, et, prædurum viribus, Orsen;	
Messapus Cloniumque, Lycaoniumque Ericeten;	
Illum infrenis equi lapsu tellure jacentem,	7 5
Hunc peditem pedes. Et Lycius processerat Agis:	•
Quem tamen, haud expers, Valerus, virtutis avitæ,	
Dejicit; at Thronium Salius, Saliumque Nealces,	
Insignis jaculo, et longe fallente sagittâ.	
Jam gravis æquabat luctus et mutua Mavors	75
Funera: cædebant pariter, pariterque ruebant,	•
Victores victique: neque his fuga nota, neque illis.	
Dî Jovis in tectis iram miserantur inanem	
Amborum, et tantos mortalibus esse labores:	
Hinc Venus, hinc contra spectat Saturnia Juno;	761
Pallida Tisiphone media inter millia sævit.	•
At vero, ingentem quatiens, Mezentius, hastam,	
Turbidus ingreditur campo. Quam magnus Orion,	
Quum pedes incedit medii per maxima Nerei	
	76:
Aut, summis referens annosam montibus ornum,	
Ingrediturque solo, et caput inter pubila condit:	

be joined in construction with conclamant, not with parana. 741 Eadem area tenchis. "Thou shalt hold possession of these same fields," i. e. shalt be stretched in death on these same fields. 743 De me divûm pater, &c. Spoken ironically, and in contempt of the gods. Compare £n. v. 773. vii. 684.

747-754. Cadicus Alcathoum, &c. In this enumeration of slayer and slain, the Latin names appear to indicate Latins, the Greek name Trojans. 754. Longe fallente sagittà. Consult note on Æn. ix. 572 756-767. Ruebant. For cadebant. 758. Iram inanem. "The fruitless wrath," i. e. wrath leading to no important consequences, and therefore altogether unavailing. 763. Quam. "Such as."—Magne Orion, &c. Alluding to the giant size of the fabled Orion, and hi wading through the midst of the seas. 764. Nerei. By metonymy for the ocean. 765. Stagna. Consult the note on Æn. i. 126. 768. Referens. Bearing it away to answer as a club. Compare Hom. Of 21. 574. 767. Ingrediturgus soio, &c. Repeated from Æn. iv. 177

Talis se vastis infert Mezentius armis.	
Huic contra Æneas, speculatus in agmine longo,	
Obvius ire parat. Manet imperterritus ille,	770
Hostem magnanimum opperiens, et mole sua stat;	
Atque oculis spatium emensus, quantum satis hastse	
Dextra, mihi deus, et telum quod missile libro,	
Nunc adsint: voveo prædonis corpore raptis	
Indutum spoliis ipsum te, Lause, tropæum	775
Eneæ. Dixit; stridentemque eminus hastam	
Injicit: illa volans clypeo est excussa, proculque	
Egregium Antoren latus inter et ilia figit;	
Herculis Antoren comitem, qui, missus ab Argis,	
Hæserat Euandro, atque Itala consederat urbe.	780
Sternitur infelix alieno vulnere, cœlumque	
Aspicit, et dulces moriens reminiscitur Argos.	
Tum pius Æneas hastam jacit: illa per orbem	
Ære cavum triplici, per linea terga, tribusque,	
Transiit, intextum tauris opus, imaque sedit	785
Inguine; sed vires haud pertulit. Ocius ensem	
Æneas, viso Tyrrheni sanguine lætus,	
Eripit a femine, et trepidanti fervidus instat.	
Ingemuit cari graviter genitoris amore,	

Š

770-776. Imperterritus. Quintillian (i. 5. 65) condemns this species of compound, where one preposition (per) is intensive, and another (in) exerts a directly opposite force. But consult Spalding's note on this passage. 773. Dextra, mihi deus. Mezentius, a contemmer of the gods, invokes his own right hand and his own spear to aid him, in place of a deity. 775. Tropæum Æneæ. "A trophy of Æneas," i. e. as a trophy of thy father's victory over Æneas. It was customary to vow, and consecrate in fulfilment of such vow, a trophy of victory unto some one of the gods. Mezentius, however, would seem from these words to vow a trophy to his own prowess, and to make that trophy a living one in the person of his own son.

777-781. Proculque egregium, &c. The spear of Mezentius glances off from the shield of Æneas, and wounds Antores. 779. Missus. Equivalent merely to profectus, as Servius remarks. 781. Alieno vulnere. "By a wound intended for another." 783. Per orbem ere cavum triplici. "Through the hollow orb of triple brass." The shield of Mezentius had seven layers: three of brass, one of thick-quilted linen, and three of bull's hide. 784. Per linea terga. For per lineum tegumentum.—Tribusque intextum tauris opus. "And through the work formed of three bulls' hides folded one upon the other." More literally, "the work inwoven with three bulls' hides." 786. Sed vires haud pertulit. "But it did not carry with it its force throughout," i. e, it had spent its force in passing through the shield, and therefore did not inflict a mortal wound.

Ut vidit, Lausus; lacrimæque per ora volutæ. Hic mortis duræ casum, tuaque optima facta, Si qua fidem tanto est operi latura vetustas, Non equidem, nec te, juvenis memorande, silebo. Ille, pedem referens, et inutilis, inque ligatus,	790
Cedebat, clypeoque inimicum hastile trahebat:	795
Prorupit juvenis, seseque immiscuit armis;	
Jamque assurgentis dextrâ, plagamque ferentis,	
Æneæ subiit mucronem, ipsumque morando	
Sustinuit: socii magno clamore sequuntur, Dum genitor nati parmâ protectus abiret;	901
Telaque conjiciunt, proturbantque eminus hostem	ave
Missilibus. Furit Æneas, tectusque tenet se.	
Ac velut, effusâ si quando grandine nimbi	
Præcipitant, omnis campis diffugit arator,	
Omnis et agricola ; et tutâ latet arce viator,	806
Aut amnis ripis, aut alti fornice saxi,	
Dum pluit in terris; ut possint, sole reducto,	
Exercere diem: sic, obrutus undique telis,	
Æneas nubem belli, dum detonet omnis,	
Sustinet, et Lausum increpitat, Lausoque minatur	810
Quo, moriture, ruis, majoraque viribus audes?	
Fallit te incautum pietas tua. Nec minus ille	
Exsultat demens; sævæ jamque altius iræ	
Dardanio surgunt ductori, extremaque Lauso	
Parcæ fila legunt: validum namque exigit ensem	815
791-800 Martin dura casum. The expression reference	Danet

The expression refers, as Donzes 791-800. Mortis duræ casum. correctly remarks, to his early death. 792. Tanto operi. "To so noble an act." We have referred tanto operi, with Heyne, to the filis pietv of Lausus, so nobly exerted on the present occasion in behalf of his wounded parent. 794. Ille. Mezentius.—Inutilis. Supply pugne. -Inque ligatus. A tmesis for illigatusque. Supply haster, and compare ver. 785. 796. Seseque immiscuit armis, &c. That is, he flus himself into the midst of the encounter between Æncas and his parest, and encountered the sword of Æneas, when in the very act of raising his right hand in order to inflict a heavier blow on the retreating Mesentius. 798. Ipsumque morando sustinuit. " And retarding (his onward movement), sustained (for a while) the shock of the hero himself."

802-820. Tectus. "Covered by his shield." 804. Pracipitant. Supply se. 805. Tuta arce. " Beneath some safe shelter." 806. Aut amnis ripis, &c. That is, in some cavern beneath a bank or in a rock. 807. In terris. For in terras. So Lucret. vi. 630. Dum phot in terris, For in terris. So Energy, 1, 530. Dum press in terris et venti nubila portant. 809. Dum detonet omnis. "Until it cease entirely from thundering." More freely, "until it spend its fury." We have given here the reading adopted by Wagner. 815-824. Legunt. "Collect." Their task being finished, they cal-

Per medium Æness juvenem, totumque recondit. Transiit et parmam muero, levia arma minacis, Et tunicam, molli mater quam neverat auro; Implevitque sinum sanguis: tum vita per auras 820 Concessit mœsta ad Manes, corpusque reliquit. At vero, ut vultum vidit morientis, et ora, Ora modis, Anchisiades, pallentia miris; Ingemuit miserans graviter, dextramque tetendit; Et mentem patriæ subiit pietatis imago. 825 Quid tibi nunc, miserande puer, pro laudibus istis, Quid pius Æneas tanta dabit indole dignum? Arma, quibus lætatus, habe tua; teque parentum Manibus et cineri, si qua est ea cura, remitto. Hoc tamen infelix miseram solabere mortem: Æneæ magni dextrâ cadis. Increpat ultro 830 Cunctantes socios, et terra sublevat ipsum, Sanguine turpantem, comtos de more, capillos. Interea, genitor Tiberini ad fluminis undam Vulnera siccabat lymphis, corpusque levabat, Arboris acclinis trunco: procul ærea ramis 835 Dependet galea, et prato gravia arma quiescunt. Stant lecti circum juvenes: ipse, æger, anhelans, Colla fovet, fusus propexam in pectore barbam:

ect the threads of his existence before breaking them. 817. Minacis. Supply ejus. The reference is to Lausus. 818. Melli care. "With flexile threads of gold." The tunic was woven throughout with thread of gold, not merely embroidered. 819. Sissum. "Its bosom," i. e. the

bosom of the tunic.

824-832. Patris pietatis imago. "The image of his filial piety,"
i. e. the filial piety of Lausus, so conspicuous in this his early death in lefence of a father. Æneas thinks of his own son Ascanius, as he gazes on the son of Mezentius. 825. Pro laudibus istis. "Commensurate with that merit of thine," i. e. displayed by thee in defence of a father, and in exposing thy own life to save his. 827. Habe. "Keep." Æneas will not despoil him of his arms. It was regarded as a high nark of honour for a victor to allow the vanquished to remain unlespoiled of his arms.—Parsalum manibus et cineri. "To the mane and ashes of thy progenitors," i. e. to thy paternal and ancestral emetery. 631. Socios. The followers of Lausus are meant.—Sublevat. Æneas raises his fallen foe with his own hands. 832. De more. Reering to the Etrurian mode of arranging the hair, as shown by vases and monuments.

834-858. Vulners siocabat lymphis. "Was stanching his wounds rith water," i. e. was stanching the bleeding by the application of cold rater. 835. Procul. "At some distance." This adverb is used in a similar sense in Ecl. vi. 16. 838. Colla foost. "Eases his neck (by

Multa super Lauso rogitat, multumque remittit. Qui revocent, mœstique ferant mandata parentis. 840 At Lausum socii exanimem super arma ferebant Flentes, ingentem, atque ingenti vulnere victum. Agnovit longe gemitum præsaga mali mens. Canitiem multo deformat pulvere, et ambas Ad cœlum tendit palmas, et corpore inhæret. 845 Tantane me tenuit vivendi, nate, voluptas, Ut pro me hostili paterer succedere dextræ Quem genui? Tuane hæc genitor per vulnera servor. Morte tuâ vivens? Heu! nunc misero mihi demum Exilium infelix! nunc alte vulnus adactum! 254 Idem ego, nate, tuum maculavi crimine nomen. Pulsus ob invidiam solio, sceptrisque paternis. Debueram patrize pœnas, odiisque meorum; Omnes per mortes animam sontem ipse dedissem. Nunc vivo; neque adhuc homines, lucemque relinguo. 855 Sed linguam. Simul, hoc dicens, attollit in segrum Se femur; et, quamquam vis alto vulnere tardat. Haud dejectus, equum duci jubet. Hoc decus illi. Hoc solamen erat; bellis hoc victor abibat Omnibus. Alloquitur mærentem, et talibus infit: 860 Rhæbe, diu, res si qua diu mortalibus uda est, Viximus. Aut hodie victor spolia illa cruenta, Et caput Æneæ, referes, Lausique dolorum Ultor eris mecum; aut, aperit si nulla viam vis, Occumbes pariter. Neque enim, fortissime, credo. 865 Jussa aliena pati et dominos dignabere Teucros. Dixit; et exceptus tergo consueta locavit

leaning)."—Fusus propexam, &c. "Having his flowing beard hanging down upon his breast." A Græcism of frequent occurrence. 841. Super arma. "On his shield." 845. Corpore inharet. "Clings to the body (of his con)." 851. Tuum maculavi orimine nomen. He confesses that he has brought disgrace on his son's fair name by his own wicked excesses. 852. Ob invidiam. "For odious misdeeds." 853. Debueram. Equivalent to si debebam. 856. Simul. To be joined in construction with dicens, not with attollit. 857. Et quamquam vis. &c. "And although his present strength retards him by reason of the deep wound," i. c. his loss of strength occasioned by the wound which Assess had inflicted. Heyne makes vis equivalent here to vis ademiss.

861-872. Rhæbe. Imitated from Homer (II. viii. 184, seq. and xx. line 199, seq.)—Res si qua diu, &c. "If anything be of long continuance unto mortals." 863. Lausi dolorum. "Of my sorrows for Lausus." 864. Nulla vis. "No efforts." 865. Fortizsime. "My noble-spirited (creature)." 867. Consueta locarit membra, "Ad-

Membra, manusque ambas jaculis oneravit acutis, Ære caput fulgens, cristâque hirsutus equinâ. Sic cursum in medios rapidus dedit. Æstuat ingens 870 Uno in corde pudor, mixtoque insania luctu, Et Furiis agitatus amor, et conscia virtus. Atque hic Ænean magnâ ter voce vocavit. Æneas agnovit enim, lætusque precatur: Sic pater ille deûm faciat, sic altus Apollo; 875 Incipias conferre manum. Tantum effatus: et infestâ subit obvius hastâ. Ille autem: Quid me, erepto, sævissime, nato, Terres? hæc via sola fuit, quâ perdere posses. Nec mortem horremus, nec divûm parcimus ulli. 880 Desine: jam venio moriturus, et hæc tibi porto Dona prius. Dixit; telumque intorsit in hostem: Inde aliud super, atque aliud, figitque, volatque Ingenti gyro; sed sustinet aureus umbo. Ter circum astantem lævos equitavit in orbes, 885 Tela manu jaciens; ter secum Troïus heros Immanem ærato circumfert tegmine silvam. Inde, ubi tot traxisse moras, tot spicula tædet Vellere, et urguetur, pugnâ congressus iniquâ;

justed his limbs, accustomed (to the seat)." 870. Uno in cords. "In one and the same time in his heart." We have given une here, with Heyne and Wagner, on the authority of the best manuscripts. Brunck and others, however, prefer imo. 872. Et Furis agitatus amore, &c. This line is probably interpolated here from Æn. xii. 668. It is

omitted in many manuscripts.

874-881. Enim. Equivalent here to enimvero or utique. 876. Incipias. "Begin." Heyne and Wagner place, the former a comma after Apollo in the preceding line, the latter a mark of exclamation, and connecting that line, in this manner, with incipias conferre manum, supply ut before incipias. This, however, appears to want spirit. 879. Perdere. Supply me. 880. Nec divim parcimus ulli. "Nor do we spare any one of the gods," i. e. on the other hand, intend to spare thee, whatsoever one of the gods thou mayest invoke. See ver. 875. The idea of sparing is transferred, by a poetic idiom, from the individual himself to the gods whom he invokes to come unto his aid. This appears to be the simplest explanation of the present passage. 881. Desine. This refers back to terres. 884. Umbo. Here taken, by spacedoche, for the whole shield. 885. Levos equitavit in orbes. "He galloped in circles towards the left." He kept continually moving around to the left, that he might reach Æneas's right side, which was uncovered by his shield; but the Trojan kept turning as he turned, and constantly interposing his shield, or, in other words, turning his left side towards him. 887. Silvam. "Forest of spears." Supply hastarum. Referring to the spears sticking in his shield. 889. Pugna

Multa movens animo, jam tandem erumpit, et inter Bellatoris equi cava tempora conjicit hastam. Tollit se arrectum quadrupes, et calcibus auras Verberat, effusumque equitem, super ipse secutus, Implicat; ejectoque incumbit cernuus, armo. Clamore incendunt cœlum Troësque Latinique. 86 Advolat Æneas, vaginâque eripit ensem, Et super hæc: Ubi nunc Mezentius acer, et illa Effera vis animi? Contra Tyrrhenus, ut, auras Suspiciens, hausit cœlum, mentemque recepit : Hostis amare, quid increpitas, mortemque minaris? Nullum in cæde nefas: nec sic ad prœlia veni ; Nec tecum meus hæc pepigit mihi fædera Lausus. Unum hoc, per, si qua est victis venia hostibus, oro: Corpus humo patiare tegi. Scio acerba meorum Circumstare odia: hunc, oro, defende furorem: Et me consortem nati concede sepulcro. Hæc loquitur, juguloque haud inscius accipit ensem, Undantique animam diffundit in arma cruore.

iniqua. Himself on foot; Mezentius mounted. 294. Ejecto incustormo. "Lies with his shoulder upon his dismounted rider." Ejecto incustormo. "Lies with his shoulder upon his dismounted rider." Ejecto here the dative, and refers to Mezentius.—Cernuus. "Falling beforemost." Hence the term is sometimes applied to tumblers and dancers on the tight-rope, &c. Compare the explanation of Service "Cernuus dicitur equus, qui cadit in faciem, quasi in cam parten excernimus."

895-908. Incendunt calum. "Fill the sky far and wide." A metaphor taken from things that emit a brilliant light, and are therefore seen from afar. 899. Hausit calum. Supply oculis, as in £n. iv. 61. xii. 945. 902. Have fadera. "Such an agreement as this," i. e. the thou wast to spare his life. 903. Per, si qua est, &c. Concerning the construction, consult note on £n. iv. 314. 907. Jugulo. Poete in jugulum. 908. Undantique animam, &c. Construe as follow "diffunditoue animam (cum) oruore undanti in ærma."

P. VIRGILII MARONIS ÆNEIDOS.

LIBER UNDECIMUS.

ARGUMENT.

ÆREAS erects a trophy of the spoils of Mezentius, grants a truce for burying the dead, and sends home the body of Pallas with great solemnity. Latinus calls a council, to propose offers of peace to Æneas; which occasions great animosity betwirt Turnus and Drances. In the mean time there is a sharp engagement of the horse; wherein Camilla signalises himself, and is killed; and the Latin troops are entirely defeated.

OCEANUM interea surgens Aurora reliquit:

Æneas, quamquam et sociis dare tempus humandis
Præcipitant curæ, turbataque funere mens est,
Vota deûm primo victor solvebat Eoö.
Ingentem quercum, decisis undique ramis,
Constituit tumulo, fulgentiaque induit arma,
Mezentî ducis exuvias; tibi, magne, tropæum,
Bellipotens: aptat rorantes sanguine cristas,
Telaque trunca viri, et bis sex thoraca petitum
Perfossumque locis; clypeumque ex ære sinistræ

10

5

1-11. Occanum interes, &c. The eleventh book opens with the morning after Mezentius had been alain. No mention is made of the result of the battle. It may be fairly inferred, however, that the Rutulians and Latins disheartened by the absence of Turnus and the fall of Mezentius, were repulsed by the Trojans and their allies. 2. Sociis. Referring to both Trojans and Etrurians. 3. Funers. "By the slaughter among his friends." The reference is particularly to Pallas. 4. Primo Eoö. Compare Ass. iii. 588. 9. Truncs. Equivalent to fracta. The reference is to the spears hurled by Mezentius, in

Subligat, atque ensem collo suspendit eburnum. Tum socios, namque omnis eum stipata tegebat Turba ducum, sic incipiens hortatur ovantes: Maxima res effecta, viri; timor omnis abesto, Quod superest: hæc sunt spolia, et de rege superbo 15 Primitiæ; manibusque meis Mezentius hic est. Nunc iter ad regem nobis murosque Latinos. Arma parate, animis et spe præsumite bellum; Ne qua mora ignaros, ubi primum vellere signa Annuerint superi, pubemque educere castris, Impediat, segnesve metu sententia tardet. Interea socios, inhumataque corpora, terræ Mandemus; qui solus honos Acheronte sub imo est. Ite, ait; egregias animas, quæ sanguine nobis Hanc patriam peperere suo, decorate supremis 25 Muncribus: mœstamque Euandri primus ad urbem Mittatur Pallas, quem, non virtutis egentem, Abstulit atra dies, et funere mersit acerbo. Sic ait illacrimans, recipitque ad limina gressum, Corpus ubi exanimi positum Pallantis Accetes 90 Servabat senior; qui Parrhasio Euandro Armiger ante fuit; sed non felicibus æque Tum comes auspiciis caro datus ibat alumno. Circum omnes famulûmque manus, Trojanaque turbe, Et mœstum Iliades crinem de more solutæ.

his combat with Æneas. (Æn. x. 882.) 10. Sinistræ. Supply parti.
The left side of the cak. 11. Collo. From that part of the annex.

which formed the neck of the figure.

12-28. Tegebat. Equivalent to oircumdabat. 15. Rege superia. Alluding to Mezentius, not to Turnus. 16. Hic est. "Is here before you." Alluding to the trophy. 17. Regem. Latinus. 18. Presemile. "Anticipate." He wishes them to be the first to strike a blow at the capital of Latinus. 19. Vellere signa adnu rnnt. "Shell permit us to pluck up the standards," i. e. shall allow us by favourable auspices. The poet here alludes to Roman customs. Before marching, the auspices were always taken, and if these were favourable, the standards were plucked up from the ground, they having been previously fixed in the earth in a particular part of the encampment. 21. Meta sententia. "Deliberations, arising from timidity. 22. Socies inhumataque corpora. A hendiadys, for socierum inhumata corpora. 21. Abstulit atra dies. &c. Compare En. vi. 429.

Abstulit atra dies, &c. Compare En. vi. 429.
29-35. Ad limina. "To the threshold of his fortified station," i.e. New Troy. 31. Parrhasio. For Arcadi. The Parrhasii, strictly speaking, formed merely a part of the Arcadian population, and were situate in the south-western angle of the country. 34. Circum. Suppl

erant. 35. Crinem solute. Compare En. iii. 65.



ENERDOS LIB LIB. XI.

539

Ut vero Eneas foribus sese jendem horrida belli ngentem gemitum tunsis ad sum mihi! maxime Palla; rectoribus, moestoque im mughura effatus, ad altos pse, caput nivei fultura Pallique in castra ferebat. t vidit, levique patens in unt ex urbe Latina, 100 Juspidis Ausoniæ, lacrimisamque rogantes; l'ene, inquit, miserande perro ques fusa jacebant, Invidit Fortuna mihi, ne sineret succedere terræ: Nostra, neque ad sedes vertamen, et sethere cassis; Non hæc Euandro de t.quondam, socerisque, vocatis. 105 Discedens dederam, qu, hand aspernanda precantes, Mitteret in magnum i, et verbis hæc insuper addit : Acres esse viros, cunto Fortuna indigna, Latini, Et nunc ille quidemqui nos fugiatis amicos? i 10 Vos juvenem exacem et vivis concedere vellem. Debentem, vano i Fata locum, sedemque, dedissent; nfelix! mati furum gente gero: rex nostra reliquit Ii nostri redita Turni potius se credidit armis. Hec men margie Turnum fuerat se opponere morti. 115 Vulneribus p finire manu, si pellere Teucros, Optabis nato his mecum decuit concurrere telis: Præsidium, in vitam deus, aut sua dextra, dedisset.

Hec ubi e et miseris supponite civibus ignem. Imperat; et at Æneas: olli obstupuere silentes; 120 Mille viros ique oculos inter se, atque ora, tenebant. Intersintaenior, semperque odiis et crimine, Drances,

Hand allias ad lacrimas. "Unto team for others," i. c. in order to per-

Strupt similar duties over others who had fallen. 01-119. Velati ramis oless. Consult note on Æn. vii. 154.—Veni-The whole Latin people are here put in the place of their king.

"To obtain a tomb," Literally, enter beneath a mound of earth." 104. Et athere cassis. So met. iii, 561. Cassum anima corpus. 105. Hospitibus quondam, The whole Latin people are here put in the place of their king. simself. 107. Prosequitur. Equivalent here to condonat. 109. Qui. "In that you." Observe here the force of the relative with the subjunctive. 110. Pacem me oratis. "Do you ask peace of me?" Observe the double accusative with the verb of asking.- Examinis. From exanimus. 112. Nec veni. Poetic usage, for nec venissem. 113. Rex. Latinus.-Nostra hospitia. The league of hospitality which he had formed with us. 118. Viset. By syncope, for visitset.

120-137. Obstupuers silentes. They were astonished to find Æncas so different a person from the haughty foe whom they had expected to see. 121. Conversique ocules, &c. Græce for conversos oculos. 122. Crimine. Here equivalent to oriminatione. Compare An. ii. to.

Subligat, atque ensem collo suspendit eburnum. Tum socios, namque omnis eum stipata tegebat Furba ducum, sic incipiens hortatur ovantes: Maxima res effecta, viri; timor omnis abesto, Quod superest: hæc sunt spolia, et de rege superbo Primitiæ; manibusque meis Mezentius hic est. Nunc iter ad regem nobis murosque Latinos. Arma parate, animis et spe præsumite bellum; Ne qua mora ignaros, ubi primum vellere signa Annuering superi, pubemque educere castris, Jarun unam juveni str. sententia tardet. anduit, arsurasque comas obtorpora, terræ Multaque præterea Laurentis cheronte sub imo est. Aggerat, et longo prædam jubenguine nobis Addit equos, et tela, quibus sponte supremis Vinxerat et post terga manus, que imus ad urbem Inferias, cæso sparsurus sanguine flentem, Indutosque jubet truncos hostilibus sho. Ipsos forre duces, inimicaque nomina a gressum. Ducitu'll infelix, zevo confectus, Accetes, etes Pectora snunc feedans pugnis, nunc ungua Sternitur et toto projectus corpore terra. Ducunt et Rutulo perfusos sanguine currus Post bellator equus, positis insignibus, Ætheturba It lacrimans, guttisque humectat grandibus or Hastam alii, galeamque, ferunt; nam cetera T Victor habet. Tum mœsta phalanx, Teucrique Tyrrhenique omnes, et versis Arcades armis. Postquam omnis longe comitum processerat ordo. Substitit Æneas, gemituque hæc addidit alto:

spoken amid tears." 66. Obtentu frondis. "By leady bough over." 67. Agresti stamine. "On a rustic couch," i. e. o leaves. 73. Leta laborum. "Pleased with the task." 78. præmia pugnæ. Prizes won in the recent conflict with the and Latins. 80. Equos. These, also, were destined to be along with the human victims mentioned in the succeeding the Vinxerat et, &c. Compare Æn. x. 518. seq. 82. Cass For casorum. 83. Indutosque jubet truncos, &c. These wable trophies, each having attached to it the name of the foe the arms had belonged. 87. Terræ for in terram. 89. Possnibus. "Its trappings being laid aside." 90. It tacriman. Homer (Il. xvii. 426. seqq.), the horses of Achilles he converging. 91. Nam cetera Turnus, &c. In Œn. x. 1915 sour is merely made of the belt of Pallas, as having been come Turnus, and nothing is said of any other spoils taken from the Turnus, and nothing is said of any other spoils taken from the Turnus, and nothing is said of any other spoils taken from the Turnus, and nothing is said of any other spoils taken from the succeeding to the said of the spoils taken from the Turnus, and nothing is said of any other spoils taken from the succeeding to the said of the spoils taken from the succeeding to the said of the said of

Nos alias ninc ad lacrimas eadem horrida belli Fata vocant. Salve externum mihi! maxime Palla: Atternumque vale! Nec plura effatus, ad altos Tendebat muros, gressumque in castra ferebat. 100 Jamque oratores aderant ex urbe Latina, Velati ramis oleæ, veniamque rogantes; Corpora, per campos ferro quæ fusa jacebant, Redderet, ac tumulo sineret succedere terree: Nullum cum victis certamen, et æthere cassis; 105 Parceret hospitibus quondam, socerisque, vocatis. Quos bonus Æneas, haud aspernanda precantes, Prosequitur venia, et verbis hæc insuper addit: Quænam vos tanto Fortuna indigna, Latini, Implicuit bello, qui nos fugiatis amicos? Pacem me exanimis, et Martis sorte peremtis, 110 Oratis? equidem et vivis concedere vellem. Nec veni, nisi Fata locum, sedemque, dedissent; Nec bellum cum gente gero: rex nostra reliquit Hospitia, et Turni potius se credidit armis. 115 Æquius huic Turnum fuerat se opponere morti. Si bellum finire manu, si pellere Teucros, Apparat; his mecum decuit concurrere telis: Vixêt, cui vitam deus, aut sua dextra, dedisset. Nunc ite, et miseris supponite civibus ignem. Dixerat Æneas: olli obstupuere silentes; 120 Conversique oculos inter se, atque ora, tenebant. Tum senior, semperque odiis et crimine, Drances,

96. Alias ad lacrimas. "Unto tears for others," i. e. in order to perform similar duties over others who had fallen.

101-119. Velati ramis oless. Consult note on Æn. vii. 154.—Veniamque rogantes. "And requesting a favour." 103. Redderet. Supply Æneas.—Tumulo succedere. "To obtain a tomb." Literally, "to enter beneath a mound of earth." 104. Et athere cassis. So Lucret. iii. 561. Cassum anima corpus. 105. Hospitibus quondam, &c. The whole Latin people are here put in the place of their king timself. 107. Prosequitur. Equivalent here to condonat. 109. Qui. "In that you." Overve here the force of the relative with the subjunctive. 110. Pacem me oratis. "Do you ask peace of me?" Observe the double accusative with the verb of asking.—Examissis. From examissus. 112. Nec veni. Poetic usage, for nec venissem. 113. Rex. Latinus.—Nostra hospitia. The league of hospitality which he had formed with us. 118. Visét. By syncope, for cirisset. 120-137. Obstupuere silentss. They were astonished to find Æneas co differen. a person from the haughty foe whom they had expected to see. 121. Conversique ocules, &c. Græce for conversos eculos. 122-

Crimine. Here equivalent to oriminations. Compare An. ii. 402

Infensus juveni Turno, sic ore vicissim Orsa refert: O famâ ingens, ingentior armis, Vir Trojane! quibus cœlo te laudibus æquem? Justitiæne prius mirer, belline laborum? Nos vero hæc patriam grati referemus ad urbem? Et te, si qua viam dederit fortuna, Latino Jungemus regi. Quærat sibi fædera Turnus. Quin et fatales murorum attollere moles, Saxaque subvectare humeris Trojana, juvabit. Dixerat hæc, unoque omnes eadem ore fremebant. Bis senos pepigere dies; et, pace sequestrâ, Per silvas Teucri, mixtique impune Latini, Erravere jugis. Ferro, sonat, icta bipenni, Fraxinus; evertunt actas ad sidera pinus; Robora nec cuneis et olentem scindere cedrum. Nec plaustris cessant vectare gamentibus ornos. Et jam Fama volans, tanti prænuntia luctus, Euandrum, Euandrique domos et mœnia, complet, 14(Quæ modo victorem Latio Pallanta ferebat. Arcades ad portas ruere, et de more vetusto Funereas rapuere faces. Lucet via longo Ordine flammarum, et late discriminat agros. Contra turba Phrygum venies plangentia jungunt Agmina. Quæ postquam matres succedere tectis Viderunt, mæstam incendunt clamoribus urbem. At non Euandrum potis est vis ulla tenere;

126. Justitizne. "For thy justice."—Miror here takes the genitive of that for which one is to be admired, in imitation of the Greek idiom. Perhaps χάριν, causa, is understood. 130. Fatales murorum moles. "The destined structure of thy walls," i. e. the walls destined for thee by the fates. 131. Saxa Trojana. The stones for building the city of New Troy. 133. Bis senos pepigere dies. Supply fædus; or rather understand senos dies as put for sex dierum fædus.—Senos. Poetic unsage, for sex.—Pace sequestrá. "During the continuance of the truce." In a litigation, observes Valpy, the term sequester is applied to a person into whose hands the subject in controversy is, by consent, deposited: hence, to any intermediate act, as to the cessation of arms, during which the contending parties are in a state of security. 137. Olentem cedrum. Consult note on ΔEn. vii. 13.

113-148. Rapuere. Observe the change from the historical infinitive rucre to the perfect rapuere, and the rapidity of action indicated by the latter tense. 144. Discriminat. "Illumines." Equivalent to discerni facit. 145. Contra veniens. "Coming in the opposite direction." 147. Incendunt. Consult note on En. x. 895. 148. Pets

est For potest. Compare En. iii. 671.

152-162. Petenti. Supply mihi. We have adopted this reading, which is mentioned by Servius, and which obviates all the difficulty to which the ordinary lection, parenti, gives rise. 156. Primitiae juvenis miserae! "Ah, unhappy first-fruits of youthful valour!" Juvenis for juvenilis virtutis.—Belli propinqui. It made the blow much heavier, that he fell so near his own home. 160. Vivendo vici mea fata. "By a protracted existence I have survived my own fate," i. e. I have violated the rules of fate by surviving my own son. 161. Secutum. Understand me. 162. Ipse. "Willingly."

I have violated the rules of fate by surviving my own.

Secutum. Understand me. 162. Ipse. "Willingly."

168-181. Juvabit. "It will still prove a source of consolation."

A much better reading than juvaret, which Jahn and Wagner adopt.

170. Quam pius Æneas, &c. Supply dignentur. 172. Quos dat.

For illorum quos dedit. This line is unnoticed by Servius, and does not appear in some manuscripts. 174. Esset. For si esset Pallanti meo. Esset for fuisset. 175. Armis. "From the war." For ab armis 177. Quod vitam moror invisam. &c. Tlut is, my only motive

Dextera causa tua est; Turnum gnatoque patrique Quam debere vides. Meritis vacat hic tibi solum. Fortunæque, locus. Non vitæ gaudia quero; Nec fas; sed nato Manes perferre sub imos. Aurora interea miseris mortalibus almama Extulerat lucem, referens opera atque labores:	180
Jam pater Æneas, jam, curvo in litore, Tarchon Constituere pyras. Huc corpora, quisque suorum, More tulere patrum; subjectisque ignibus atris Conditur in tenebras altum caligine coelum.	1,86
Ter circum accensos, cincti fulgentibus armis, Decurrere rogos; ter mostum funeris ignem Lustravere in equis; ululatusque ore dedere. Spargitur et tellus lacrimis, sparguntur et arma. It cœlo clamoque virûm, clangorque tubarum.	100
Hinc alii spolia occisis derepta Latinis Conjiciunt igni, galeas, ensesque decoros, Frenaque, ferventesque rotas; pars munera nota, Ipsorum clypeos, et non felicia tela. Multa boum circa mactantur corpora Morti;	196
Setigerosque sues, raptasque ex omnibus agris In flammam jugulant pecudes. Tum litore toto Ardentes spectant socios, semiustaque servant Busta; neque avelli possunt, nox humida donec	206

for enduring life is my confidence in thy avenging arm. 179. Meritic vacat hic tibi, &c. "This office is alone reserved for thy merits and fortune." More literally, "This office is alone vacant," &c. We have followed here the explanation of Wagner, and have regarded meritic tibi as an instance of a double dative, another example of which occurs in Æn. vi. 474. seqq. Euander means that this is the only obligation which the merits of Æneas and fortune can bestow on him. 181. Perferre. "To bear these tidings," i. e. to be the messenger unto my and of the vengennce inflicted on Turnus.

192-200. It calo. For in calum.—Tubarum. Consult note an Ain. ii. 313. 195. Munera nota. "Well-known gifts." Well-known, because consisting of articles which they themselves had possessed is life; such as their shields, spears, &c. 197. Morti. "To death," i.e. to Mors, considered as a divinity. 199. In fammam. Observe the peculiar force of the preposition with the accusative in connection with a verb. Thus, in fammam jugulant is the same as fugulant et in fammam conjiciunt. 200. Semiculaque servant busts. "And watch the half-burned piles," i. e. they watch the piles now half-consumed, and keep watching them until all is burned to ashes. The term bustom properly denotes the place where a body is burned. Here, however, it stands for the funeral pile itself.

Invertit cœlum, stellis ardentibus aptum. Nec minus et miseri, diversa in parte, Latini Innumeras struxere pyras: et corpora partim Multa virûm terræ infodiunt, avectaque partim 206 Finitimos tollunt in agros, urbique remittunt: Cetera, confusæque ingentem cædis acervum, Nec numero, nec honore cremant; tunc undique vasti Certatim crebris collucent ignibus agri. Tertia lux gelidam coelo dimoverat umbram: 210 Mœrentes altum cinerem et confusa ruebant Ossa focis, tepidoque onerabant aggere terræ. Jam vero in tectis, prædivitis urbe Latini, Præcipuus fragor, et longi pars maxima luctus. Hic matres, miseræque nurus, hic cara sororúm 215 Pectora mœrentum, puerique parentibus orbi, Dirum exsecrantur bellum, Turnique hymenseos: Ipsum armis, ipsumque jubent decernere ferro, Qui regnum Italize et primos sibi poscat honores. Ingravat hæc sævus Drances, solumque vocari 220 Testatur, solum posci in certamina, Turnum. Multa simul contra variis sententia dictis Pro Turno; et magnum reginæ nomen obumbrat: Multa virum meritis sustentat fama tropæis. Hos inter motus, medio in flagrante tumultu 225 Ecce! super mœsti, magnâ Diomedis ab urbe, Legati responsa ferunt: Nihil omnibus actum Tantorum impensis operum; nil dona, neque aurum,

205-212. Avecta tollunt. "Take up and bear them away." 208. Nec numero, nec honore. Neither counting them nor paying individual honours. 211. Altum cinerem, &c. "They turned up on the hearths the deep ashes and intermingled bones." i. e. they separated the bones from the piles of ashes, and gathered the former together. 212 Focis. A bold image. The allusion is to the place on which the pile had stood.—Tepido. "Warm, because the warm bones were placed in it.

213-223. In tectis. In apposition with urbe; or rather, perhaps, a hendiadys. 215. Miseraque nurus. "And wretched brides." The reference here is to young married females. 218. Ipsum. "Him alone," i. e. by himself in single combat. Qui poscat. "Since he demands." Mark the subjunctive. 221. Testatur. He repeats what he had heard from Æneas himself. 223. Obumbrat. "Protects him." A metaphor taken from a tree overshading any object, and defending it from the fierce rays of the sun.

226-239. Super. For insuper.—Diemedis urbe. Argyripa. 227 wihil omnibus actum, &c. "That nothing had been effected (by

Nec magnas valuisse preces: alia arma Latinis Quærenda, aut pacem Trojano ab rege petendam. Deficit ingenti luctu rex ipse, Latinus: Fatalem Ænean manifesto numine ferri. Admonet ira deûm, tumulique ante ora recentes. Ergo concilium magnum, primosque suorum, Imperio accitos, alta intra limina cogit. Olli convenere, fluuntque ad regia plenis Tecta viis. Sedet in mediis, et maximus sevo. Et primus sceptris, haud lætå fronte, Latinus. Atque hic legatos, Ætolâ ex urbe remissos, Quæ referant, fari jubet, et responsa reposcit Ordine cuncta suo. Tum facta silentia linguis. Et Venulus, dicto parens, ita farier infit: Vidimus, O cives! Diomedem, Argivaque castra; Atque, iter emensi, casus superavimus omnes, Contigimusque manus quâ concidit Ilia tellus. Ille urbem Argyripam, patrize cognomine gentis Victor Gargani condebat Iapygis arvis. Postquam introgressi, et coram data copia fandi, Munera præferimus, nomen patriamque docemus; Qui bellum intulerint, quæ causa attraxerit Arpos. Auditis ille hæc placido sic reddidit ore:

them) after all the expenditure of so great exertions." 232. Fatalen Æncan manifesto, &c. "That Æneas is borne onward (in his career) by the manifest will of heaven, as one that was destined by the fatas." 239. Ætolå ex urbe. The city of Diomede. It is called "Ætolian," because Diomede, its founder, was of Ætolian origin. In ver. 248. is styled "Argiva castra," because his followers in the Trojan war were natives of Argolia, he having obtained the throne of Argos by

marriage with Ægialea, the daughter of Adrastus.

245-251. Quá concidit, &c. Poetic exaggeration. Diomede, herever, was one of the bravest in the army of the Greeks at Troy. 246. Patriae cognomine gentis. "Named after his native race." Here, again, we have poetic embellishment. Diomede, as we have just remarked, was an Ætolian by birth, and only obtained the kingdom of Argos by marriage. The city which he founded in Apulia was named Argos-hippium, after Argos, in the Peloponnesus. This name was carrupted into Argoripa, and, finally into Arpi. 247. Victor. He had lately joined his forces with those of Daunus, against the Messaphas, and had received a portion of territory as the stipulated reward for this service.—Gargani Iapygis arvis. "In the fields of Iapygian Garganus." Iapygis is here put for Iapygii, and this for Apuli, Iapygis forming part of Apulia. The reference is to the country at the foot of Mount Garganus, a mountain promontory on the upper part of the coast. 251. Auditis. Supply nobis.

O fortunatæ gentes! Saturnia regna, Antiqui Ausonii, quæ vos fortuna quietos Sollicitat, suadetque ignota lacessere bella? 255 Quicumque Iliacos ferro violavimus agros (Mitto ea, quæ muris bellando exhausta sub altis: Quos Simois premat ille viros), infanda per orbem Supplicia, et scelerum pænas expendimus omnes, Vel Priamo miseranda manus: scit triste Minervæ Sidus, et Euboïcæ cautes, ultorque Caphereus. 260 Militiâ ex illà diversum ad litus abacti, Atrides Protei Menelaus adusque columnas Exsulat, Ætnæos vidit Cyclopas Ulixes. Regna Neoptolemi referam, versosque Penates Idomenei? Libycone habitantes litore Locros? 265 Ipse Mycenæus, magnorum ductor Achivûm. Conjugis infandæ, prima inter limina, dextrâ Oppetiit; devictam Asiam subsedit adulter. Invidisse deos, patriis ut redditus aris

254-265. Ignota. "Of doubtful issue." Lacessere be'la. Compare £n. x. 10. 255. Quicumque. Whoever of us Greeks.—Violavimus. A strong term is here applied to the destruction of Troy, as if the act itself had been a sacrilegious one, and had drawn after it a long train of punishments. 257. Simois ille. "That Simois (of theirs.)" Observe the peculiar force of ille. 259. Minerva sidus. Poets represent the rise of tempests as influenced by the rising and setting of constellations. The Grecian fleet was dispersed and destroyed by a storm, excited by the wrath of Minerva. 260. Ultorque Caphereus. A promonotory of Eubea, en which Ajax Oileus was shipwrecked. 262. Protei adusque columnas. Menelaus, according to the Homeric legend (Od. iv. 355), was carried, in the course of his wanderings, to the island of Pharos, on the coast of Egypt, where Proteus reigned. In consequence of the remote situation of this island, it is regarded as the farthest limit of the world in this quarter, and is here termed "columnas," just as the "Columns of Hercules" marked the farthest known land to the west. 264. Regna Neoptolemi. Compare £n. ii. 263.—
Fersosque Penates Idomenei. "And the subverted penates of Idomeneus," i. e. the overthrow of his home and kingdom. Compare £n. iii. 121. 265. Locros. A part of this nation, according to Servius, settled on the African coast, in the district of Pentapolis. Virgil probably borrowed this incident from the *vooros.**

266-277. Mycenaus ductor. Agamemnon. 267. Conjugis. Clytemnestra.—Prima intra limina. "In the first entrance to his palace," i. e. when but just returned to his home. 268. Devictam Asiam subsedit adulter. "The adulterer (Ægisthus) treacherously destroyed the conqueror of Asia." More literally, "lay in wait for conquered: Asia." 269. Invidius dees, patriis, &c. Understand referamne, or notum est. Virgil appears to have followed here an account different

Conjugium optatum, et pulchram Calydona, viderem ? Nunc etiam horribili visu portenta sequuntur, Et socii amissi petierunt æthera pennis, Fluminibusque vagantur, aves; heu dira meorum Supplicia! et scopulos lacrimosis vocibus implent. Hæc adeo ex illo mihi jam speranda fuerunt . Tempore, quum ferro cœlestia corpora demens Appetii, et Veneris violavi vulnere dextram. Ne vero, ne me ad tales impellite pugnas: Nec mihi cum Teucris ullum post cruta belimm Pergama, nec veterum memini lætorve malorur. 280 Munera, quæ patriis ad me portatis ab oris, Vertite ad Ænean. Stetimus tela aspera contra. Contulimusque manus: experto credite, quantus In clypeum assurgat, quo turbine torqueat hastam: Si duo præterea tales Idæa tulisset 285 Terra viros, ultro Inachias venisset ad urbes Dardanus, et versis lugeret Græcia fatis. Quidquid apud duræ cessatum est mænia Trojæ,

from the common one. According to the latter, Diomede actually returned home, but soon departed again for a settlement in foreign lands, being disgusted at the lewd conduct of his wife Ægialea daring his absence at Troy. The poet seems also to have made a slip in his mention of Calydon. Diomede should have been made to return to Argos, where he reigned, and whither Homer reconducts him (Od. iii. 180), rather than to Ætolia, whence he derived his descent. Compare Ovid. Met. xiv. 470. 271. Nunc etiam horribili, &c. On the const of Apulia are five islands, frequented by sea-birds, into which the companions of Diomede were said to have been transformed. Both they and the islands were called "Diomedean" (Aves Diomedean.—Insulae Diomedean). 275. Speranda. "To be expected." Compare Æs. iv. 419. 276. Calestia corpora. Alluding to his having wounded Venus, when the latter was rescuing her son Æneas from his fury. He also inflicted a wound on Mars. See Hom. II. v. 335. 857. 277. Veneris destram. He wounded Venus in the wrist. 279-298. Ullum bellum. Supply crit. 280. Neo memini laterus.

279-298. Ullum bellum. Supply eric. 280. Neo memini leteres. "Nor do remember with pleasure." 283. Contulimusque manus. Diomede had engaged in personal conflict with Æneas under the walk of Troy, and knew his prowess. See Hom. II. v. 297. seqq.—Quantum in clypeum assurgat. Referring to the act of poising and throwing the lance, the shield on the left arm being elevated at the same time. 285. Duo. According to the Greek form, ambo and duo are sometimes found as accusatives. See Hor. Sat. i. 15. ii. 3. 180. 286. Ultra. "In offensive war."—Inachias. This epithet contains a special reference to Argolis, and a general one to all Greece. 287. Durdenus. For Dardanidæ. 288. Quidquid cessatum est. "Whatever hindrance was interposed." Hector and Æneas are called by Homer, also, the

EMEIDOS LIB. XI.	547
Hectoris Æneæque manu victoria Graiûm Ilæsit, et in decumum vestigia retulit annum. Ambo animis, ambo insignes præstantibus armis: Hic pietate prior. Coëant in fædera dextræ,	290
Qua datur: ast, armis concurrant arma, cavete. Et responsa simul quæ sint, rex optime, regis Audîsti, et quæ sit magno sententia bello. Vix ea legati; variusque per ora cucurrit Ausonidûm turbata fremor: ceu saxa morantur	296
Quum rapidos amnes, fit clauso gurgite murmur, Vicinæque fremunt ripæ crepitantibus undis. Ut primum placati animi, et trepida ora quierunt, Præfatus divos, solio rex infit ab alto: Ante equidem summa de re statuisse, Latini,	300
Et vellem, et fuerat melius; non tempore tali Cogere concilium, quum muros assidet hostis. Bellum importunum, cives, cum gente deorum, Invictisque viris, gerimus, quos nulla fatigant Prœlia, nec victi possunt absistere ferro.	305
Spem si quam adecitis Ætolûm habuistis in armis, Ponite: spes sibi quisque: sed, hæc quam angusta, vi Cetera qua rerum jaceant perculsa ruina, Ante oculos interque manus sunt omnia vestras. Nec quemquam incuso: potuit quæ plurima virtus	detis. 310
Esse, fuit: toto certatum est corpore regni. Nunc adeo, quæ sit dubiæ sententia menti, Expediam, et paucis (animos adhibete) docebo. Est antiquus ager Tusco mihi proximus amni, Longus in occasum, fines super usque Sicanos: Aurunci Rutulique serunt, et vomere duros	31 5

bravest of the Trojans. 292. Hic. Æneas.—Lextræ. Referring to both the Latins and Æneas. 293. Quá datur. "In whatever way is allowed you," i. e. by whatever means is practicable. 295. Bello. For de bello. 798. Clauso gurgite. "The troubled stream being dammed back."

305-313. Cum gente decrum. That is, with a race of heavenly lineage. 309. Ponite. There is reason to believe that the remainder of this line is spurious. 310. Cetera rerum. "The rest of your affairs." Alluding to the army and the resources of the state generally. 312. Potuit quas plurims, &c. "What the most heroic valour could be, thath been," i. e. heroic valour has achieved all that was possible. 313. Tote corpore. "With the whole bodily strength."

316-335. Tusco amni. The Tiber is meant. 317. Longus in occasum. "Stretching far from east to west." Consult Wagner, ad loc.—Sicanos. The Sicani occupied part of this territory before their

Exercent colles, atque horum asperrima pascunt. Hæc omnis regio, et celsi plaga pinea montis, Cedat amicitiæ Teucrorum; et fæderis æquas Dicamus leges, sociosque in regna vocemus: Consident, si tantus amor, et mœnia condent. Sin alios fines aliamque capessere gentem Est animus, possuntque solo decedere nostro: Bis denas Italo texamus robore naves. Seu plures complere valent: jacet omnis ad undam Materies: ipsi numerumque, modumque, carinis Præcipiant: nos æra, manus, navalia, demus. Præterea, qui dicta ferant, et fædera firment, Centum oratores primâ de gente Latinos Ire placet, pacisque manu prætendere ramos: Munera portantes, aurique eborisque talenta Et sellam, regni, trabeamque, insignia nostri. Consulite in medium, et rebus succurrite fessis.

Tum Drances, idem infensus, quem gloria Turni Obliquâ invidià stimulisque agitabat amaris, Largus opum, et linguâ melior, sed frigida bello Dextera, consiliis habitus non futilis auctor, Seditione potens: genus huic materna superbum Nobilitas dabat, incertum de patre ferebat; Surgit, et his onerat dictis atque aggerat iras. , Rem nulli obscuram, nostræ nec vocis egentem,

migration into Sicily. 319. Alque horum asperrima pascunt. turn to pasture the most rugged parts of these hills." 325. Posses "And if they can (consistently with fate)." 327. Seu plures convolute. "Or if they are able to fill more," i. e. or more, if the able to man them. 329. Navalia. "Sca-stores." 332. Pacis Compare ver. 101. 333. Aurique eborisque talenta. "Both to of gold and a seat of ivory." Grammarians call this involved contion a chiastaus (χιασμός), a term intended to denote something stated, or placed crosswise, in form of the letter x. 334. Trail Consult note on En. vii. 188.—Regni insignia nostri. The curul's and trabea were badges of authority among the Etra Albans, and Romans, and are, therefore, correctly enough assign the Latins also. 335. In medium. "For the common good." pare Georg. i. 127.

336 342. Idem infensus. Compare ver. 123. 337. Obliqué im This expression is well applied here, to denote the movements of who did not venture openly to attack Turnus, but concealed a charges under a pretended regard for the public good. 341. Isos de putre ferebat. About his father all was uncertainty. Supply after ferebat. 342. Iras. The angry feelings of those present at Turnus.

Consulis, O bone rex! Cuncti se scire fatentur,	
Quid fortuna ferat populi; sed dicere mussant.	315
Det libertatem fandi, flatusque remittat,	
Cujus ob auspicium infaustum, moresque sinistros	•
(Dicam equidem licet arma mihi, mortemque, minetur).
Lumina tot cecidisse ducum, totamque videmus	,,
Consedisse urbem luctu; dum Troïa tentat	350
Castra, fugæ fidens, et cœlum territat armis.	
Unum etiam donis istis, quæ plurima mitti	
Dardanidis dicique jubes, unum, optime regum,	
Adjicias; nec te ullius violentia vincat,	
Quin natam egregio genero, dignisque hymenæis,	335
Des, pater, et pacem hanc æterno fædere firmes.	
Quod, si tantus habet mentes et pectora terror;	
Ipsum obtestemur, veniamque oremus ab ipso:	
Cedat; jus proprium regi, patriæque, remittat.	
Quid miseros toties in aperta pericula cives	360
Projicis, O! Latio caput horum, et causa, malorum?	
Nulla salus bello: pacem te poscimus omnes,	
Turne; simul pacis solum inviolabile pignus.	
Primus ego, invisum quem tu tibi fingis, et esse	
Nil moror, en! supplex venio: miserere tuorum,	365
Pone animos, et pulsus abi. Sat funera fusi	
Vidimus, ingentes et desolavimus agros.	
Aut, si fama movet, si tantum pectore robur	
Concipis, et si adeo dotalis regia cordi est;	
Ande, atone adversum fidens fer pectus in hostem.	370

343-359. Rem consulis. "Thou askest advice about a thing." 345. Dicere mussant. "They hesitate to utter it." Musso properly means to speak low, or to one's self, &c. 346. Det. Supply Turnus.—Flatus. "His arrogance." 351. Fugæ fidens. Compare Æn. x. 665. seq. 353. Dici. Equivalent here to promitti. The term mitti refers to the gold, ivory, curule chair, &c. while dici indicates the offer of ships and territory. 358. Ipsum. Referring to Turnus. The expression ipsum... ipso forms what grammarians term an epanadiplosis, which is defined as follows: "Epanadiplosis est, quum idem verbum in eddem sententia et primum est et extremum. Latine dicitur inclusio." (Rufinian. de schem. lex. ed. Ruhnk.—Frotsch, p. 240.) 359. sus proprium. "The right that is properly their own," i. e. the right of giving Lavinia in marriage to whomsoever they please.

363-371. Pignus. The marriage of Lavinia to Æneas. 364. Invisum. "An eremy." Taken actively.—Et esse uil moror. "And I am not at all concerned at being so." 365. Suplex venio. Ironical. 366. Pulsus abi. "Now that thou hast been defeated, abandon the

55

Scilicet, ut Turno contingat regia conjux, Nos, animæ viles, inhumata infletaque turba, Sternamur campis! Et jam tu, si qua tibi vis, Si patrii quid Martis habes, illum aspice contra, Qui vocat.

Talibus exarsit dictis violentia Turni: Dat gemitum, rumpitque has imo pectore voces: Larga quidem, Drance, semper tibi copia fandi, Tum, quum bella manus poscunt; patribusque vocatis Primus ades. Sed non replenda est curia verbis, Quæ tuto tibi magna volant, dum distinet hostem Agger murorum, nec inundant sanguine fossæ. Proinde tona cloquio, solitum tibi; meque timoris Argue tu, Drance: quando tot stragis acervos Teucrorum tua dextra dedit, passimque tropseis 385 Insignis agros. Possit quid vivida virtus, Experiare licet; nec longe scilicet hostes Quærendi nobis : circumstant undique muros. Imus in adversos? quid cessas? an tibi Mavors Ventosa in lingua, pedibusque fugacibus istis, 390 Semper crit? Pulsus ego? aut quisquam merito, fœdissime, pulsum Arguet, Iliaco tumidum qui crescere Thybrim Sanguine, et Euandri totam cum stirpe videbit Procubuisse domum, atque exutos Arcadas armis? Haud ita me experti Bitias et Pandarus ingens, Et quos mille die victor sub Tartara misi,

contest."—Sat funera. "Carnage enough." Sat is here an adjective

Inclusus muris, hostilique aggere septus. Nulla salus bello! Capiti cane talia, demens,

371. Scilicet ul Turno, &c. Observe the irony.

376-402. Violentia Turni. "Turnus violently incensed." A welknown Græcism, of which β in "Exropoc, β in Alavroc, and the lite, are familiar examples. They are probably, however, in most cases, only simple circumlocutions for Hector, Ajax, &c. 373. Tuss. Exphatic. Observe the bitter sarcasm. 384. Tot stragis, &c. Bitterly ironical. 386. Insignis. Second person of insignio. 389. Issue. "Do we go?" Equivalent, in fact, to "come, let us go." 392. Pussum. For me pulsum case. 394. Fuandre totam cum strips descen. Alluding to the death of Pallas, the only child of Euander. 337. Haud ita me experti. "Did not find me so on trial." 398. Inclusus muris. Compare En. ic. 072. seq. 399. Nulla salus bello. "There is no safety (thou savest) in war" i. e. in prolongin; this war with

Dardanio, rebusque tuis. Proinde omnia magno -400 Ne cessa turbare metu, atque extollere vires Gentis bis victæ; contra premere arma Latini. Nunc et Myrmidonum proceres Phrygia arma tremiscunt Nunc et Tydides, et Larrisseeus Achilles! Amnis et Hadriacas retro fugit Aufidus undas! 405 Vel, cum se pavidum contra mea jurgia fingit Artificis scelus, et formidine crimen acerbat. Numquam animam talem dextrâ hâc (absiste moveri) Amittes: habitet tecum, et sit pectore in isto. Nunc ad te, et tua magna, pater, consulta revertor. Si nullam nostris ultra spem ponis in armis; Si tam deserti sumus, et semel agmine verso Funditus occidimus, neque habet Fortuna regressum; Oremus pacem et dextras tendamus inertes. Quamquam, O! si solitæ quidquam virtutis adesset. Ille mihi ante alios fortunatusque laborum,

the Trojans and their allies. The reterence is to ver. 362. 400. Rebus luis. "The cause which thou favourest." The expression insimuates that Drances was a traitor. 402. Bis victos. Compare Æn. ix. 599.—

Premere. "To depress,"

403-408. Nunc et Myrmidonum, &c. Turnus seeks to make the dread entertained by Drances of the Trojans still more ridiculous, by supposing that the very Greeks who had conquered them are now afraid of their prowess. In this there is an allusion to the refusal of Diomede to take part in the war. 405. Amnis et Hadriacas, &c. The Aufidus (now the Ofanto) ran through part of Apulia, and emptied into the Hadriatic at no great distance below the city of Arpi. Hence the sarcasm of Turnus, namely, that so great is the terror pervading Apulia in reference to the Trojans, as to cause their very rivers to retrograde in their course. 406. Vel cum se pavidum, &c. "And then, again, this framer of wicked falsehood pretends that he is alarmed at my menaces, and through this fear (which he assumes) seeks to aggravate his charges against me. Quintilian cites this passage as an instance of Virgil's fondness for "vetustas," or antiquated diction. Commentators are in doubt as to the particular part to which he refers, but the opinion of Spalding appears the true one, namely, that the critic alludes to the initial vel cum, which wears so abrupt an air, and where all that ought to follow the protasis is left to be supplied by the reader. We have made this expression (vel cum) equivalent to tum, in accordance with the suggestions of Thiel.—Jurgia. The same in effect here as minas. 407. Artificis soelus. For artifex sceleris. 408. Animam talen. "Such a soul," i. e. so worthless a soul as thine.—Abriste moveri. Equivalent to noli timere.

412-427. Si tam deserti sumus. That is, in losing the expected aid of Diomede, we appear to thee so destitute of all aid. 415. Adesset. Supply nobis. 416. Ille mihi ante alios, &c. There is manifestly an

Egregiusque animi, qui, ne quid tale videret, Procubuit moriens, et humum semel ore momordit. Sin et opes nobis, et adhuc intacta juventus, Auxilioque urbes Italæ, populique, supersunt ; Sin et Trojanis cum multo gloria venit Sanguine; sunt illis sua funera, parque per omnes Tempestas: cur indecores in limine primo Deficious? cur ante tubam tremor occupat artus? Multa dies, variique labor mutabilis ævi, 425 Retulit in melius; multos alterna revisens Lusit, et in solido rursus Fortuna locavit. Non erit auxilio nobis Ætolus, et Arpi: At Messapus erit, felixque Tolumnius, et, quos Tot populi misere, duces; nec parva sequetur Gloria delectos Latio, et Laurentibus agris. Est et, Volscorum egregià de gente, Camilla, Agmen agens equitum, et florentes ære catervas. Quod, si me solum Teucri in certamina poscunt, Idque placet, tantumque bonis communibus obsto: 435 Non adeo has exosa manus Victoria fugit. Ut tanta quidquam pro spe tentare recusem. Ibo animis contra; vel magnum præstet Achillen, Factaque Vulcani manibus paria induat arma, Ille licet. Vobis animam hanc, soceroque Latino, 440 Turnus ego haud ulli veterum virtute secundus. Solum Æneas vocat. Et vocet oro: Nec Drances potius, sive est hæc ira deorum,

cllipsis of est or esse videtur.—Fortunatus laborum. A Græcisu, az in En. ii. 73. So also egregius animi. 422. Sunt illis sua funera, &c. "If they (too) have their funerals, and if the storm (of war) has (gone) with equal fury through (up) all." 425. Multa dies, variique labor, &c. "Length of days, and the (ever) changing toil of varying time," i. e. length of days, and the vicissitudes and efforts naturally connected with them. The expression labor ævi carries with it simply the idea of a period of time together with that of toil endured in a greater or less degree during its continuance. 427 Lusit, et. &c. Compare Hor. Carm. iii. 29. 50.

429-444. Felix Tolumnius. "The fortunate Tolumnius," i. e. who has been so oft successful before. He was an augur as well as warrior. Compare £n. xii. 25a. 433. Florentes. "Resplendent." Compare £n. xii. 804. 435. Tantumque bonis, &c. "And I so far obstruct the public good," i. e. so far as that, unless I contend in single combat with Æneas, the state must fall. 437. Tanta pro spe. "For so glorious a hope," i. e. the hope of saving my native land from the foe. 438. Vel præstet. "Even though he surpass." Compare Ovid. Mat. iv. 630. Stat. Theb. iv. 207. 443. Nee Drances potius, &c. "No

Morte luat; sive est virtus et gloria, tollat. Illi hæc inter se dubiis de rebus agebant Certantes; castra Æneas aciemque movebat.	445
Nuntius ingenti per regia tecta tumultu Ecce! ruit, magnisque urbem terroribus implet: Instructos acie, Tiberino a flumine Teucros, Tyrrhenamque manum, totis descendere campis. Extemplo turbati animi, concussaque vulgi Pectora, et arrectæ stimulis haud mollibus iræ.	450
Arma manu trepidi poscunt; fremit arma juventus: Flent mæsti, mussantque, patres. Hic undique clamor Dissensu vario magnus se tollit ad auras: Haud secus, atque alto in luco quum forte catervæ Consedere avium, piscosove amne Padusæ	455
Dant sonitum rauci per stagna loquacia cycni. Immo, ait, O cives! arrepto tempore Turnus, Cogite concilium, et pacem laudate sedentes: Illi armis in regna ruant. Nec plura locutus Corripuit sese, et tectis citus extulit altis.	460
Tu, Voluse, armari Volscorum edice maniplis; Duc, ait, et Rutulos. Equitem, Messapus, in armis, Et cum fratre Coras, latis diffundite campis. Pars aditus urbis firmet, turresque capessat:	465

let Drances rather, if either this be the angry resolve of the gods, pay the penalty (of such a combat) with his life; or, on the other hand, if this be an opportunity for valour and glory, let him bear away (that prize)." This, observes Valpy, is said ironically. Drances is not famel for personal prowess: there is little probability of a single combat between Æneas and him; yet such a combat is sneeringly alluded to as possible, in order to express how great the calamity if Drances should fall, and how great his glory if victorious.

fall, and how great his glory if victorious.

446-458. Movebat. "Was moving, meanwhile, (towards Laurenturn.)" 454. Mussantque. Compare ver. 345.—Hic undique clamor, &c. On a sudden, all burst forth into loud outcries, some siding with Turnus, and demanding war; others with Drances, and calling for peace. 457. Padusa. The Padusa was one of the channels of the Padus or Po. 1t formed several marshes, and abounded with swans. 458. Stagma loguacia. "The waters resounding with their cries."

459-467. Arrepto tempore. "Having seized the opportunity." We have changed the punctuation, with Wagner, and applied these words to Turnus, who was delighted at the opportunity thus afforded him of breaking up the deliberations of the council, and leading forth his troops to the conflict. 461. Illi armis in regna ruant. "Let yonder for (meanwhile) rush with arms into the heart of your kingdom," i. e. into your very capital. 464. Messapus. The nominative for the vocativa.

Cetera, qua jussô, mecum manus inferat arma. Ilicet in muros totà discurritur urbe. Concilium ipse pater, et magna incepta, Latinus Descrit, ac tristi turbatus tempore differt; Multaque se incusat, qui non acceperit ultro Dardanium Ænean, generumque adsciverit urbi. Præfodiunt alii portas, aut saxa sudesque Subvectant. Bello dat signum rauca cruentum Buccina. Tum muros variâ cinxere corona Matronæ, puerique: vocat labor ultimus omnes. Nec non ad templum, summasque ad Palladis arces. Subvehitur magna matrum regina caterva, Dona ferens; juxtaque comes Lavinia virgo, Causa mali tanti, oculos dejecta decoros. Succedunt matres, et templum ture vaporant: Et mœstas alto fundunt de limine voces : Armipotens, præses belli, Tritonia virgo, Frange manu telum Phrygii prædonis, et ipsum Pronum sterne solo, portisque effunde sub altis.

Cingitur ipse furens certatim in prœlia Turnus. Jamque adeo, Rutulum thoraca indutus, aënis Horrebat squamis, surasque incluserat auro, Tempora nudus adhuc; laterique accinxerat ensem: Fulgebatque altà decurrens aureus arce ; Exsultatque animis, et spe jam præcipit hostem : Qualis ubi abruptis fugit præsepia vinclis Tandem liber equus, campoque potitus aperto, Aut ille in pastus armentaque tendit equarum, Aut, assuctus aquæ perfundi flumine noto,

4

by a Greek idiom. So, also, Coras for Cora. Compare, as rega Coras, En. vii. 671. 467. Jussó. Contracted for juszero. 171-482. Quá non acceperit. "For not having received." Mithe subjunctive with qui. 473. Prafodiunt portas. "Dig trenches front of the gates." 475. Buccina. Consult note on En. vii. 5 477. Palladis. The Trojans are said to have introduced the worship Minerva into Latium, so that the poet must be supposed to refer some goddess whose attributes resembled those of the Grecian divini 182. De limine. In ancient times the worshippers offered up th prayers and oblations at the entrance of the temple, and did not en the sacred structure.

^{488-496.} Surasque incluserat auro. His greaves, or ocrea, were gold. 489. Tempora. The temples of his head. He was as uncovered by a helmet. 491. Pracipit hostem. "Anticipates the for i. e. the approach of the foe; believes that he has the foe aires before him. 492. Qualis ubi, &c. Compare Hom. Il. xxiv. 506.

Emicat, arrectisque fremit cervicibus alte Luxurians: luduntque jubæ per colla, per armos. Obvia cui. Volscorum acie comitante. Camilla Occurrit, portisque ab equo regina sub ipsis Desiluit; quam tota cohors imitata relictis 500 Ad terram defluxit equis; tum talia fatur: Turne, sui merito si qua est fiducia forti, Audeo, et Æneadûm promitto occurrere turmæ, Solaque Tyrrhenos equites ire obvia contra. Me sine prima manu tentare pericula belli: 505 Tu pedes ad muros subsiste, et mœnia serva. Turnus ad hæc, oculos horrendâ in virgine fixus: O, decus Italiæ virgo; quas dicere grates, Quasque referre, parem? sed nunc, est omnia quando 510 Iste animus supra, mecum partire laborem. Eneas, ut fama fidem missique reportant Exploratores, equitum levia improbus arma Præmisit, quaterent campos; ipse, ardua montis Per deserta, jugo superans, adventat ad:urbem. Furta paro belli convexo in tramite silvæ. 515 Ut bivias armato obsidam milite fauces. Tu Tyrrhenum equitem collatis excipe signis: Tecum acer Messapus erit, turmæque Latinæ, Tiburtique manus: ducis et tu concipe curam.

496. Fremit luxurians. "Neighs proudly." Alte is to be construed with arrectis.

500-510. Desiluit. To show respect to Turnus. 501. Defluxit. For descendit. The idea of number is included in this verb. 507. Horrenda in virgine. "On the formidable maiden." Horrenda applies here to her martial costome and bearing, making her a formidable object for a foe to behold. 509. Parem. The same, in effect, as possim.—Omnia supra. "Superior to all dangers."
511-514. Fidem. "Intelligence on which reliance may be placed."

512. Improbus. Equivalent here to nimium audax, and carrying with it also a kind of bitter allusion, as indicating one who sets all restraint at defiance, and is resolutely bent on accomplishing his own evil ends. 513. Quaterent campos. "To scour the plains." Compare Lucret. ii. 326.—Ipse ardus montis, &c. The construction, according to Wagner, is as follows: Per deserta ardua montis adventat ad urbem, jugo ca superans. "He himself is rapidly drawing near to the city along the lofty and deserted sides of a mountain," i. e. is crossing the summit of a lofty and deserted mountain, and rapidly drawing near. 515-521. Furta belli. "An ambuscade."—Convero tramite.

description of the place is given further on (ver. 522. seqq.). 517. Collatis signis. "In close conflict." 519. Tiburtique manus. "And the band of Tiburtus," i. e. from the city of Tibur. The name of one

Sic ait, et paribus Messapum in prœlia dictis Hortatur, sociosque duces; et pergit in hostem. Est curvo anfractu valles, accommoda fraudi, Armorumque dolis, quam densis frondibus atrum Urguet utrimque latus: tenuis quo semita ducit, ž Angustæque ferunt fauces, aditusque maligni. Hanc super, in speculis, summoque in vertice montis. Planities ignota jacet, tutique recessus; Seu dextrâ lævâque velis occurrere pugnæ; Sive instare jugis, et grandia volvere saxa. Hue juvenis notâ fertur regione viarum : Arripuitque locum, et silvis insedit iniquis. Velocem interea, superis in sedibus, Opim, Unam ex virginibus sociis, sacrâque catervâ, Compellabat, et has tristi Latonia voces 335 Ore dabat: Graditur bellum ad crudele Camilla. () virgo! et nostris nequidquam cingitur armis, Cara mihi ante alias: neque enim novus iste Dianse Venit amor, subitâque animum dulcedine movit. Pulsus ob invidiam regno, viresque superbas, Priverno antiqua Metabus cum excederet urbe, 540 Infantem, fugiens media inter prœlia belli, Sustulit exsilio comitem, matrisque vocavit Nomine Casmillæ, mutata parte, Camillam. Ipse, sinu præ se portans, juga longa petebat Solorum nemorum: tela undique sæva premebant.

of the founders is here put for the place itself. See on Æn. vii. 671,—Ducis et tu concipe curam. Observe the force and position of at Turnus wishes Camilla to share the command with him. (Compare ver. 510.) 521. Et pergit. "And then proceeds." Turnus, leaving Camilla to receive the advancing cavalry, proceeds to the defile to await the coming of Æneas. 522. Valles. Old form of the nominative, a given by Servius, in place of vallis. The latter would have the finsi syllable lengthened by the arsis. 526. In speculis. "On the high grounds." 527. Ignota. "Unknown to the foe." 530. Regione ciurum. See on Æn. ii. 737.

536 545. Nostris. Camilla was armed in the same manner at Diana and her nymphs. 539. Pulsus ob invidiam, &c. The flight of Metabus with Camilla, observes Valpy, and their living in exile, are related without a word which might imply her return. Yet it would appear that she afterward acts with Volscian troops, and is termed their queen. (£n. xi. 800.)—Viresque superbas. "And a too haughty exercise of authority." This was, in fact, the cause of the edium (invidia) excited against him. 543. Mutata parte. "A part (of it only) being changed," i. e. the letter s being dropped.

Et circumfuso volitabant milite Volsci. Ecce! fugæ medio, summis Amasenus abundans Spumabat ripis: tantus se nubibus imber Ruperat. Ille, innare parans, infantis amore Tardatur, caroque oneri timet. Omnia secum 550 Versanti subito vix hæc sententia sedit: Telum immane, manu validâ, quod forte gerebat Bellator, solidum nodis, et robore cocto-Huic natam, libro et silvestri subere clausam, Implicat, atque habilem mediæ circumligat hastæ; 555 Quam dextrà ingenti librans, ita ad æthera fatur: Alma, tibi hanc, nemorum cultrix, Latonia virgo, Ipse pater famulam voveo; tua prima, per auras, Tela tenens, supplex hostem fugit. Accipe, testor, 560 Diva, tuam, quæ nunc dubiis committitur auris. Dixit: et adducto contortum hastile lacerto Immittit: sonuere undæ: rapidum super amnem Infelix fugit in jaculo stridente Camilla. At Metabus, magnâ propius jam urgente catervâ, Dat sese fluvio, atque hastam cum virgine victor 565 Gramineo, donum Triviæ, de cespite vellit. Non illum tectis ullæ, non mænibus, urbes Accepere, neque ipse manus feritate dedisset: Pastorum et solis exegit montibus ævum.

551-560. Subito vix hac sententia sedit. "The following idea suddenly occurred, and had hardly occurred before he carried it into execution." We have given this translation, or rather paraphrase, in accordance with the opinion of Wagner. The brevity and confused arrangement of the text are purposely adopted by the poet to show the trepidation of Metabus, and the rapidity with which his plan was formed and carried into execution. 552. Tolum immane. Nominative absolute; or, rather, a species of anacoluthon, the construction changing after cocto. 553. Cocto. "Hardened in the smoke." 554. Huic, scil. telo.—Libro et silvestri subere clausam. "Wrapped up in bark and wild cork," i. e. in the bark of a wild cork-tree. 555. Habilem. "In a position convenient to throw." 558. Famulam. "As a handmaid," i. e. as one consecrated to the service of the goddess. 560. Dubiis auris. "To the uncertain winds," i. e. through which the infant is to pass with more or less of danger.

**Solution of the spear. Solution of the spear. Solution of the spear. Solution of the spear. Solution Diana again alludes to herself, where, in prose, we would have minis. Solution of his savage manners, have consented (so to live)."

**Manus dare, "to yield to a conqueror," and then "to yield" in a general sense. Solution are sum. "A pastoral life." 570. Hor-

Hic natam, in dumis, interque horrentia lustra, Armentalis equæ mammis, et lacte ferino, Nutribat, teneris immulgens ubera labris.	570
Utque pedum primis infans vestigia plantis Institerat, jaculo palmas oneravit acuto; Spiculaque ex humero parvæ suspendit, et arcum. Pro crinali auro, pro longæ tegmine pallæ, Tigridis exuviæ per dorsum a vertice pendent. Tela manu jam tum tenera puerilia torsit,	5 75
Et fundam tereti circum caput egit habenâ; Strymoniamque gruem, aut album dejecit olorem. Multæ îllam frustra Tyrrhena per oppida matres O; tavere nurum. Solâ contenta Dianâ,	1 580
Alternum telorum, et virginitatis, amorem Internerata colit. Vellem haud correpta fuisset Militia tali, conata lacessere Teucros:	58 5
Cara mihi, comitumque foret nunc una mearum. Verum age, quandoquidem fatis urguetur accrbis, Labere, Nympha, polo, finesque invise Latinos, Tristis ubi infausto committitur omine pugna.	
Haec cape, et ultricem pharetrâ deprome sagittam: Hac, quicumque sacrum violârit vulnere corpus, Tros, Italusve, mihi pariter det sanguine pœnas.	590
Post ego nube cavâ miserandæ corpus, et arma Inspoliata, feram tumulo, patriæque reponam. Dixit: at illa, leves cœli delapsa per auras, Insonuit, nigro circumdata turbine corpus.	595
At manus interea muris Trojana propinquat, Etruscique duces, equitumque exercitus omnis, Compositi numero in turmas. Fremit æquore toto	
Insultans sonipes, et pressis pugnat habenis, Huc obversus, et huc: tum late ferreus hastis Horret ager, campique armis sublimibus ardent. Nec non Messapus contra, celeresque Latini,	600
Et cum fratre Coras, et virginis ala Camillæ,	

rentia lustra. "Gloomy forests." Lustra, properly the haunts of wild beasts, stands here for silvas. 571. Armentalis equa. "Qe a brood-mare." See on Æn. vii. 253.

573-596. Primis vestigia plantis. For prima vestigia. 576. Palla. Consult note on Æn. i. 648. 584. Correpta militiå tali. "Hurried awny by (the love of) such a war as this." 590. Hae cape. When speaking, Diana gives unto Opis her own bow and arrow.—596. Inserail. "Gave forth a rushing noise as she went."

600-607. Pressis habenis. "With the tightened reins." 604



ÆNEIDOS LIB. XI.	5 59
Adversi campo apparent, hastasque reductis Protendunt longe dextris, et spicula vibrant; Adventusque virûm, fremitusque ardeseit equorum. Jamque, intra jactum teli progressus, uterque Constiterat: subito erumpunt clamore furentesque	605
Exhortantur equos; fundunt simul undique tela, Crebra, nivis ritu, cœlumque obtexitur umbrâ. Continuo adversis Tyrrhenus et acer Aconteus, Connixi, incurrunt hastis, primique ruinam Dant sonitu ingenti, perfractaque quadrupedantum	610
Pectora pectoribus rumpunt. Excussus Aconteus, Fulminis in morem, aut tormento ponderis acti, Præcipitat longe, et vitam dispergit in auras. Extemplo turbatæ acies; versique Latini Rejiciunt parmas, et equos ad moenia vertunt.	615
Troës agunt: princeps turmas inducit Asilas. Jamque propinquabant portis, rursusque Latini Clamorem tollunt, et mollia colla reflectunt: Hi fugiunt, penitusque datis referuntur habenis. Qualis ubi, alterno procurrens gurgite, pontus	620
Nunc ruit ad terram, scopulosque superjacit undam Spumeus, extremamque sinu perfundit arenam; Nunc rapidus retro, atque æstu revoluta resorbens Saxa, fugit, litusque vado labente relinquit. Bis Tusci Rutulos egere ad mœnia versos;	625
Bis rejecti, armis, respectant, terga tegentes.	630

Fratre. Catillus. 607. Adventusqus virum, &c. As the troops approached, their ardour increased, and the neighing of the steeds became louder.

609-630. Constiterat. "Halted for a moment, and closed up their ranks," i. e. formed into close order preparatory to charging. 613. Primique ruinam dant. "And give the first shock against each other." 614. Perfractaque, &c. They miss each other with their spears, and, consequently, dash their steeds one against the other. 617. Pravipitat. Supply seze. 619. Rejiciunt parmas. "Place their shields behind," i. e. they place their shields on their backs, as a defence in their retreat against missiles. 622. Mollia colla reflectuat. Scilicet equarum. 624. Alterno procurrens gurgite. "Rolling on in alternate tides." Observe the force of pro in composition, as indicating an onward movement, at one time towards the land, at another towards the main ocean. 625. Scopulos superjacit. For jacit se super scopulos. 628. Vado labente. "With its retiring waters." 630. Bis rejecti armis, &c. This flight of each, observes Valpy, is not to be attributed to fear, but to the then usual practice in cavalry actions. Sall. Fragm. More squestris pravii, sumtis tergis et reddiits.

Tertia sed postquam congressi in proslia, totas Implicuere inter se acies, legitque virum vir: Tum vero et gemitus morientum, et, sanguine in alto. Armaque corporaque, et permixti cade virorum. Semianimes volvuntur equi; pugna aspera surgit. Orsilochus Remuli, quando ipsum horrebat adire, Hastam intersit eque, ferrumque sub aure reliquit. Quo sonipes ictu furit arduus, altaque jactat, Vulneris impatiens, arrecto pectore, crura: Volvitur ille, excussus, humi. Catillus Iollan, Ingentemque animis, ingentem corpore et armis, Dejicit Herminium: nudo cui vertice fulva Cæsaries, nudique humeri; nec vulnera terrent: Tantus in arma patet. Latos huic hasta per armos Acta tremit, duplicatque virum transfixa dolore. 645 Funditur ater ubique cruor: dant funera ferro Certantes, pulchramque petunt per vulnera mortem. At medias inter cædes exsultat Amazon, Unum exserta latus pugnæ, pharetrata Camilla: Et nunc lenta manu spargens hastilia denset; Nunc validam dextrâ rapit indefessa bipennem: Aureus ex humero sonat arcus, et arma Dianse. Illa etiam, si quando in tergum pulsa recessit, Spicula converso fugientia dirigit arcu. At circum lectee comites Larinaque virgo. 655 Tullaque, et, æratam quatiens, Tarpeia, securim, Italides; quas ipsa decus sibi dia Camilla

031-645. In tertia proxia. "For the third conflict." 633. Two vero et gemitus, &c. In the ardour of narrating, the verb is purposely dropped. Supply audiuntur. 636. Orsilochus. A Trojan. Compare ver. 690.—Remulus was one of the Latins, but is not to be comfounded with the individual mentioned in En. ix. 592. seq. 640. Catilles. Commanding the Tiburtines. Compare En. vii. 672. Io. as and Herminius, therefore, belong to the Trojans and Etrurians. 644. Tanks in arma patet. "So much of his body was exposed to the weapons (of the foe)," i. e. inasmuch as he fought with his head undefended by a helmet, and his shoulders unprotected by armour, it was apparent enough that he feared not wounds, since so large a part of his person was purposely exposed to the weapons of the foe. 645. Duplicat virum dolore. "Doubles up the warrior (convulsed) with pain."

649-663. Latus. Here put for mamman. 650. Spargens denset. For denset spargit. From denseo, -ere, of the second conjugation. Compare Æs.; vii. 794. 651. Bipennem. The double-edged battle-axe, which formed part of the equipment of an Amazon. 654. Spicule fugientia. "The arrows discharged by her as she ficea," after the Parthian fashion. 655. Comites. Supply sunt. 657. Dia. An ad-

Delegit, pacisque bonas, bellique, ministras: Quales Threïciæ, cum flumina Thermodontis Pulsant, et pictis bellantur. Amazones, armis; 660 Seu circum Hippolyten, seu quum se Martia curru Penthesilea refert, magnoque ululante tumultu Feminea exsultant lunatis agmina peltis. Quem telo primum, quem postremum, aspera virgo, 665 Dejicis? aut quot humi morientia corpora fundis? Eunæum Clytio primum patre: cujus apertum Adversi longa transverberat abiete pectus. Sanguinis ille vomens rivos cadit, atque cruentam Mandit humum, moriensque suo se in vulnere versat. Tum Lirim, Pagasumque super: quorum alter, habenas, Suffuso revolutus equo, dum colligit, alter, Dum subit, ac dextram labenti tendit inermem, Præcipites pariterque ruunt. His addit Amastrum Hippotaden; sequiturque incumbens eminus hastâ Tereaque, Harpalycumque, et Demophöonta, Chromimque: Quotque emissa manu contorsit spicula virgo, Tot Phrygii cecidere viri. Procul Ornytus armis Ignotis et equo venator Iapyge fertur : Cui pellis latos humeros, erepta juvenco, Pugnatori operit; caput ingens oris hiatus 680 Et malæ texere lupi cum dentibus albis; Agrestisque manus armat sparus: ipse catervis Vertitur in mediis, et toto vertice supra est.

jective of Greek origin, from $\delta to_{\mathcal{C}}$, "noble," "godlike." So Hor. Sat. i. 2. 82. Sententia dia Catonis. 659. Threiciæ. This epithet is here applied to the Amazons, because the earliest poets call the regions lying to the north at one time Thrace, at another Scythia. (Compare Voss, ad Georg. iv. 518.)—Cum flumina Thermodontis pulsant. "When they beat (with their coursers' hoofs) the (frozen) waters of the Thermodon." 660. Bellantur. Used here as a deponent. The active form, however, is more commonly employed. 661. Se refert. "Returns," i. e. returns victorious from some conflict. 662. Magnoque ululante lumultu. "And with loud and joyous tumult." Observe the use of ululare, in a good sense, for ovare. 663. Lunatis peltis. Consult note on Æn. i. 490.

667-687. Longá abiete. "With the long fir-shafted spear." 670. Super. "Besides." 671. Suffuso. Equivalent, as Servius remarks, to casuro. Heyne reads suffosso, "stabbed beneath." or "in the belly." 673. Ruunt. For cadunt. 678. Ignotis. "Of an unusual kind."—Equo Iapyge. For Iapygio, and this for Applic. (Compare ver. 247.) 682. Agreetis eparus. "A rustic spear." Sparus is evidently the same word with the English spar and spear. It was the rudest mis-

Hunc illa exceptum, neque enim labor agmine verro. Trajicit; et super hæc inimico pectore fatur: Silvis te, Tyrrhene, feras agitare putâsti? Advenit qui vestra dies muliebribus armis Verba redarguerit. Nomen tamen, haud leve, patrum Manibus hoc referes, telo cecidisse Camillas. Protenus Orsilochum, et Buten, duo maxima Tenerûm Corpora: sed Buten adversum cuspide fixit. Loricam galeamque inter, qua colla sedentis Lucent et lævo dependet parma lacerto: Orsilochum, fugiens, magnumque agitata per orbem. Eludit gyro interior, sequiturque sequentem; Tum validam perque arma viro, perque ossa, securim, Altior exsurgens, oranti et multa precanti, Congeminat: vulnus calido rigat ora cerebro. Incidit huic, subitoque aspectu territus hæsit Appenninicolæ bellator filius Auni, 709 Haud Ligurum extremus, dum fallere fata sinebant. Isque, ubi se nullo jam cursu evadere pugnæ Posse, neque instantem reginam avertere, cernit, Consilio versare dolos ingressus, et astu, Incipit hæc: Quid tam egregium, si femina forti 705 Fidis equo? dimitte fugam, et te comminus æquo Mccum crede solo, pugnæque accinge pedestri; Jam nosces, ventosa ferat cui gloria fraudem.

sile of the kind, and only used when better could not be obtained; except on occasions like the present, where it was used in order to harmonize with the rest of the equipments. 684. Agmine verse. "His band having been put to the rout." 687. Vestra verba. The boast connected with his appearing in the battle in a hunter's costume, as if he had come to contend merely with wild animals. Observe the latent irony in redarguerit, as if she were merely stating her own opinion, that might possibly be wrong.

692-696. Sedentis. Supply in equo. 694. Orsilochum, fugiens, &c. While he was galloping in a circle around her, mistaking her movements for an attempt at flight, she described an eternal circle, and on a sudden

dealt him a blow with her battle-axe.

701-708. Haud Ligurum extremus. "Not the last of the Ligurans," i. e. in fraud and deceit. Not inferior to any one of his countrymen in these respects. The Ligurians had a very bad reputation for fraud and treachery. 705. Quid tam egregium. "What so remarkable?" i. c. what so remarkable a display of courage have we here? 706. Dimitte fugam. "Put away the means of flight," i. e. dismount, and leave that steed which only enables thee to fly. 708. Ventoss forat cui, &c. "To which of us vain-glorious boasting will bring (is

563

ENRIDOS LIB. XI.

Dixit: at illa, furens, acrique accensa dolore,	
Tradit equum comiti, paribusque resistit in armis,	710
Ense pedes nudo, purâque interrita parmâ.	•
At juvenis, vicisse dolo ratus, avolat ipse,	
Haud mora: conversisque fugax aufertur habenis,	
Quadrupedemque citum ferratâ calce fatigat.	
Vane Ligus, frustraque animis elate superbis,	715
Nequidquam patrias tentâsti lubricus artes;	•
Nec fraus te incolumem fallaci perferet Auno.	
Hæc fatur virgo; et pernicibus ignea plantis	
Transit equum cursu, frenisque adversa prehensis	
Congreditur, pœnasque inimico ex sanguine sumit.	720
Quam facile accipiter saxo, sacer ales, ab alto	,
Consequitur pennis sublimem in nube columbam,	
Comprensamque tenet, pedibusque eviscerat uncis:	
Tum cruor, et vulsæ labuntur ab æthere plumæ.	
Ac non hæc nullis, hominum sator atque deorum,	725
Observans oculis, summo sedet altus Olympo.	,
Tyrrhenum genitor Tarchonem in prœlia sæva	
Suscitat, et stimulis haud mollibus injicit iras.	
Ergo inter cædes, cedentiaque agmina, Tarchon	
Fertur equo, variisque instigat vocibus alas	730
Nomine quemque vocans; reficitque in prœlia pulsos:	,00
Quis metus, O nunquam dolituri! O semper inertes!	
Tyrrheni? quæ tanta animis ignavia venit?	
Femina palantes agit, atque hæc agmina vertit?	
Quo ferrum, quidve hæc gerimus tela irrita dextris?	735
At non in Venerem segnes, nocturnaque bella;	,50
the man in a contract of the c	

proper) punishment. By fraudem is here meant punishment, or ill consequences resulting from an act:—such being one of the earlier meanings of the term. Another reading is laudem.

711-721. Pui_ parmā. "With her shield bearing no device." Compare Æn. ix. 548. 714. Ferratā calce. "With the iron-shod heel?" i. e. with iron spur. The poet here speaks of the custom of his own times, the spur not being known in the heroic ages. 717. Fallaci Auno. "To the treacherous Aunus," i. e. to thy sire as deceitful as thyself, and, therefore, as true a Ligurian. 721. Sacer ales. Because auguries were particularly taken from these birds, and hence that which offered an omen of the will of the gods was itself deemed sacred. See Hom. Od. v. 524.

725-740. Nullis oculis. "With inattentive eyes." 732. Nunquam dolituri. "Never to be influenced by indignant feelings," i. e. destined ever to remain a spiritless race. They had borne, observes Valpy the tyranny of Mezentius without avenging themselves, and now the?

Aut, ubi curva choros indixit tibia Bacchi, Expectare dapes, et plenæ, pocula mensæ: Hic amor, hoc studium; dum sacra secundus haruspex Nuntiet, ac lucos vocet hostia pinguis in altos.

Hæc effatus, equum in medios, moriturus et ipse, Concitat, et Venulo adversum se turbidus infert: Dereptumque ab equo dextra complectitur hostem, Et gremium ante suum, multa vi concitus, aufert. Tollitur in cœlum clamor; cunctique Latini 74ö Convertere oculos. Volat igneus æquore Tarchon, Arma virumque ferens ; tum summa ipsius ab hasta Defringit ferrum, et partes rimatur apertas. Qua vulnus letale ferat: contra ille repugnans Sustinet a jugulo dextram, et vim viribus exit. 750 Utque volans alte raptum quum fulva draconem Fert aquila, implicuitque pedes, atque unguibus haut; Saucius at serpens sinuosa volumina versat, Arrectisque horret squamis, et sibilat ore, Arduus insurgens; illa haud minus urguet obunco 755 Luctantem rostro; simul æthera verberat alis: Haud aliter prædam Tiburtum ex agmine Tarchon Portat ovans. Ducis exemplum eventumque secuti. Mœonidæ incurrunt. Tum, fatis debitus, Arruns Velocem jaculo et multa prior arte Camillam 760 Circuit, et, quæ sit fortuna facillima, tentat. Qua se cumque furens medio tulit agmine virgo;

turn their backs on a woman. 787. Carra tibia. This differed in form from the ordinary or straight tibia, and was especially used in the rites of Cybele and Bacchus. (Compare Voss, ad Eclog. viii. 21.) 789. Secundus. On the diviner's announcing favourable auspices, the macra banquet immediately began, and consisted of the remains of the hostis or victim. The sacrifice and sacred banquet succeeding it, are here de-

scribed as celebrated in a grove.

742-761. Turbidus. Supply irâ. 748. Partes opertus. "The part of his throat not protected by armour." 750. Vim viribus exis. "Repela force by force." More literally, "evades." Compare As. v. 433. 755. Urguet. Equivalent to tundit or pulsat. 759. Macrides. "The Etrurians." In allusion to their fabled Lydian or Maconian origin.—Fatis debitus. Compare ver. 590, segg. 560. Jacob. "With his javelin," i. e. which he keeps continually brandiahed and ready to hurl.—Prior. "Keeping in advance." He follows all her movements, keeping by her side, and a little in advance. 761. Que sit fortuna facillima. "What may be the most favourable chance," i.e. for inflicting a wound.

Hâc Arruns subit, et tacitus vestigia lustrat: Qua victrix redit illa, pedemque ex hoste reportat; Hâc juvenis furtim celeres detorquet habenas. 766 Hos aditus, jamque hos aditus, omnemque pererrat Undique circuitum; et certam quatit improbus hastam. Forte, sacer Cybelæ, Chloreus, olimque sacerdos, Insignis longe Phrygiis fulgebat in armis; Spumantemque agitabat equum, quem pellis aënis In plumam squamis, auro conserta, tegebat. Ipse, peregrina ferrugine clarus, et ostro, Spicula torquebat Lycio Gortynia cornu: Aureus ex humero sonat arcus, et aurea vati Cassida; tum croceam chlamydemque, sinusque crepantes Carbaseos, fulvo in nodum collegerat auro, Pictus acu tunicas, et barbara tegmina crurum. Hunc virgo, sive ut templis præfigeret arma Troïa, captivo sive ut se ferret in auro, Venatrix unum ex omni certamine pugnæ 780

768-777. Sacer Cybelæ. Perhaps consecrated in early life to the worship of Cybele, as Camilla had been to that of Diana. 770. Pellis aënis in plumam, &cc. "A skin fastened with golden clasps, (and covered) with brazen scales, overlapping each other like feathers." The clasps brought the two ends together under the belly of the horse. In plumam is equivalent to instar plumæ. 772. Peregrinā ferrugine st ostro. "In barbaric purple of darkened hue." Observe the hendiadys, and compare Æn. ix. 582. 773. Spicula Gortynia. "Cretan arrows." Gortyna was one of the cities of Crete. The Cretan arrows were among the best of antiquity. Their superiority is said to have been owing to their heavy make, which enabled them to fly against the wind. (Compare Plin. H. N. xiv. 65.)—Lycio cornu. The Lycians, also, were famed for their skill in archery; and hence a "Lycian bow" means one superior of its kind. 775. Cassida. The word in this form appears, also, in Propertius (iii. 2). The more common form of the nominative is cassis. Helmets which had a metallic basis κράνη χαλκά) were in Latin properly called cassides, although the terms galea and cassis are often confounded.—Tum crocsam chlamydemqua, &c. "Then, again, he had gathered into a knot, with a clasp of yellow gold, both his saffron-hued chlamys and its rustling linen folds." We have followed here the explanation of Wagner. 777. Barbara tegmina crurum. "Barbaric," i. e. Phrygian coverings of his legs. The allusion is here to the braccæ or coverings for the thighs and legs worn by many of the nations of antiquity, and especially by the Phrygians.

779-793. Se ferret. "Might display herself." Observe the art of the poet in describing the gaudy attire of Chloreus, in order to account for Camilla's womanish eagerness to possess herself of this finery. 780. Venatrix. An adjective here, and to be joined in construction with virgo, "the huntress-maiden." The epithet is here added for the purpose of designating Camilla more clearly, since she had not been named

Cæca sequebatur; totumque incauta per agmen Femineo prædæ, et spoliorum, ardebat amore . Telum ex insidiis quum tandem, tempore capto. Concitat, et superos Arruns sic voce precatur : Summe deûm, sancti custos Soractis, Apollo, Quem primi colimus, cui pineus audor acervo Pascitur, et medium, freti pietate, per ignem Cultores multa premimus vestigia prună: Da. Pater, hoc nostris aboleri dedecus armis. Omnipotens. Non exuvias, pulsave tropasum Virginis, aut spolia ulla, peto: mihi cetera laudem Facta ferent. Hæc dira meo dum vulnere pestis Pulsa cadat, patrias remeabo inglorius urbes. Audit, et voti Phœbus succedere partem Mente dedit; partem volucres dispersit in auras. Sterneret ut subitâ turbatam morte Camillam Annuit oranti: reducem ut patria alta videret. Non dedit; inque notos vocem vertere procelle. Ergo, ut missa manu sonitum dedit hasta per aures. Convertere animos acres, oculosque tulere, 800 Cuncti ad reginam Volsci. Nihil ipsa nec aure-Nec sonitus, memor, aut venientis ab æthere teli: Hasta sub exsertam donec perlata papillam Hæsit, virgineumque alte bibit acta cruorem. Concurrent trepidæ comites, dominamque ruentem **80**5 Suscipiunt. Fugit ante omnes exterritus Arruns.

for a long time previous, and, in this case, virge would hardly have been sufficient to indicate her. 783. Es insidiis. "From his unoberred position." 785. Summe desim. This is applied to Apollo, as being the deity most appropriate to be invoked on the present eccasion, and one, also, worshipped with peculiar honours by the nation to whem the speaker belonged.—Soractis. Apollo had a celebrated temple on Mount Soracts, near Falerii in Etruria. 786. Primi. "Particularly," i.e. in the first place.—Pineus arder accrue. "The fire keept up from heaped pine-branches." 787. Medium freti pictate, &c. This was done by the Hirpi or Hirpii, a clan or collection of families, of no great numbers, who dwelt in the vicinity of Soracts. 788. Multi greations vestigia prună. The Hirpi were said to walk on burning stomes, lat Varro states that they smeared their feet with a chemical preparation. 789. Hoc dedecus. The diagrace of a female's putting men to flight. 792. Hac dira pestis. Camilla. 793. Inglorius. From elaying a woman.

796-815. Turbatem. "Hurried on by her excited Seelings," i.e and, therefore, off her guard. 798. Notes. For the winds in general. 801. Not curren, nec sonitus, memor. Equivalent, in effect, to see rudient scrittum per auram factum. 803. Perieta. "Borne onward

567

ENEIDOS LIB. XI.

Lætitiâ, mixtoque metu; nec jam amplius hastee Credere, nec telis occurrere virginis, audet. Ac, velut ille, prius quam tela inimica sequantur, Continuo in montes sese avius abdidit altos, 810 Occiso pastore, lupus, magnove juvenco. Conscius audacis facti, caudamque, remulcens, Subject pavitantem utero, silvasque petivit: Haud secus ex oculis se turbidus abstulit Arruns, Contentusque fugâ mediis se immiscuit armis. 815 Illa manu moriens telum trahit: ossa sed inter Ferreus ad costas alto stat vulnere mucro. Labitur exsanguis; labuntur frigida leto Lumina; purpureus quondam color ora reliquita-Tum sic exspirans Accam, ex æqualibus unam, 820 Alloquitur, fida ante alias quæ sola Camillæ, Quîcum partiri curas; atque hæc ita fatur: Hactenus, Acca soror, potui: nunc vulnus acerbum Conficit, et tenebris nigrescunt omnia circum. Effuge, et hæc Turno mandata novissima perfer: 825 Succedat pugnæ, Trojanosque arceat urbe. Jamque vale! Simul his dictis linquebat habenas. Ad terram non sponte fluens: Tum frigida toto Paullatim exsolvit se corpore, lentaque colla, Et, captum leto, posuit caput, arma relinquens; 830 Vitaque cum gemitu fugit indignata sub umbras. Tum vero immensus surgens ferit aurea clamor Sidera; dejectâ crudescit pugna Camillâ; Incurrunt densi simul omnis copia Teucrûm,

to its mark." Observe the force of per. 807. Latitih, mixtoque mets. See on Æn. i. 23. 809. Ille lupus. Consult note on Æn. x. 707. 810. Abdidit. "Hides," i. e. is accustomed to hide. An imitation of the Greek idiom in the case of the agrist. So also subject and petivit. 812. Remulcons. "Bending it backward," i. e. as if hugging it.—
Caudam pavitantem. Applying to the tail, as an index of fear, what
belongs properly to the animal itself. 814. Turbidus. Supply metu. 815. Contentus fuga. "Content with making his escape," i. e. without attempting to follow up his success.

816-835. Trahit. "Endeavours to draw forth." 818. Labitur. "Sinks down." She does not, however, fall from her horse. 821. Pida ante alias que. Supply erat. 822. Partiri. Supply consueverat. 823. Potui. Equivalent to viribus valui. 827. Linquebat 827. Linquebat habenas. "She gradually relaxed her hold of the reins." Observe the force of the imperfect. 831. Vitaque, &c. The last line of the Eneid. 835. Ala. "Cavalry." Compare ver. 604.

Tyrrhenique duces, Euandrique Arcades alse. At, Triviæ custos, jam dudum in montibus Opis Alta sedet summis, spectatque interrita pugnas. Utque procul, medio juvenum in clamore furentum, Prospexit tristi multatam morte Camillam, Ingemuitque, deditque has imo pectore voces: Heu! nimium, virgo, nimium crudele luisti Supplicium, Teucros conata lacessere bello! Nec tibi desertæ in dumis coluisse Dianam Profuit, aut nostras humero gessisse sagittas. Non tamen indecorem tua te regina reliquit Extremâ jam in morte; neque hoc sine nomine letum Per gentes erit; aut famam patieris inultæ. Nam, quicumque tuum violavit vulnere corpus, Morte luet merità. Fuit ingens monte sub alto Regis Dercenni terreno ex aggere bustum 250 Antiqui Laurentis, opacâque ilice tectum: Hic dea se primum rapido pulcherrima nisu Sistit, et Arruntem tumulo speculatur ab alto. Ut vidit lætantem animis, ac vana tumentem; Cur, inquit, diversus abis ? huc dirige gressum, Huc, periture, veni; capias ut digna Camillæ Præmia. Tune etiam telis moriere Dianæ? Dixit; et auratâ volucrem Threïssa sagittam Depromsit pharetra, cornuque infensa tetendit, Et duxit longe, donec curvata coïrent Inter se capita, et manibus jam tangeret æquis, Lævå aciem ferri, dextrå nervoque papillam. Extemplo teli stridorem, aurasque sonantes, Audiit una Arruns, hæsitque in corpore ferrum. Illum exspirantem socii, atque extrema gementem, Obliti, ignoto camporum in pulvere linguunt:

A much better reading than mulcatam. 847. Famam inulta. "The ignominy of dying unavenged." More literally, "of an unavenged one." 850. Dercenni. Dercennus was an ancient king of Laurentum, otherwise unknown.—Terreno ex aggere. One of the most ancient forms of a tomb. 852. Dea. The nymph. 856. Digna Camilla premis. "A fit reward for the death of Camilla." 857. Tune etiam telis, &c. That is, shall so cowardly a being as thou be honoured by such a death as this! 858. Threissa. Compare Æn. i. 816. xi. 659. 861. Capita. The two extremities of the bow—Manibus æquis. "With equal hands." i. e. with her hands equally raises. 862. Aciem ferri. "The arrow-

Opis ad ætherium pennis aufertur Olympum. Prima fugit, dominâ amissâ, levis ala Camillæ: Turbati fugiunt Rutuli ; fugit acer Atinas ; 870 Disjectique duces, desolatique manipli, Tuta petunt, et equis aversi ad mœnia tendunt. Nec quisquam instantes Teucros, letumque ferentes, Sustentare valet telis, aut sistere contra; Sed laxos referent humeris languentibus arcus, Quadrupodumque putrem cursu quatit ungula campum. Volvitur ad muros, caligine turbidus atrâ, 876 Pulvis; et e speculis, percussæ pectora, matres Femineum clamorem ad cœli sidera tollunt. Qui cursu portas primi irrupere patentes, Hos inimica super mixto premit agmine turba: 880 Nec miseram effugiunt mortem: sed, limine in ipso, Moenibus in patriis, atque inter tuta domorum, Confixi, exspirant animas. Pars claudere portas; Nec sociis aperire viam, nec mœnibus audent 885 Accipere orantes: oriturque miserrima cædes Defendentum armis aditus, inque arma ruentum. Exclusi, ante oculos lacrimantumque ora parentum, Pars in præcipites fossas, urgente ruinâ, Volvitur; immissis pars cæca et concita frenis 890 Arietat in portas, et, duros objice, postes. Ipsæ de muris summo certamine matres. (Monstrat amor verus patriæ,) ut videre Camillam, Tela manu trepidæ jaciunt; ac, robore duro,

head." 866. Obliti. Equivalent here to negligentes. Compare Ær. v. 174. They neglected him in their eagerness to escape.

870-894. Desolati. Equivalent here to relicti a ducibus. 875. Quadrupedumque putrem, &c. Repeated from An. viii. 596. 877. E speculis. "From the elevations on the ramparts." 880. Inimica turba. Supply sequentum. 883. Claudere. The historical infinitive, for claudunt. 888. Urgente ruiné. "From the crowd pressing on." 890. Arietat. "Batter against;" from aries, "a battering-ram." 892. Monstrat. "Points out the way," i. e. suggests this mode of defending the ramparts.—Ut videre Camillam. "Even as they saw Camilla (to have done)," i. e. resolve to die for their country, even as they saw Camilla lose her life for Latium. This is the explanation of Wagner, and is certainly the best that can be offered. We must therefore construe de muris with jaciunt, and place a comma after matres. It is very evident that "Camillam" cannot mean "the corpse of Camilla," because Diana had declared that she herself would bear it away in a hollow cloud. (Compare ver. 593. seq.) Nor, on the other hand, can is, refer to Camilla while still engaged in the fight, for the approach of

Stipitibus ferrum sudibusque imitantur obustis Præcipites; primæque mori pro mænibus ardent. Interea, Turnum in silvis sævissanas innylet. **R9**5 Nuntius, et juveni ingentem fert Acca tumultum: Deletas Volscorum acies, cecidisse Cumillam, Ingruere infensos hostes, et Marte secundo Omnia corripuisse; metum jam ad mænia ferri. Ille furens, (et sæva Jovis sic numina poscunt,) Descrit obsessos colles, nemora aspera finquit. Vix e conspectu exierat, campumque tenebat : Quum pater Æneas, saltus ingressus apertos, Exsuperatque jugum, silvâque evadit opacâ. Sic ambo ad muros rapidi, totoque feruntur Agmine, nec longis inter se passibus absunt: Ac simul Æneas fumantes pulvere campos Prospexit longe, Laurentiaque agmina vidit; Et sævum Ænean agnovit Turnus in armis. 910 Adventumque pedum flatusque audivit equorum. Continuoque ineant pugnas, et prœlia tentent; Ni roseus fessos jam gurgite Phœbus Ibero Tinguat equos, noctemque, die labente, reducat. Considunt castris ante urbem, et mœnia vallant. 915

the enemy to the walls of Laurentum did not take place until after she had fallen. 894. Ferrum imitantur. They use these weapons in the absence of iron ones, and endeavour to make them equally effectual. 897-913. Nuntius. Here for res munitata. 901. Essus summs. "The hostile decrees." The parenthetical clause is added here for the purpose of showing that Turnus was compelled to take the step which he did, and to abandon his well-selected post. 904. Appross. "No longer occupied by the foe." 905. Exsuperatque jugum. Compare ver. 522. seq. 913. Gurgite Ibero. "In the Iberian Sea," i. e. in the Western Ocean. As the sea on the coast of Spain lay westward of Italy, it was imagined that the sun sets in that sea. Compare Jue. Sat. xiv. 280. The god of day was supposed to plunge his chariet into the ocean at the Promontorium Sacrum, now Otro- 86. Vincent.

P. VIRGILII MARONIS

ÆNEIDOS.

LIBER DUODECIMUS.

ARGUMENT.

TURNUS challenges Æneas to a single combat; articles are agreed ea, but broken by the Rutuli, who wound Æneas. He is miraculeusly cured by Venus, forces Turnus to a duel, and concludes the poem with his death.

Turnus ut, infractos adverso Marte, Latinos
Defecisse videt, sua nunc promissa reposci,
Se signari oculis; ultro implacabilis ardet,
Attollitque animos. Poenorum qualis in arvis,
Saucius ille gravi venantum vulnere pectus,
Tum demum movet arma leo; gaudetque comantes
Excutiens cervice toros; fixumque latronis
Impavidus frangit telum, et fremit ore cruento
Haud secus accenso gliscit violentia Turno.
Tum sic affatur regem, atque ita turbidus infit:
Nulla mora in Turno; nihil est quod dicta retractent

10

5

1-7. infractes. Equivalent to fractes, as in £n. ix. 499. x. 731 xii. 387. Supply animis. 2. Sua promises. He had promised that the war should have a favourable issue, and that, if necessary, he would meet £neas in single combat. See £n. xi. 438. 3. Oculis. Supply omnium. 4. Pemorum in arvis. Referring to Africa generally. 5. Saucius pectus. A Gracism.—Ille leo. Consult note on £n. x. 707. 6. Movel arma. Prepares for battle. 7. Cervice toros. By a poetic idiom for cervicis toros, "the muscles of the neck," and this for cervicem torosam.—Latronis. "Of the hunter." Observe the peculiar use of this term here, as referring to one who attacks by surprise.

11-17. Nihil set guad dicta, &c. "There is no reason why the cow-

Ignavi Æneadæ, nec, quæ pepigere, recusent. Congredior. Fer sacra, pater, et concipe fædus. Aut hâc Dardanium dextrâ sub Tartara mittam, Desertorem Asiæ (sedeant, spectentque Latini), Et solus ferro crimen commune refellam;

Aut habeat victos, cedat Lavinia conjux.

Bis magnâ victi pugnâ, vix urbe tuemur

Olli sedato respondit corde Latinus: O præstans animi juvenis! quantum ipse feroci Virtute exsuperas, tanto me impensius æquum est Consulere, atque omnes metuentem expendere casus. Sunt tibi regna patris Dauni, sunt oppida capta Multa manu; nec non aurumque, animusque, Latino est: Sunt aliæ innuptæ Latio et Laurentibus agris, Nec genus indecores. Sine me hæc, haud mollia fatu, Sublatis aperire dolis; simul hoc animo hauri. Me natam nulli veterum sociare procorum Fas erat, idque omnes divique, hominesque, canebant. Victus amore tui, cognato sanguine victus, 30 Conjugis et mœstæ lacrimis, vincla omnia rupi: Promissam eripui genero; arma impia sumsi. Ex illo qui me casus, quæ, Turne, sequantur Bella, vides; quantos primus patiare labores.

ardly Trojans shall retract their challenge," i. e. why Æneas shall recede from the contest for which he has offered himself. 13. Congredior. "I am resolved to engage with him."—Fer sacra. Compare ver. 118. seq.—Fædus. The compact with the Trojans, by which a single combat between Æneas and Turnus should terminate the war. The expression verba concepta refers to the formula of the oath, and both it and concipio are of a technical nature. 16. Crimen commune. "The charge made by every one against me," i. e. the charge of want-

ing courage. Compare Æn. xi. 215.

20-33. Exsuperas. Supply alios omnes.—Æquum est. Supply mihi. The prudence of the aged must temper the impetuous feelings of the young. 23. Nec non aurumque, &c. The monarch means that Turnus may command his resources, and may claim his hearty concurrence in all things save one, and that is in the case of his daughter hand. Her he connot have. 26. Sublatis dolis. "Without reserve." 27. Veterum processum. "Of her old suitors." They are called "old" in comparison with Æneas, the new-comer. 29. Vietus. Supply tamen. 29. Cognato sanguine. Venilia, the mother of Turnus, was sister to Amata, the wife of Latinus. 31. Promissam. Lavinia had been promised to Æneas through the ambassadors sent by the latter. Compare Æn. vii. 267.—Genero. Supply futuro. Alluding to Æneas.

33 53. Primus patiare. "You are the first to suffer." 35

Spes Italas: recalent nostro Tiberina fluenta	35
Sanguine adhuc, campique ingentes ossibus albent.	
Quo referor toties? quæ mentem insania mutat?	
Si Turno exstincto socios sum adscire paratus,	
Cur non incolumi potius certamina tollo?	
Quid consanguinei Rutuli, quid cetera dicet	40
Italia, ad mortem si te (Fors dicta refutet)	
Prodiderim, natam et connubia nostra petentem?	
Respice res bello varias; miserere parentis	
Longævi, quem nunc mæstum patria Ardea longe	
Dividit. Haudquaquam dictis violentia Turni	45
Flectitur: exsuperat magis, ægrescitque medendo.	TU
Ut primum fari potuit, sic institit ore:	
Or primum fart potuit, sie institut ore:	
Quam pro me curam geris, hanc precor, optime, pro me	
Deponas, letumque sinas pro laude pacisci.	
Et nos tela, pater, ferrumque haud debile, dextrâ	50
Spargimus; et nostro sequitur de vulnere sanguis.	
Longe illi dea mater crit, que nube fugacem	
Femineâ tegat, et vanis sese occulat umbris.	
At regina, novâ pugnæ conterrita sorte,	
Flebat; et ardentem generum moritura tenebat:	55
Turne, per has ego te lacrimas, per si quis Amatæ	

Recalent. For the simple calent. 37. Quo referor toties? "Whither am I so often carried back (from my purpose)?" i. e. why should I thus be carried backward and forward, and be continually changing my resolve? Why not make peace at once with the Trojans? 38. Adscire. Supply hos, as referring to the Trojans. 39. Incolumi. "While he is still safe." Why not put an end to all conflicts, and save the life of Turnus? 42. Prodiderim. By allowing him to engage with Æneas. 44. Longe dividit. Arden was at no great distance from Laurentum; but, as Heyne remarks, we are here dealing with a poet, not with a geographer. 49. Letum pro laude pacisci. "To bargain for death at the price of glory." Compare Æn. v. 230. 51. Nostro vulnere. Compare Æn. ii. 433. 53. Femincá. Homer represents Venus as rescuing Æneas in a cloud from the fury of Diomede—Vanis. Turnus, in using this epithet, sneers at the divine origin of Æneas, as if it were false.—Sese. Observe the peculiar use of this pronoun in place of eum. The reference is to what is supposed to be passing in the mind of Æneas, at some moment of peril, as if he were invoking his supposed parent to come to his aid. Hence the propriety of sese in the text. On this whole passage, consult the critical note of Wagner.

54-60. Nová pugna sorts. "By the new kind of combat (proposed)," i. e. single combat between Turnus and Encess. 55. Moritura. "Like one resolved on death," i. e. in case he did not yield to her request and abstain from the encounter. 56. Per has con te. &c.

Tangit honos animum; spes tu nunc una senecta. Tu requies, miseræ; decus imperiumque Latini Te penes; in te omnis domus inclinata recumbit: Unum oro: desiste manum committere Teucris. Qui te cumque manent isto certamine casus, Et me, Turne, manent. Simul hæc invisa relinguam Lumina, nec generum Ænean captiva videbo Accepit vocem lacrimis Lavinia matris Flagrantes perfusa genas: cui plurimus ignem Subject rubor, et calefacta per ora cucurrit. Indum sanguineo veluti violaverit ostro Si quis ebur aut mixta rubent ubi lilia multâ Alba rosa: tales virgo dabat ore colores. Illum turbat amor, figitque in virgine vultus. Ardet in arma magis; paucisque affatur Amatam: Ne, quæso, ne me lacrimis, neve omine tanto, Prosequere, in duri certamina Martis cuntem. O mater! neque enim Turno mora libera mortis. Nuntius hae, Idmon, Phrygio mea dicta tyranno, 75 Haud placitura, refer: Cum primum crastina cœlo, Puniceis invecta rotis, Aurora rubebit, Non Teucros agat in Rutulos: Teucrûm arma quiescant, Et Rutuli: nostro dirimamus sanguine bellum; Illo quæratur conjux Lavinia campo. 80 Hee ubi dicta dedit, rapidusque in tecta recessit, Poscit equos, gaudetque tuens ante ora frementes, Pilumno quos ipsa decus dedit Orithyia; Qui candore nives anteirent, cursibus auras. Circumstant properi aurigæ, manibusque lacessunt 85 Pectora plausa cavis, et colla comantia pectunt.

Consult note on Æn. iv. 314.—Per si quis, &c. Consult note on Æs. ii. 141. 59. Inclinata. "Bending to its fall."

65-60. Cui plurimus ignem, &c. We have here a blending of the presaic and poetic idioms. According to the former, the blush would be the result of the hot current in the veins: according to the latter, the hot current within would be set in motion by the blush. There is no need, therefore, of our having reccurse to any hypallage. 67. Indian chur. The epithet Indum is poetical here, the Indian ivory being the most valued. 72. Omine tanto. That is, with ill-omened tears. 74. Negue enim Turno, &c. The meaning is this: I have not the freedom of choice: if the fates have doomed me to death, it is not in my power to avert that death. 60. Illo campo. "In that battle-field," i. c. in that encounter between him and me.

82-89. Tuens. For intuens. 83. Orithyia. The bride of Boxes.

115

in question were, therefore, of the best breed, and recall to storm-footed" coursers of Pindar. 87. Squalentem. Conn £n. x. 314.—Alboques orichalco. A species of brass is teant here. 88. Habendo. Equivalent to ad habendum. cornua cristæ. The reference is to a helmet with a double ist, and by cornua appear to be meant the extremities or s of these crests.

, lucemque elatis naribus efflant;

Actoris Aurunci spolium. It had been taken from him in . Actor. Supply gessit, "once wielded." 99. Semiviri The Phrygians, with whom the Trojans are here and elseounded, were notorious for effeminacy. 104. Atque irasci entat. The contest with the tree serves as a preparatory some real encounter with a rival antagonist. 107. Sevus. here, as often elsewhere, to fortis.

Cum primum, &c. From this to efflant is merely paren-

Campum ad certamen magnæ sub mænibus urbis. Dimensi Rutulique viri, Teucrique, parabant: In medioque focos, et dis communibus aras Gramineas: alii fontemque ignemque ferebant, Velati limo, et verbenâ tempora vincti. Procedit legio Ausonidûm, pilataque plenis Agmina se fundunt portis. Hinc Troïus omnis, Tyrrhenusque, ruit variis exercitus armis; Haud secus instructi ferro, quam si aspera Martis Pugna vocet. Nec non mediis in millibus insi Ductores auro volitant ostroque superbi, Et, genus Assaraci, Mnestheus, et fortis Asilas. Et Messapus, equûm domitor, Neptunia proles. Utque, dato signo, spatia in sua quisque recessit, Defigunt telluri hastas, et scuta reclinant. Tum studio effusæ, matres et vulgus, inermum, Invalidique senes, turres et tecta domorum Obsedere: alii portis sublimibus astant.

At Juno, e summo, qui nunc Albanus habetur, Tum neque nomen erat, nec honos, aut gloria, monti, Prospiciens tumulo, campum aspectabat, et ambas. Laurentum Troümque, acies, urbemque Latini. Extemplo Turni sic est affata sororem, Diva deam, stagnis quæ, fluminibusque sonoris, Præsidet; hunc illi rex ætheris altus honorem,

thetical, and carries out the idea expressed in the previous clause if the parenthesis had not been inserted, the sense would have carried out by cum pararent. 118. Dis communibus. Referring gods worshipped by both Trojans and Latins, and by whom both were to swear. 119. Fontem. Put here for aquam. 120. Velas "Arrayed in the limus." The limus was a bandage or covering a loins, and so called either from its crossing the thighs transverse from its having a transverse purple stripe; limus being the same is as obliquus. It was worn by the officiating popse at sacrifices, and by athletes, actors on the stage, &c. The common text has line, is far inferior. 121. Pilata. "Armed with javelins." The phowever, was strictly a Ruman weapon. 130. Reclinant. Equit to reponunt in terra. 131. Studio. "With eager feelings," i. e. d interested in the event.

134-160. E summo tumulo. "From the summit of the high grown albanus. Referring to the mons Albanus, or Alban Mount. mountain became famous afterward, when Alba Longa was built up 138. Sororem. Juturna. She is called a Naiad by Ovid (Fin 585). A fountain issuing from the Alban Mount, and a lake what feeds, were sacred to her. Compare ver. 886. The term des, as is

577

upiter, ereptâ pro virginitate, sacravit: Tympha, decus fluviorum, animo gratissima nostro, cis ut te cunctis unam, quæcumque Latinæ Iagnanimi Jovis ingratum ascendere cubile, 'rætulerim, cœlique libens in parte locârim: 145 disce tuum, ne me incuses, Juturna, dolorem. lua visa est Fortuna pati, Parcæque sinebant 'edere res Latio, Turnum, et tua mœnia, texi: Junc juvenem imparibus video concurrere fatis. 'arcarumque dies, et vis inimica, propinquat. 150 Ion pugnam aspicere hanc oculis, non fœdera, possum. 'u, pro germano si quid præsentius audes, 'erge; decet. Forsan miseros meliora sequentur. 'ix ea, quum lacrimas oculis Juturna profudit; 'erque, quaterque, manu pectus percussit honestum. 155 ion lacrimis hoc tempus, ait Saturnia Juno: Accelera; et fratrem, si quis modus, eripe morti: Lut tu bella cie, conceptumque excute fœdus. Luctor ego audendi. Sic exhortata, reliquit ncertam, et tristi turbatam vulnere mentis. 160 Interea reges, ingenti mole Latinus Luadrijugo vehitur curru, cui tempora circum turati bis sex radii fulgentia cingunt, olis avi specimen; bigis it Turnus in albis,

resent instance, was often applied to mere nymphs. 144. Ingratum. iquivalent here to invisum, i. e. Junoni, on account of the infidelities of her spouse. 145. Cwli in parts locarim. The same, in effect, as cam readdiderim. 146. Tuum dolorem. "The misfortune that awaits nee." Dolorem for infortunium, the consequence for what is antegedent. 152. Si quid prasentius audes. "If thou darest to form any old and sudden resolution," "anything more prompt and decisive than sual." 153. Forsan miseros, &c. Juno means, that perhaps the rder fixed by the fates may be in some degree changed. 154. Vix ca. upply dixerat. 158. Excute. For turba. 160. Incertam. "Unertain what course to pursue," i. e. whether to follow the advice of uno, or leave her brother to his fate.

161-173. Interea reges, &c. A species of anacoluthon, where the riter, commencing with what is general in its nature, breaks off on a 1dden, and descends to particulars. Grammarians understand proceunt with reges, but for this there is no necessity. The clause is the ame, in effect, as interea reges vecti sunt curribus, et quidem primo co Latinus vehitur, &c.—Ingenti mole. Some editors, following ervius, render this "with great pomp." It is better, however, with Vagner, to make it the same as ingenti corpore, in its heroic sense. In the same as ingenti corpore, in its heroic sense. In the same as ingenti corpore addition to the same as ingenti corpore.

Bina manu lato crispans hastilia ferro.	165
Hinc pater Æneas, Romanæ stirpis origo,	
Sidereo flagrans clypeo et cœlestibus armis,	
Er juxta Ascanius, magnæ spes altera Romæ,	
Procedunt castris: puraque in veste sacerdos	
Setigeri fætum suis, intonsamque bidentem,	170
Attulit, admovitque pecus flagrantibus aris.	•
Illi, ad surgentem conversi lumina solem,	
Dant fruges manibus salsas, et tempora ferro	
Summa notant pecudum, paterisque altaria libant.	
Tum pius Æneas stricto sic ense precatur:	175
Esto nunc Sol testis, et hæc mihi Terra vocanti,	•
Quam propter tantos potui perferre labores,	
Et pater omnipotens, et tu, Saturnia conjux,	
Jam melior, jam, diva, precor; tuque, inclyte Mavors.	
Cuncta tuo qui bella, pater, sub numine torques;	180
Fontesque, Fluviosque, voco, quæque ætheris alti	
Religio, et que cæruleo sunt numina ponto:	
Cesserit Ausonio si fors victoria Turno,	
Convenit, Euandri victos discedere ad urbem;	
Cedet Iulus agris; nec post arma ulla rebelles	185

men. "An emolem of his ancestor the sun." Servius makes Mariee, the mother of Latinus, to have been the same with Circe, the daughter of Apollo. This, however, appears somewhat forced. It is better to suppose, with Heyne, that Virgil had here in view some early legend, which made Faunus, or some ancestor of Latinus, to have sprung from Circe.—Bigis in allis. "In a car drawn by two white steeds." 167. Siderco. For fulgenti. 163. Spes altera. Æneas was the first; Ascanius the second. 170. Setigeri fatum suis. The poet here follows the customs of his countrymen, who, in making a league, serificed a sow-pig. The Trejans and Greeks, on such occasions, offered up a lamb. 173. Fruges salsas. "The salted meal." This was sprinkled on the head of the victim, and also on the entrails, before they were burned upon the altar. Consult note on Æn. ii. 133.—Bit tempora ferro, &c. Referring to the custom of cutting off the hairs from the forehead of the victim. Compare Æn. vi. 245.

176-193. Esto nunc Sol lestis, &c. Imitated form Homer, N. 1276. seq.—Mihi vocanti. "Unto me, invoking (vou as such)," i.e. 88 witnesses. The common reading is precanti. 179. Jam meiin. "Now more propitious." A change in Juno's disposition towards him had been foretold by Helenus. Compare En. iii. 435. 180. Torques. "Directest." Compare En. iv. 269. A metaphor borrowed, perhaps, from the management of a chariot. 181. Quaque atheris alti religia. Equivalent, in effect, to atherem invoce, whatever there is holy in ather. Whatever divinities preside over it, these he invokes. 183. Fors. For forsitan, or forsan. 185. Rebelles. "Renewing the

Eneadæ referent, ferrove hæc regna lacessent.	
Sin nostrum annuerit nobis Victoria Martem,	
Ut potius reor, et potius dî numine firment,	
Non ego nec Teucris Italos parere jubebo,	
Nec mihi regna peto; paribus se legibus ambæ	190
Invictæ gentes æterna in fædera mittant.	
Sacra, deosque, dabo: socer arma Latinus habeto;	
Imperium sollemne socer: mihi mænia Teucri	
Constituent, urbique dabit Lavinia nomen.	
Sic prior Æneas; sequitur sic deinde Latinus,	195
Suspiciens cœlum; tenditque ad sidera dextram:	
Hæc eadem, Ænea, Terram, Mare, Sidera, juro.	
Latonæque genus duplex, Janumque bifrontem,	
Vimque deûm infernam, et duri sacraria Ditis;	
Audiat hæc Genitor, qui fædera fulmine sancit:	200
Tango aras; medios ignes, et numina, testor:	
Nulla dies pacem hanc Italis, nec fœdera, rumpet,	
Quo res cumque cadent: nec me vis ulla volentem	
Avertet; non, si tellurem effundat in undas,	
Diluvio miscens, cœlumque in Tartara solvat;	205
Ut sceptrum hoc (dextrâ sceptrum nam forte gerebat)	

war." 188 Ut potius reor. We may supply futurum esse. 192. Sacra Deosque dabo. A main condition. The Latins are to receive the religious rites and the gods of the Trojans. Heyne refers this to the Trojan penates and the worship of Vesta. Niebuhr sees in this passage an indication of the union of the Tyrrheni and Casci. (Rom. Gesch. vol. i. p. 211. 192. Arma. Here equivalent to jus belli, or the power of making war and peace. Latinus is to retain all his power undiminished. 193. Sollemne. The same here as solitum, and therefore integrum.

107-214. Terram, &c. Equivalent to per Terram, per Marc, &c. Latinus here names the old Pelasgic deities, worshipped in the earliest religion of Italy. 199. Vimque deim infernam. "And the powerful divinities of the lower world." A well-known Greek idiom. Compare also .En. iv. 132. 200. Genitor. Jupiter. Zeòç δρκιος. (Valck. ad Hipp. 1027.) Jove, who watches over oaths, and punishes their infringement.—Fulmine. Alluding to the thunder as a portent or omen. 21.1. Tango aras. The person making a supplication, offering a sacrifice, or taking an oath, laid his hand on the altar itself, or held one of the horns of the altar.—Medios ignes, et numina. The fires on the altars, and the deities, standing as umpires between both parties. 203. Polentem. This is well added, for the league might be broken against his will. 204. Non si tellurem, &c. The nominative to effundat is to be deduced from vis ulla that precedes, as if the language of the text had been non si eadem vis tellurem, &c. 205. Diluvio. Equivalent here to aguis inundantibus. 206. Ut sceptrum hoc, &c. Imitated

Nunquam fronde levi fundet virgulta nec umbras. Quum semel in silvis, imo de stirpe recisum, Matre caret, posuitque comas et brachia ferro: 210 Olim arbos: nunc artificis manus ære decoro Inclusit, patribusque dedit gestare Latinis. Talibus inter se firmabant fœdera dictis. Conspectu in medio procerum: tum rite sacratas In flammam jugulant pecudes, et viscera vivis Eripiunt, cumulantque oneratis lancibus aras. 215 At vero Rutulis impar ea pugna videri Jamdudum, et vario misceri pectora motu: Tum magis, ut propius cernunt non viribus æquis. Adjuvat, incessu tacito progressus, et aram Suppliciter venerans demisso lumine Turnus, Tabentesque genæ, et juvenili in corpore pallor. Quem simul ac Juturna soror crebrescere vidit Sermonem, et vulgi variare labantia corda; In medias acies, formam assimulata Camerti, 225 Cui genus a proavis ingens, clarumque paternæ Nomen erat virtutis, et ipse acerrimus armis; In medias dat sese acies, haud nescia rerum, Rumoresque serit varios, ac talia fatur: Non pudet, O Rutuli! pro cunctis talibus unam Objectare animam? numerone, an viribus, æqui 230 Non sumus? En! omnes, et Troës, et Arcades, hi sunt; Fatalisque manus, infensa Etruria Turno. Vix hostem, alterni si congrediamur, habemus.

trom Homer, II. i. 234. seq. 209. Matre. "Its parent tree." 213. Rite sacratas. Compare ver. 172. seq. 114. In flammam jugulant. Equivalent to in flammam projiciunt jugulatas.

i216-225. Videri. Historical infinitive. So also misceri in the next line. 219. Adjuvat. "Assists," i. e. in increasing those apprehensions. 223. Variarc. "Were beginning to waver," i. e. between a regard for the sacred character of the league and a wish to break through its restraints.

229-233. Pro cunctis talibus. "For all who are such," i. e. when all are men of valour equal to Turnus. The common text has cunctis pro talibus, i. e. pro talibus quales cuncti sunt. 232. Fatalisque manus. &c. Fatalis refers to the circumstances mentioned by Euander, that the Etrurian forces could not move against the Rutulians until a leader appointed by the Fates should come to take the command. So again, the expression infensa Etruria Turno is to be explained by Æn. viii. 494. The whole line, however, is regarded as an interpolation by Heyne, Wagner, and others, and owes its origin, very probably, to some one who thought that the Tuscan auxiliaries cought to be mentioned here along with the Arcadians. 233. Alterni in congredientur. "W

581

every second man of us engage." The meaning intended to be conveyed by the whole passage is, that the Rutulians and Latins are twice as numerous, at least, as their combined foes 234. Ille. Turnus. 235. Vivus. "Ever living," i. e. immortalized by the voice of fame. 242. Featus infectum. "That the league may be annulled." The participle, according to the Greek idiom, for the infinitive. 244. Aliud majus. Supply incitamentum. 245. Præsentius. "More adapted to the moment." Compare ver. 152. 248. Litoreas aves. The reference, as appears from what follows, is to swans. 250. Improbus. Equivulent here to rapax, not to audax, as Heyne maintains. 254. Vi violus Observe the alliteration, which is purposely introduced to give force to the passage. 256. Fluvio. For in fluvium. So Ecl. viii. 191. So also in ver. 263. Penitus profundo vela dabit is for in profundum, as penitus in nubila fugit here.

260-269. Accipto. Supply omen or augurium. 265. Raptum.

Vela dabit. Vos unanimi densate catervas,	
Et regem vobis pugna defendite raptum.	26
Dixit; et adversos telum contorsit in hostes	
Procurrens: sonitum dat stridula cornus, et auras	
Certa secat. Simul hoc, simul ingens clamor, et omn	es
Turbati cunei, calefactaque corda tumultu.	
Hasta volans, ut forte novem pulcherrima fratrum	270
Corpora constiterant contra, quos fida crearat	_
Una tot Arcadio conjux Tyrrhena Gylippo;	
Horum unum, ad medium, teritur, qua sutilis auro	
Balteus, et laterum juncturas fibula mordet,	
Egregium formâ juvenem, et fulgentibus armis,	275
Transadigit costas, fulvâque effundit arenâ.	
At fratres, animosa phalanx, accensaque luctu,	
Pars gladios stringunt manibus, pars missile ferrum	
Corripiunt, cæcique ruunt: quos agmina contra	
Procurrunt Laurentum; hinc densi rursus inundant	99 0
Troës, Agyllinique, et pictis Arcades armis.	
Sic omnes amor unus habet decernere ferro.	
Diripuere aras; it toto turbida cœlo	
Tempestas telorum, ac ferreus ingruit imber;	
Craterasque, focosque, ferunt. Fugit ipse Latinus,	285

"Rudely torn from you," i. c. of whom they endeavour to deprive you. Compare with this the description in ver. 250. "Cycnum excellentem rapit." &c. 267. Cornus stridula. "The whizing cornel-shaft." The shaft was made of cornel-wood. 268. Simul. The repetition of this adverb is intended to express great rapidity of action. Compar £n. i. 631. 269. Cunei. This term properly means the rows of scalin a theatre, arranged in a wedge-like form. (Consult note on £n. v. 664.) Here, however, it is taken for the rows of spectators, either sitting or standing, around the place intended for the combat.

273-281. Ad medium, &c. "In the middle, where the sewed belt is worn by the stomach, and a clasp confines the extremities of the same," i. e. the extremities of the belt, laterum juncturss. 276. Effundit. For sternit. 280. Inundant. Supply campum. 281. Anyllini. Compare En. viii. 478. seq.—Pictis armis. Bacchylides, as quoted by Servius, states that the Arcadians used to have the images of the gods painted on their shields. The poet, therefore, may be alluding here to a national custom. The expression, however, "picta arma," as applied to Pallas in a previous book (viii. 588), is generally understood in a different sense. (Consult note, ad loc.)

285-296. Crateras tocosque ferunt. "(The ministers of the sacrifice) bear away the bowls (used in libation), and the sacred hearths." Wagner thinks that these foci were either altars made of brass (altura ex are facta), or else pans (butill) for holding ignited code.

583

Pulsatos referens, infecto foedere, divos. Infrenant alii currus, aut corpora saltu Subjiciunt in equos, et strictis ensibus adsunt. Messapus regem, regisque insigne gerentem, Tyrrhenum Aulesten, avidus confundere fœdus, 290 Adverso proterret equo: ruit ille recedens, Et miser, oppositis a tergo, involvitur aris In caput, inque humeros: at fervidus advolat hasta Messapus: teloque, orantem multa, trabali. Desuper, altus equo, graviter ferit, atque ita fatur: 295 Here habet; have melior magnis data victima divis. Concurrunt Itali, spoliantque calentia membra. Obvius ambustum torrem Corynseus ab ara Corripit, et venienti Ebuso, plagamque ferenti, Occupat os flammis: olli ingens barba reluxit, 300 Nidoremque ambusta dedit. Super ipse secutus Cæsariem lævâ turbati corripit hostis, Impressoque genu nitens, terræ applicat ipsum: Sic rigido latus ense ferit. Podalirius Alsum. Pastorem, primâque acie per tela ruentem, 305 Ense sequens nudo, superimminet: ille securi Adversi frontem mediam, mentumque, reductâ Disjicit; et sparso late rigat arma cruore. Olli dura quies oculos, et ferreus urguet Somnus; in æternam clauduntur lumina noctem 310 At pius Æneas dextram tendebat inermem.

286. Pulsatos. Here equivalent to "violatos et ignominiose habitos."
288. Subjiciunt. "Spring." Motion from under, upward, is often represented by verbs compounded with the preposition sub. See Ect. x. 74. Georg. ii. 19. iii. 241. iv. 385. 289. Regis insigne. The diadem. 291. Ruit. For cadit. 292. Oppositis a tergo aris. "Amid the altars that opposed from behind," i. e. that stood erected behind him, and opposed his retrent. 294. Trabali. "Like a beam." Equivalent to instar trabis. Servius says that this epithet is borrowed from Ennius. 296. Hoc habet. "He has it," the wound. Supply vulnus. An exclamation used by the spectators at gladiatorial combats when either of the contending parties received a wound. The more common form, however, was simply habet.

299-306. Ebuso. Ebusos appears to have been one of the followers of Mezentius, and to have worn his beard after the Etrurian fashion. Coryneus was a Trojan. — Perenti. "Aiming." For inferenti. 300. Occupat as fammis. See on An. x. 699. 304. Podalirius. A Trojan. 306. Superimminet. This verb well describes the attitude of one who, with up iffed arm, is in the act of coming down upon another with a

heavy blow

Nudato capite, atque suos clamore vocabat: Quo ruitis? quæve ista repens discordia surgit? O cohibete iras! ictum jam fordus, et omnes Compositæ leges; mihi jus concurrere soli; Me sinite, atque auferte metus. Ego fœdera faxo Firma manu: Turnum debent hæc jam mihi sacra. Has inter voces, media inter talia verba. Ecce! viro stridens alis allapsa sagitta est! Incertum, quâ pulsa manu, quo turbine adacta; Quis tantam Rutulis laudem, casusne, deusne, Attulerit: pressa est insignis gloria facti; Nec sese Æneæ jactavit vulnere quisquam. Turnus, ut Ænean cedentem ex agmine vidit, Turbatosque duces, subitâ spe fervidus, ardet: 325 Poscit equos atque arma simul, saltuque superbus Emicat in currum, et manibus molitur habenas. Multa virûm volitans dat fortia corpora leto: Semineces volvit multos, aut agmina curru Proterit, aut raptas fugientibus ingerit hastas. 330 Qualis apud gelidi quum flumina concitus Hebri Sanguineus Mavors clypeo increpat, atque furentes, Bella movens, immittit equos: illi æquore aperto Ante Notos, Zephyrumque, volant: gemit ultima pulsu

ol2-322. Nudato capits. This is in accordance with the piety of the hero, who did not wish, by assuming his helmet on this occasion, to appear to be taking up arms, and participating in the violation of the league. This explanation, moreover, harmonizes with the sentiments expressed in his speech. 315. Concurrers. Referring to his combat with Turnus. 316. Fuxo firma. Equivalent to firmabo, or rate facion. 317. Turnum debent mihi. "Owe Turnus unto me," i. e. have pledged to me that the combat shall take place. 319. Alis allapse set. Equivalent to advolavit. 320. Quo turbins. "By what force." Turbins is here a poetic expression for motu vehements, or mayno. 322. Presse est. For suppresse est.

Thraca pedum; circumque atræ Formidinis ora,

335

324-330. Cedentem. "Retiring," i. e. in consequence of his wound. 327. Manibus. "With his own hands." He is here represented as mounting the chariot alone, without his charioteer; but at ver. 469. his charioteer, Metiscus, is mentioned. Wagner regards this, therefore, as one of the passages that would have been sitered by Virgil, had he lived to revise his poem. 330. Regate. "Caught up by him," i. e. from his own car, not from the bodies of the shield." 335. Thraca. "Thrace." From the Greek Θράκη, in Bolo-Doric Θράκα.—Atra Formidinis ora. "The visage of Ghomas Technology.

Iræque, Insidiæque, dei comitatus, aguntur.
Talis equos alacer media inter prœlia Turnus,
Fumantes sudore, quatit, miserabile cæsis
Hostibus insultans; spargit rapida ungula rores
Sanguineos, mixtâque cruor calcatur arenâ.

340
Jamque neci Sthenelumque dedit, Thamyrimque, Pholum-

Hunc congressus et hunc; illum eminus: eminus ambo Imbrasidas, Glaucum atque Laden, quos Imbrasus ipse Nutrierat Lyciâ, paribusque ornaverat armis, Vel conferre manum, vel equo prævertere ventos.

Parte aliâ, media Eumedes in prœlia fertur,
Antiqui proles, bello præclara, Dolonis;
Nomine avum referens, animo manibusque parentem:
Qui quondam, castra ut Danaûm speculator adiret,
Ausus Pelidæ pretium sibi poscere currus:
Illum Tydides alio pro talibus ausis
Affecit pretio; nec equis aspirat Achillis.
Hunc procul ut campo Turnus prospexit aperto,
Ante levi jaculo longum per inane secutus,
Sistit equos bijuges, et curru desilit, atque
Semianimi, lapsoque, supervenit; et, pede collo
Impresso, dextræ mucronem extorquet, et alto
Fulgentem tinguit jugulo; atque hæc insuper addit:

ror," i. e. Terror with gloomy visage. 336. Dei comitatus. They move around the chariot of the god. 345. Vel conferre manum, &c. For fighting either on foot, or from a chariot.

347-358. Antiqui Dolonis. The epithet antiqui carries with it here somewhat of the force of nobilis, but of course in an ironical sense, since Homer gives no very warlike character to Dolon. (Il. x. 29. seq.)—Bello practara. This, compared with animo manibusque parentem, that follows, must also be taken ironically. 350. Ausus Pelida, &c. He had been promised as a reward the chariot and steeds of Achilles, in case the Trojans should, through his means, prove successful. This reward he himself had named. As he was approaching the Grecian camp for the purpose of exploring it, he encountered Diomede and Ulysses, who had been despatched to the Trojan camp on a similar errand, and he was put to death by the former. 352. Nec aspirat. "Nor does he (now any longer) aspire." 354. Longum per inane. "Through a long intervening space," i. e. from a considerable distance. Seculus is here for insecutus. 356. Semianimi lapsoque. He had been struck by the javelin which Turnus having discharged his own spear, wrests the other's sword out of his hand, with which to despatch him. 358. Tinguit. "Stained it," i. e. plunged it leeply so as to stain it with his blood

Eu! agros, et, quam bello, Trojane, petisti, Hesperiam metire jacens: hac pramia, qui me 21 Ferro ausi tentare, ferunt : sic moenia condunt. Huic comitem Asbuten, conjectà cuspide, mittit: Chloreaque, Sybarimque, Daretaque, Thersilochumque; Et, sternacis equi lapsum cervice, Thymoeten. Ac, velut Edoni Boreæ quum spiritus alto Insonat Ægæo, sequiturque ad litora fluctus: Qua venti incubuere, fugam dant nubila coalo: Sic Turno, quacumque viam secat, agmina codunt. Conversæque ruunt acies : fert impetus ipeum. Et cristam adverso curru quatit aura volantem. 27) Non tulit instantem Phegeus, animisque frementem: Objecit sese ad currum, et spumantia frenis Ora citatorum dextra detorsit equorum. Dum trahitur, pendetque jugis, hunc lata retectum Lancea consequitur, rumpitque infixa bilicem Loricam, et summum degustat vulnere corpus. Ille tamen, clypeo objecto, conversus in hostem Ibat, et auxilium ducto mucrone petebat; Quum rota præcipitem, et procursu concitus axis. Impulit, effunditque solo: Turnusque secutus, Imam inter galeam, summi thoracis et oras, Abstulit ense caput, truncumque reliquit arense. Atque, ea dum campis victor dat funera Turnua. Interea Ænean Mnestheus et fidus Achates Ascaniusque comes castris statuere cruentum. Alternos longâ nitentem cuspide gressus. Sævit, et infractâ luctatur arundine telum Eripere, auxilioque viam, quæ proxima, poscit,

364-376. Sternacis squi. "Of his fiercely-plunging steed." Compare Servius: Sternacis equi, ferocis, qui facile aternit sedenten." 365. Edoni. For Thracii. The Edones were a people of Thrace, on the left bank of the Strymon, and their name, as well as their appaiative formed from it, is often used to designate the whole of Thrace. 367. Fugam dant. For fugiunt. 370. Adverso curru. "In his car borne onward against it," i. e. against the breeze. 374. Retection. "Unprotected." Turnus wounds him in the side, where he was undefended at the moment by his shield. 375. Bilicem. Consult note on En. iii. 467. 376. Degustat. "Grazes." A figurative expression. The spear slightly drinks his blood.

386-399. Alternos gressus. We may infer from this that the wound had been inflicted in one of his thighs, and had rendered the entire limb lame. 387. Infracta arundine. "The shaft being broken

587 ANEIDOS LIB. XII. Ense secent lato vulnus, telique latebram Rescindant penitus, sesegue in bella remittant. Jamque aderat, Phœbo ante alios dilectus, Iapis Iasides: acri quondam cui captus amore Ipse suas artes, sua munera, lætus Apollo Augurium, citharamque, dabat, celeresque sagittas. 395 Ille, ut depositi proferret fata parentis, Scire potestates herbarum, usumque medendi, Maluit, et mutas agitare inglorius artes. Stabat, acerba fremens, ingentem nixus in hastam, Æneas, magno juvenum et mœrentis Iuli 400 Concursu lacrimisque immobilis. Ille retorto Pæonium in morem senior succinctus amictu, Multa manu medicâ, Phœbique potentibus herbis, Nequidquam trepidat; nequidquam spicula dextrâ Sollicitat, prensatque tenaci forcipe ferrum. 405 Nulla viam Fortuna regit; nihil auctor Apollo Subvenit; et sævus campis magis, ac magis, horror Crebrescit, propiusque malum est. Jam pulvere cœlum Stare vident: subcunt equites, et spicula castris Densa cadunt mediis. It tristis ad sethera clamor Bellantum juvenum, et duro sub Marte cadentum. 410 Hic Venus, indigno nati concussa dolore, Dictamnum genetrix Cretæâ carpit ab Idâ, Puberibus caulem foliis et flore comantem

off." See on ver. 1. 393. Suas artes. The arts over which Apollo presided were, 1st. Prophecy. 2nd. Music. 3rd. Archery. 4th. The healing art. 394. Dabat. "Offered to bestow." Observe the force of the imperfect. 395. Depositi. "Laid out (as near expiring)."

—Fata for vitam. 397. Mutas. Because unheralded by fame. 399. Magno juvenum, &c. A chiasmus. Compare note on Æn. xi. 333.

Purpureo: non illa feris incognita capris Gramina, quum tergo volucres hassere sagittæ.

400-408. Ille. Referring to Iapis. 401. Passium in morem. "After the Passian fashion," i. e. after the manner of his craft, in order to operate more conveniently. Pason, often confounded with Apollo, was the physician of the gods. 402. Multa trepidat. "Full f trepidation, tries many an expedient." 405. Auctor. "The author of his art," i. e. his patron-deity. 406. Horror. Equivalent here to terror. Put, as Heyne remarks, "pro causa horrendi."

412-429. Dictamnum. "The herb dittany." This, observes Valpy, is the Origanum dictamnus, cultivated in hot-houses under the name of dittany of Crete. It was found by Sibthorp in that island, and in no other part of the Levant. 413. Puberious folias. "With downy leaves." The longer leaves of this plant, according to Valpy, are woolly. A large, upright pinnacle of very handsome flowers, reserved.

Hoc Venus, obscuro faciem circumdata nimbo, Detulit; hoc fusum labris splendentibus amnem Inficit, occulte medicans; spargitque salubris Ambrosiæ succos, odoriferam panaceam. Fovit eâ vulnus lymphâ longævus Iapis, lgnorans: subitoque omnis de corpore fugit Quippe dolor; omnis stetit imo vulnere sanguis. Jamque, secuta manum, nullo cogente, sagitta Excidit; atque nowe rediere in pristina vires. Arma citi properate viro! Quid statis? Iapis Conclamat, primusque animos accendit in hostem. Non hæc humanis opibus, non arte magistrâ, Proveniunt, neque te, Ænea, mea dextera servat: Major agit deus, atque opera ad majora remittit.

Ille, avidus pugnæ, suras incluserat auro
Hinc atque hinc, oditque moras, hastamque coruscat.
Postquam habilis lateri clypeus, loricaque tergo, est
Ascanium fusis circum complectitur armis,
Summaque per galeam delibans oscula fatur:
Disce, puer, virtutem ex me, verumque laborem;
Fortunam ex aliis. Nunc te mea dextera bello
Defensum dabit, et magna inter præmia ducet.
Tu facito, mox quum matura adoleverit ætas,
Sis memor; et te, animo repetentem exempla tuorum,
Et pater Æneas, et avunculus excitet Hector.

136

coloured or white, terminates each stem. 417. Labris. "The lips" of the vessel in which the lotion was prepared; here put for the vessel itself. 419. Ambrosia succos. By ambrosia is here meant, not the so-called food of the gods, but a species of heavenly unguent, to sooth the pain of a wound.—Panaceam. Of the herb, so called from sār sal ākoç as being a universal remedy, Pliny (N. H. xxv. 4.) enumerates three several kinds. 422. Quippe. Equivalent to the Greek particle $\delta \dot{\eta}$. Compare note on Æn. i. 59.—Stetit. "Was stanched." 424. In pristina. "To their former state." For in pristinum. 429. Agi. "Is the actor." Heyne, with less propriety, we conceive, makes agi here equivalent to mittil te ad pugnam.—Remittit. Supply te.

here equivalent to mittii te ad pugnam.—Remittit.

430-440. Incluserat. "Had already encased." Observe the repidity of action here denoted by the pluperfect. 432. Habilis est. Is fitted." 434. Summaque delibans oscula. Compare Æn. i. 256. 435. Virtutem et verum laborem. "The lesson of duty and of tree endurance," i. e. of duty and of patience under difficulties. He mean, in fact, duty exemplified in patiently enduring difficulties. 435. Fortunam. Supply pete. He wishes his son a less checkered fortune than his own. 437. Defensum dabit. For defendet.—Prassia. "The rewards of victory." 440. Et pater Æneus &c. Repeated from Æn. iii, 843.

ANEIDOS LIB. XII.

Hæc ubi dicta dedit, portis sese extulit ingens, Telum immane manu quatiens: simul agmine denso Antheusque Mnestheusque ruunt; omnisque relictis Turba fluit castris: tum cæco pulvere campus Miscetur, pulsuque pedum tremit excita tellus. 445 Vidit ab adverso venientes aggere Turnus, Videre Ausonii; gelidusque per ima cucurrit Ossa tremor. Prima ante omnes Juturna Latinos Audiit, agnovitque sonum, et tremefacta refugit. 450 Ille volat, campoque atrum rapit agmen aperto. Qualis, ubi ad terras, abrupto sidere, nimbus It mare per medium: miseris, heu! præscia longe Horrescunt corda agricolis: dabit ille ruinas Arboribus, stragemque satis: ruet omnia late: Antevolant, sonitumque ferunt ad litora venti. 455 Talis in adverses ductor Rhæteïus hostes Agmen agit; densi cuneis, se quisque, coactis Agglomerant. Ferit ense gravem Thymbræus Osirim, Archetium Mnestheus, Epulonem obtruncat Achates, Ufentemque Gyas: cadit ipse Tolumnius augur, 460 Primus in adversos telum qui torserat hostes. Tollitur in cœlum clamor, versique vicissim Pulverulenta fugâ Rutuli dant terga per agros. Ipse neque aversos dignatur sternere morti; Nec pede congressos æquo, nec tela ferentes, 465 Insequitur: solum densâ in caligine Turnum Vestigat lustrans, solum in certamina poscit. Hoc concussa metu mentem, Juturna virago

4.50-465. Ille volat. "The hero speeds his way." Referring to Eneas.—Rapit. "Hurries on." Equivalent to ducit concitate. 401. Abrupto sidere. "The influence of some constellation having burst forth," i. e. some stormy constellation having on a sudden exerted its influence. Commentators generally regard this as equivalent to abrupta nube, but such an interpretation appears tame. 452. Prescia longe. "Prescient of evil from afar," i. e. while the storm is still distant. 456. Rhateius. For Trojanus. Compare En. iii. 108. 457. Cuneis coactis. "Compact wedges," i. e. wedge-like battalions. By cuneus, in military language, is meant a body of soldiers, drawn up in the form of a wedge for the purpose of breaking through an enemy's line. 458. Graven. "Of ponderous bulk." "Propter vastam corporis magnitudinem," says Wagner. 464. Ipse. Referring to Encas. 465. Ferentes. For inferentes.

468-480. Virago. Heyne regards this as merely the ancient form of virgo, and, therefore, more fitted for epic poetry. Hardly so. It would seem rather equivalent to our term "heroine," and to denote a

Aurigam Turni media inter lora Metiscum .70 Excutit; et, longe lapsum temone, relinquit: Ipsa subit, manibusque undantes flectit habenas, Cuncta gerens, vocemque, et corpus, et arma, Metisci. Nigra velut magnas domini quum divitis ædes Pervolat, et pennis alta atria lustrat, hirundo, Pabula parva legens, nidisque loquacibus escas, 473 Et nune porticibus vacuis, nune humida circum Stagna, sonat : similis medios Juturna per hostes Fertur equis, rapidoque volans obit omnia curru: Jamque hic germanum, jamque hic, ostentat ovantem: Nec conferre manum patitur: volat avia longe. Haud minus Æneas tortos legit obvius orbes. Vestigatque virum, et, disjecta per agmina, magnâ Voce vocat. Quoties oculos conjecit in hostem. Alipedumque fugain cursu tentavit equorum: Aversos toties currus Juturna retorsit. 185 Heu! quid agat? vario nequidquam fluctuat cestu: Diversaque vocant animum in contraria curæ. Huic Messapus, uti lævâ duo forte gerebat Lenta, levis cursu, præfixa hastilia ferro, Horum unum certo contorquens dirigit ictu. 490 Substitit Æneas, et se collegit in arma, Poplite subsidens; apicem tamen incita summum Hasta tulit, summasque excussit vertice cristas. Tum vero assurgunt iræ, insidiisque subactus, Diversos ubi sentit equos currumque referri, Multa Jovem et læsi testatus fæderis aras, Jam tandem invadit medios; et Marte secundo Terribilis, sævam nullo discrimine cædem

female who displays spirit and courage above her sex. Compare Servius: "Virago dicitur nutier quæ virile implet officium, i. e. mulier quæ viri animum habet.' 460. Metiscum. Consult note on ver. 327 472. Gerens. For ostentans. 480. Conferre manum. "To engage in combat," i. e. with Æncas.—Volat avia longe. "Leaving the track (that would have brought them into collision), she flees far away."

481-503. Tortos legit obvius orbes. "Pursues many an intricate, circuitous route, for the purpose of confronting him." Heyne comparelegit orbes with legerc vestigia, oras, vias, i. c. persequi. 483. Hostem. Turnus. 486. Agat. Referring to Eneas. 491. Se collegit in arma. That is, covered himself with his buckler. 494. Insidisque cubactus. Alluding to their secret attack upon him, and the consequent rupture of the league; and also to the unfair onset just made upon him by Messapus. 495. Diversos referri. "Were borne back in a differ-

Suscitat; irarumque omnes effundit habenas. Quis mihi nunc tot acerba deus, quis carmine cædes 509 Diversas, obitumque ducum, quos æquore toto Inque vicem nunc Turnus agit, nunc Troïus heros. Expediat? Tanton placuit concurrere motu, Jupiter, æternâ gentes in pace futuras? Æneas Kutulum Sucronem (ea prima ruentes 505 Pugna loco statuit Teucros), haud multa morantem, Excipit in latus; et, qua fata celerrima, crudum Transadigit costas, et crates pectoris, ensem. Turnus equo dejectum Amycum, fratremque Diorem, Congressus pedes, hunc venientem cupside longâ, 510 Hunc mucrone, ferit; curruque abscissa duorum Suspendit capita, et, rorantia sanguine, portat. Ille, Talon, Taniamque neci, fortemque Cethegum, Tres uno congressu, et mæstum mittit Onyten. Nomen Echionium, matrisque genus Peridiæ; 515 Hic fratres, Lycia missos et Apollinis agris, Et juvenem exosum nequidquam bella, Menceten. Arcada: piscosæ cui circum flumina Lernæ Ars fuerat, pauperque domus; nec nota potentum

ent career from his own," i. e. were constantly avoiding him. 499. Irarum omnes effundit habenas. Servius says that this figure is quite moderate in its character, when compared with Ennius's " irarumque effunde quadrigas." 502. Inque vicem. Tmesis, for invicemque. 503. Tanton. As regards this form, consult note on Æn. iii. 319.

595-515. Ea prima ruentes, &c. "This combat first detained in one place the Trojans, (before this) rushing on (in pursuit of Turnus)." By the Trojans are here meant Æneas and his immediate followers. 507. Crudum. For cruentum. The root is the same in both words, oruor, cruidus, crudus, dc. 509. Amycum, fratremque Diorem. Sons of Priam. Compare AEn. v. 297. and i. 222. 513. Ille. Referring to Æneas. 514. Mastum. Equivalent, as Servius correctly explains it, to tristem, severum, or the Greek σκυθρωπόν. 515. Nomen Echionium, &c. "In name the son of Echion, the offspring of a mother (called) Peridia." Nomen is here the accusative of nearer definition. and Echionium is the same as Echionides. Compare the form Hiceta-pnius (En. x. 123). There is no allusion here, as some suppose, to

Theban origin.—Genus. Equivalent to prolem.

516-527. Hic. Turnus.—Apollinis agris. Alluding to the territory around Patara, a Lycian city, sacred to Apollo. 518. Lernæ. This lake, though in the Argive territory, was near the confines of Arcadia. 519. Ars. "The exercise of his art."—Nec nota potentum munera. " Nor were the employments of the powerful known at all unto him." He was a poor fisherman, content to follow his humble calling; nor did he sigh after the employments which excite the cupidity and am-

Munera; conductaque pater tellure serebat.
Ac, velut immissi diversis partibus ignes
Arentem in silvam, et virgulta sonantia lauro;
Aut ubi decursu rapido de montibus altis
Dant sonitum spumosi amnes, et in sequora currunt,
Quisque suum populatus iter: non segnius ambo,
Æneas Turnusque, ruunt per prœlia; nunc, nunc
Fluctuat ira intus; rumpuntur nescia vinci
Pectora; nunc totis in vulnera viribus itur.

Murranum hic, atavos et avorum antiqua sonantem Nomina, per regesque actum genus omne Latinos, Præcipitem scopulo, atque ingentis turbine saxi, Excutit, effunditque solo: hunc lora et juga subter Provolvere rotæ; crebro super ungula pulsu Incita nec domini memorum proculcat equorum. Ille ruenti Hyllo, animisque immane frementi, Occurrit, telumque aurata ad tempora torquet: Oli per galeam fixo stetit hasta cerebro. Dextera nec tua te, Graiûm fortissime, Creteu, Eripuit Turno; nec dî texere Cupencum, Æneâ veniente, sui: dedit obvia ferro Pectora; nec misero clypei mora profuit ærei. Te quoque Laurentes viderunt, Æole, campi

bition of the more powerful, such as offices, dignities, &c. (Committee, ad loc.) The common text has limina, for which there is segond authority whatever. Heyne, however, gives it; but Wagner stores munera. 522. Virguila sonantia lauro. "Twigs crackling with the bay," i. e. groves of crackling bay. Compare An. vi. 704. The reference is to the loud crackling made by the bay while burning. 524. In aquora. "Over the plains." We have adopted here the interpretation of Wakefield (on Lucret. v. 264), who refers, in defence of it, it if. iv. 453. and An. ii. 305. 525. Suum populatus iter. "Having laid waste a path for itself." More literally, "its own path." 527. Rumpuntur nescia vinci, &c. "Their hearts, not knowing what it is to be overcome, are bursting with rese."

to be overcome, are bursting with rage."

529-553. Hic. Æneas. 541. Scopulo atque ingentis, &c.. "With a rock and the whirling of a mighty stone," i. e. with a large mass of stone whirled around in throwing. A species of hendiadyc. 532. Hunce lora et juga, &c. By rota is meant the chariot in rapid motion. He was pitched forward from this, and becoming entangled in the reims, was trampled under foot by the horses. 535. Ille. Turnus. 536. Aurals ad tempora. "Against his gilded temples," i. e. against his temples covered by a gilded helmet. 538. Graium fortiziums. We may suppose Creteus to have been one of the Arcadian auxiliaries. One of the same name was killed. Æn. ix. 774. 539. Di sui. "His own gods," i. e. the gods whom he served as priest. Servius says that capeness

593 ANEIDOS LIB. XII. Oppetere, et late terrram consternere tergo: Occidis, Argivæ quem non potuere phalanges Sternere, nec, Priami regnorum eversor, Achilles; 5/3 Hic tibi mortis erant metæ: domus alta sub Ida. Lyrnessi domus alta, solo Laurente sepulcrum. Totæ adeo conversæ acies, omnesque Latini, Omnes Dardanidæ; Mnestheus, acerque Serestus, Et Messapus equûm domitor, et fortis Asilas, 550 Tuscorumque phalanx, Euandrique Arcades alæ. Pro se quisque, viri summâ nituntur opum vi: Nec mora, nec requies; vasto certamine tendunt Hic mentem Æneæ genetrix pulcherrima misit, 555 Iret ut ad muros, urbique adverteret agmen Ocius, et subitâ turbaret clade Latinos. Ille, ut vestigans diversa per agmina Turnum, Huc atque huc acies circumtulit, aspicit urbem Immunem tanti belli, atque impune quietam. Continuo pugnæ accendit majoris imago: 560 Mnesthea, Sergestumque vocat, fortemque Serestum, Ductores; tumulumque capit, quo cetera Teucrûm Concurrit legio; nec scuta aut spicula densi Deponunt. Celso medius stans aggere fatur: Ne qua meis esto dictis mora; Jupiter hâc stat: 565 Neu quis ob inceptum subitum mihi segnior ito. Urbem hodie, causam belli, regna ipsa Latini. Ni frenum accipere, et victi parere, fatentur, Eruam, et æqua solo fumantia culmina ponam. Scilicet exspectem, libeat dum prœlia Turno 570

meant "a priest" in the Sabine tongue. 543. Consternere. "Cover." 545. Sternere. "Lay low." 546. Hic. "Here," in this foreign land —Mortis metw. Life is here compared to a chariot race, of which death is the goal. 548. Converse. Turned upon each other. 553. Tendunt. For contendunt.

Nostra pati, rursusque velit concurrere victus?

554-573. Æneæ. Poetic for Ænean. 555. Urbi. For in urbem. 558. Acies. Supply oculorum. 559. Impune quietam. As the capital of Latinus, and the great source of opposition, it ought to have been the first to feel the "pena belli." 562. Tumulum. "A rising ground," from which to be seen and heard the more easily by his followers. The poet here follows the Roman custom. 565. Jupiter hác stat. "Here (on our side) Jupiter stands," i. e. Heaven is with us. He alludes to the violation of the league on the part of the Latins, and the consequent offence given to the gods. Macrobius (vi. 1.) makes the language of the trxt to have been borrowed from Ennius. 566. Ob inceptum subitum. "On account of the suddenness of my resolve," i. e. because

Hoc caput, O cives! have belli summa nefandi. Ferte faces properi, fordusque reposcite flammis. Dixerat; atque, animis pariter certantibus, come; Dant cuneum; densâque ad muros mole feruntus. Scalæ improviso, subitusque apparuit ignis. Discurrunt alii ad portas, primosque trucidant;	57s.
Ferrum alii torquent, et obumbrant æthera telia. Ipse, inter primos, dextram sub mœnis tendit. Æneas, magnâque incusat voce Latinum; Testaturque deos, iterum se ad proslis eogi; Bis jam Italos hostes; hæc jam altera foedera rumpi.	590
Exoritur trepidos inter discordia cives: Urbem alii reserare jubent, et pandere portas Dardanidis, ipsumque trahunt in mosaia regema Arma ferunt alii, et pergunt defendere muros: Inclusas ut quum latebroso in pumice pastor	58>
Vestigavit apes, fumoque implevit amaro: Illæ intus, trepidæ rerum, per cerea castra Discurrunt, magnisque acuunt stridoribus iras Volvitur ater odor tectis; tum murmure ceseo Intus saxa sonant; vacuas it fumus ad auras.	590
Accidit hee fessis etiam fortuna Latinis, Quæ totam luctu concussit funditus urbem. Regina, ut tectis venientem prospicit hostem, Incessi muros, ignes ad tecta volare, Nusquam acies contra Rutulas, nulla agmina Turni,	595
Infelix pugnie juvenem in certamine credit Extinctum; et, subito mentem turbata dolore, Se causam clamat, crimenque, caputque malorum;	600

this my resolve has been suddenly formed. 573. Pardingue repascite flammis. "And demand with flames a fulfilment of the league." Reposite more literally means, "demand back," the Leafna being supposed to have wrested from the Trojans what was theirs by virtue of the league.

575-590. Dant cuneum. "Form a wedge." Compare note on vez. 269. 582. Bis jam Italos houses. Supply factor cases, and compare, as regards the whole line, Æn. vii. 263. and xii. 212. 585. I prumque trahunt, &c. In order to fulfil the treaty, and surrender. 589. Trapida rerum. Equivalent to de rebus, or propter res trapida. Crass castra. "Their waxen encampment." A beautiful expression. 599. Advant. "Whet." The idea properly is, that they express the keenness of their rage by their loud buxings. But for this we have postic diction.

596-612. Contra. "On the other hand." Equivalent, in sense degree, to vicissim. (Drakenb. ad Liv. iv. 53.) 600. Crimen. Here

ANDIDOS LIB. XII.

Nultaque per mæstum demens effata furorem. Purpureos moritura manu discindit amictus. Et nodum informis leti trabe nectit ab altâ. Quam cladem miseræ postquam accepere Latinæ: Filia prima, manu flavos, Lavinia, crines 605 Et roseas laniata genas, tum cetera circum Turba furit: resonant late plangoribus ædes. Hinc totam infelix vulgatur fama per urbem. Demittunt mentes: it scissa veste Latinus. Conjugis attonitus fatis, urbisque ruinâ, 610 Canitiem immundo perfusam pulvere turpans; Multaque se incusat, qui non acceperit ante Dardanium Ænean, generumque asciverit ultro. Interea, extremo bellator in æquore, Turnus Palantes sequitur paucos, jam segnior, atque 615 Jam minus atque minus successu lætus equorum. Attulit hunc illi cæcis terroribus aura Commixtum clamorem, arrectasque impulit aures Confusæ sonus urbis, et illætabile murmur. Hei mihi! quid tanto turbantur mœnia luctu? 620 Quisve ruit tantus diversa clamor ab urbe? Sic ait, adductisque amens subsistit habenis: Atque huic, in faciem soror ut conversa Metisci Aurigæ currumque, et equos, et lora, regebat,

equivalent to "ream, que culpam meruit." 603. Informis leti. "Of disgraceful death." The poet speaks of suicide here in accordance with the religious ideas of his own time, since Servius informs us that by the Pontifical Books persons who hanged themselves were deprived or the rites of sepulture. Perhaps, too, self-destruction by hanging was deemed disgraceful when compared with that by the sword, and was therefore left for women. Many instances of females thus ending their days occur in the ancient writers. Fabius Pictor, however, made Amata to have ended her days by voluntary starvation. 609. Demittunt. Supply sess. 612. Mullaque se incusat, &c. This line and the next one have already appeared in En. ix. 471, 2, and are omitted here in several manuscripts.

614-630. In extremo æquore. "On the extreme confines of the field." 616. Successu equorum. "With the speed of his coursers." Their strength had by this time begun to fail, in consequence of the rapid and protracted driving of the disguised Juturna. Such is Heyne's explanation, who makes successu here equivalent to processu. Wagner, however, refers the language of the text to the success of the equestrian conflict: Successu, pugns puta, sc. equistres, ob tarditatem utique, quod sponte intelligitur, equorum. 617. Cacis terroribus. "Alarming sounds, the cause of which he knew not." 621. Diversa ab urbe. "From the city lying in a different quarter." The city was in his

Talibus occurrit dictis: Hac, Turne, sequamur	665
Trojugenas, qua prima viam victoria pandit;	
Sunt alii, qui tecta manu defendere possint.	
Ingruit Æneas Italis, et prœlia miscet;	
Et nos sæva manu mittamus funera Teucris:	
Nec numero inferior, pugnæ nec honore, recedes.	636
Turnus ad hæc:	-
O soror! et dudum agnovi, quum prima per artem	
Fœdera turbâsti, teque hæc in bella dedisti;	
Et nunc nequidquam fallis, dea. Sed quis Olympo	
Demissam, tantos voluit te ferre labores?	635
An fratris miseri letum ut crudele videres?	•••
Nam quid ago? aut quæ jam spondet Fortuna saluten	, 7
Vidi oculos ante ipse meos, me voce vocantem,	• .
Murranum, quo non superat mihi carior alter,	
Oppetere; ingentem, atque ingenti vulnere victum.	640
Occidit infelix, ne nostrum dedecus, Ufens,	0.0
Aspiceret; Teucri potiuntur corpore, et armis.	
Exscindine domos, id rebus defuit unum,	
Perpetiar? dextrâ nec Drancis dicta refellam?	
Terga dabo? et Turnum fugientem hæc terra videbit?	645
Usque adeone mori miserum est? vos O mihi, Manes!	010
Este boni; quoniam Superis adversa voluntas.	
Sancta ad vos anima, atque istius inscia culpæ,	
Descendam, magnorum haud unquam indignus avorum	
Vix ea fatus erat, medios volat ecce per hostes,	650
Vectus equo spumante, Saces, adversa sagittâ	•
Saucius ora; ruitque implorans nomine Turnum:	
Turne, in te suprema salus; miserere tuorum.	
Fulminat Æneas armis, summasque minatur	
	655
Jamque faces ad tecta volant. In te ora Latini,	
In te oculos, referunt: mussat rex ipse Latinus,	

rear. 626. Prima victoria. "Our first success," i. e. the success we have thus far met with. 630. Numero. In the number of the slain. 634-648. Nequidquam fallis. "In vain dost thou seek to escape my observation." Fallis is equivalent here to the Greek λανθάνεις. 638. Vidi oculos, &c. Virgil has made no mention before of Turnus's having been an eye-witness to the death of Murranus. It is reserved for this clace, in order to come in with more force. 641. Ufens. Slain by the Trojan Gyas. Compare ver. 460. 646. Usque adeone mori miscrum est. This hemistich was quoted by Nero, when hesitating about putting himself to death. (Sueton. Vit. Ner. 47.) 648. Culpz. Equivalent to ignominic, and referring to the "tool disgrace" of flight. 657-667. Alussat. Equivalent to tacite deliberat. See on Banker.



ANEIDOS LIB. XII.	597
luos generos vocet, aut quæ sese ad fædera flectat. 'ræterea regina, tui fidissima, dextrâ 'ccidit ipsa suâ, lucemque exterrita fugit. ioli pro portis Messapus et acer Atinas iustentant aciem: circum hos utrimque phalanges	6 60
itant densæ, strictisque seges mucronibus horret Terrea; tu currum deserto in gramine versas. Distupuit varia confusus imagine rerum, Turnus; et obtutu tacito stetit: æstuat ingens Tno in corde pudor, mixtoque insania luctu,	665
Et Furiis agitatus amor, et conscia virtus. Ut primum discussæ umbræ, et lux reddita menti, Ardentes oculorum orbes ad mænia torsit lurbidus, eque rotis magnam respexit ad urbem. Ecce autem flammis, inter tabulata volutus,	670
Ad cœlum undabat vertex, turrimque tenebat; 'urrim, compactis trabibus quam eduxerat ipse, subdideratque rotas, pontesque instraverat altos, am jam fata, soror, superant; absiste morari: Quo deus, et quo dura vocat Fortuna, sequamur.	675
Stat conferre manum Æneæ; stat, quidquid acerbi est Morte, pati: nec me indecorem, germana, videbis Amplius. Hunc, oro, sine me furere ante furorem. Dixit; et e curru saltum dedit ocius arvis, Perque hostes, per tela, ruit; mæstamque sororem	680
Descrit, ac rapido cursu media agmina rumpit. Ac, veluti, montis saxum de vertice præceps Quum ruit, avulsum vento, seu turbidus imber Proluit, aut annis solvit sublapsa vetustas;	68 5

45. xii. 718. 659. Tui fidissima. "(Who was ever) most faithful to hy interests." Bothe conjectures tibi. 664. Deserto in gramine. 'In a remate quarter of the field." Equivalent here to extremo campo, s Heyne remarks. 665. Varid imagine rerum. "By the varied spect of affairs," i. e. by the various events detailed in the brief narraive of Saces, all of them more or less disastrous. 667. Uno in corde. Compare note on En. x. 871, whence these lines are repeated.

671-694. Rotis. For curru. 672. Flammis vertex. "A spire of lames." 678. Stat. See on En. ü. 750. 680. Hunc, ore, sine me urere ante furorem. "Permit me, I entreat, to include first in this naddening feeling (that now comes over me)." As regards the force of note, compare the explanatory remark of Heyne: "Ante, ante quam norte patiar quidquid acerbi est." Furere furorum is a construction of no unfrequent occurrence in both the Greek and Latin, as well as sur own language. Compare vivers vitam. currere cursum, &c. 686. Sublapsa. "Gliding imperceptibly by." Compare, as regards sub-

(%)

695

700

705

710

Fertur in abruptum magno mons improbus actu, Exsultatque solo; silvas, armenta, virosque, Involvens secum: disjecta per agmina Turnus Sic urbis ruit ad muros, ubi plurima fuso Sanguine terra madet, striduntque hastilibus auræ; Significatque manu, et magno simul incipit ore: Parcite jam, Rutuli; et vos tela inhibete, Latini: Quæcumque est Fortuna, mea est; me verius unum Pro vobis fædus luere, et decernere ferro. Discessere omnes medii, spatiumque dedere.

At pater Æneas, audito nomine Turni,
Deserit et muros, et summas deserit arces;
Præcipitatque moras onnes; opera omina rumpit,
Lætitiå exsultans; horrendumque intonat armis:
Quantus Athos, aut quantus Eryx, aut ipse, coruscis
Quum fremit ilicibus, quantus, gaudetque nivali
Vertice se attollens, pater Appenninus, ad auras.

Jam vero et Rutuli certatim, et Troës, et omnes Convertere oculos Itali, quique alta tenebant Mœnia, quique imos pulsabant ariete muros; Armaque deposuere humeris. Stupet ipse Latinus, Ingentes, genitos diversis partibus orbis, Inter se coiisse, viros, et cernere ferro. Atque illi, ut vacuo patuerunt æquore campi, Procursu rapido, conjectis eminus hastis, Invadunt Martem clypeis, atque ære sonoro. Dat gemitum tellus: tum crebros ensibus ictus Congeminant: fors et virtus miscentur in unum.

lapsa, the remark of Wagner: "Quia sensim subrepit vetustas." 637.

Mons improbus. "The vast fragment of the mountain." So Georg. i. 146. Labor improbus. 694. Verius. "It is more just." Compare Liv. xxxii. 33. Hor. Ep. i. 7.

699-703. Præcipitaque moras omnes. "And removes quickiy every hinderance." Compare Æn. viii. 443.—Rumpit. "Interrupts," i. e. leaves unfinished. 701. Quantus Athos, &c. Heyne cites Milton (P. L. iv. 984): "Dilated stood, like Teneriffe or Athos, unremoved."

—Ipse. As being near at hand. 703. Pater Appenninus. So called because the parent source or father of so many rivers, which take their rise among its eminences, and water the plains of Italy, emptying into the Tuscar. Sea to the east, and the Adriatic to the west.

706-723. Pulsabant uriete muros. Consult note on Æn. ñ. 492-707. Humeris. "From their shoulders." Compare ver. 130. scut reclinant. 709. Cernere. For decernere. So used by Ennius. 70! Vacuo aquore. "In unobstructed extent." 712. Invadunt Marten. "Rush to the conflict."—Clypeis et are sonoro. "With shields of resounding brass." Hendiadys. 714. Fors et virtus. This applies

Ac, velut, ingenti Silâ, summove Taburno,	715
Cum duo conversis inimica in prœlia tauri	
Frontibus incurrunt, pavidi cessere magistri;	
Stat pecus omne metu mutum, mussantque juvencæ,	
Quis nemori imperitet, quem tota armenta sequantur;	
Illi inter sese multâ vi vulnera miscent,	720
Cornuaque obnixi infigunt, et sanguine largo	,_0
Colla, armosque, lavant; gemitu nemus omne remugit:	•
Non aliter Tros Æneas et Daunius heros	
Concurrunt clypeis. Ingens fragor æthera complet.	
Jupiter ipse duas æquato examine lances	725
Sustinet, et fata imponit diversa duorum;	•
Quem damnet labor, et quo vergat pondere letum.	
Emicat hic, impune putans, et corpore toto	
Alte sublatum consurgit Turnus in ensem,	
Et ferit. Exclamant Troës trepidique Latini,	730
Arrectæque amborum acies. At perfidus ensis	,00
University is mediant acres. It periods ensis	
Frangitur, in medioque ardentem deserit ictu;	
Ni fuga subsidio subeat. Fugit ocior Euro,	
Ut capulum ignotum, dextramque aspexit inermem.	
l'ama est, præcipitem, quum prima in prœlia junctos	735
Conscendent equal natric mucrone relicto	•

equally to both combatants. 715. Sild. A large forest in the territory of the Bruttii.—Taburno. Mount Taburnus, between Campania, Samnium, and Apulia. It is now Monte Taburo in Terra di Lavoro. 717. Magistri. "The herdsmen." 718. Mussant. "Faintly low." After this we must supply dubie, or something equivalent. Compare ver. 65. 722. Nomus. Put here, and in ver. 719. for the pesture-

ground itself, more or less covered with trees.

725-727. Duas aquato examins lances. "A pair of equally-balanced scales." Lans denotes the metallic dish, two of which were used in the Libra, and but one in the Statera, or steel-yard Examen means the tongue or needle of the scales. 727. Quem damnet labor. "(In order to ascertain) which of the two the conflict is to doom," i. e. to destruction.-Quo vergat. "In what direction," &c. Quo is here equivalent to quam in partem, and must not be construed with penders. With ponders supply suo. The fates, remarks Valpy, are not at Jupiter's discretion: he can but examine and inquire into futurity. The passage is imitated from Hom. II. viii, 69. x. 209. 728. Impune putans. "Thinking he might with safety. 733. Ni fuga subsidio subsat. "Unless flight come to his aid." Something must be supplied by the mind before this clause, intimating that Turnus would otherwise certainly have perished. 794. Capulum ignotum. He had struck the blow with the sword of Metiscus, not his own, and therefore, the hilt remaining after the blow is termed " ignotum," i. e. alieDum trepidat, ferrum aurigæ rapuisse Metisci: Idque diu, dum terga dabant palantia Teucri, Suffecit; postquam arma dei ad Vulcania ventum u Mortalis mucro, guacies ceu futilis, ictu Dissiluit: fulva resplendent fragmina arena. Ergo amens diversa ruga petit æquora Turnus; Et nunc huc, inde huc, incertos implicat orbes: Undique enim densa Teucri inclusere corona; Atque hinc vasta palus, hinc ardua mænia cingunt.

Nec minus Æneas, quamquam, tardante sagitta, Interdum genua impediunt, cursumque recusant, Insequitur, trepidique pedem pede fervidus urguet: Inclusum veluti si quando flumine nactus Cervum, aut puniceæ septum formidine pennæ, Venator, cursu, canis et latratibus, instat; Ille autem, insidiis et ripâ territus altâ, Mille fugit, refugitque, vias: at vividus Umber Hæret hians, jam jamque tenet, similisque tenenti Increpuit malis, morsuque elusus inani est. Tum vero exoritur clanior: ripæque, lacusque, Responsant circa, et cœlum tonat omne tumultu. Ille simul fugiens, Rutulos simul increpat omnes, Nomine quemque vocans; notumque efflagitat ensem Æneas mortem contra præsensque minatur Exitium, si quisquam adeat; terretque trementes. Excisurum urbem minitans; et saucius instat. Quinque orbes explent cursu, totidemque retexunt Huc illuc. Neque enim levia aut ludicra petuntur Præmia: sed Turni de vitâ et sanguine certant.

Forte, sacer Fauno, foliis oleaster amaris Hic steterat, nautis olim venerabile lignum;

num. 737. Dum trepidat. "While he is hastening," i. e. i. 739. Arma Vulcania. As worn by Æneas. Vulcania equiva fact, to Vulcano fabricata.

^{746-764.} Sagitt4. The arrow for the wound inflicted by it Punices formidine penns. Consult note on Æn. iv. 120. 74. ber. "The Umbrian hound." 761. Si quisquam adeat. He empts to justify his conduct on the part of Æneas, by regardi an imitation of Homeric times, and he refers to the well-know flict between Achilles and Hector, where the latter, when woun pursued by the former. Be this, however, as it may, the chan Æneas certainly suffers by the act. 764. Ludicra. Such as a tended for in the public games or ludi.

Servati ex undis, ubi figere dona solebant Laurenti divo, et votas suspendere vestes. Sed stirpem Teucri nullo discrimine sacrum Sustulerant, puro ut possent concurrere campo. Hic hasta Æneæ stabat; huc impetus illam	770
Detulerat, fixam et lentâ in radice tenebat. Incubuit, voluitque manu convellere ferrum, Dardanides, teloque sequi, quem prendere cursu Non poterat. Tum vero, amens formidine, Turnus, Faune, precor, miserere, inquit; tuque optima, ferrum,	7 7 5
Terra, tene; colui vestros si semper honores, Quos contra Æneadæ bello fecere profanos. Dixit; opemque dei non cassa in vota vocavit. Namque, diu luctans, lentoque in stirpe moratus, Viribus haud ullis valuit discludere morsus	780
Roboris Æneas. Dum nititur acer, et instat, Rursus in aurigæ faciem mutata Metisci, Procurrit, fratrique ensem dea Daunia reddit. Quod Venus audaci Nymphæ indignata licere, Accessit, telumque alta ab radice revellit.	785
Olli sublimes, armis animisque refecti, Hic gladio fidens, hic acer et arduus hastâ, Assistunt contra, certamine Martis anheli. Junonem interea Rex omnipotentis Olympi Alloquitur, fulvâ pugnas de nube tuentem:	790
Quæ jam finis erit, conjux? quid denique restat? Indigetem Ænean scis ipsa, et scire fateris, Deberi cœlo, fatisque ad sidera tolli. Quid struis? aut quâ spe gelidis in nubibus hæres? Mortalin decuit violari vulnere divum?	795

769-790. Volas vestes. The vestments they had vowed to consecrate to him, if he preserved them from shipwreck. This was an ordinary custom. See Hor. Carm. i. 5. 15. 770. Nullo discrimine. "With no discrimination," i. e. as regarded its sacred character. 771. Puro. For non impedito. So Hor. Epist. ii. 2.71. Pura platea. 772. Stable 1. The spear stood fixed here, having been thrown at Turnus (ver. 711). 789. Arduus. Referring to the attitude of Æneas; not, as Heyne says, equivalent to slatus animo.

794-805. Indigetem. "As a deified hero." By indigetes are meant men deified, or worshipped as gods after death. Eneas was deified after death under the title of Jupiter indiges. (Liv. i. 2.) 796. Gelidis in nubibus. Alluding to her still being engaged in witnessing the fight. 797. Mortali vulners. "By a wound inflicted by a mortal." Jupiter alludes to the wound inflicted through the agency of Juturna, who had herself been instigated by Juno. (Compare ver. 184

N.

N

Aı

Si

Si

O₁

Oi

E

Ir

Aut ensem (quid enim sine te Juturna valeret?) Ereptum reddi Turno, et vim crescere victis? Desine jam tandem, precibusque inflectere nostris: Nec te tantus edat tacitam dolor, et mihi curæ Sape tuo dulci tristes ex ore recursent. Ventum ad supremum est. Terris agritare, vel undis. Trojanos potuisti; infandum accendere bellum. Deformare domum, et luctu miscere hymenæos: Sic Jupiter orsus: Ulterius tentare veto. Sic dea submisso contra Saturnia vultu: Ista quidem quia nota mihi tua, magne, voluntas, Jupiter, et Turnum, et terras, invita reliqui. Nec tu me aëria solam nunc sede videres Digna, indigna, pati; sed, flammis cineta, sub inci Starem acie, traheremque inimica in proelia Teucros. Juturnam misero, fateor, succurrere fratri Suasi, et pro vitâ majora audere probavi : Non ut tela tamen, non ut contenderet arcum: Adjuro Stygii caput implacabile fontis, Una superstitio superis quæ reddita divis. Et nunc cedo equidem, pugnasque exosa relinquo. Illud te, nullâ fati quod lege tenetur, Pro Latio obtestor, pro majestate tuorum: Quum jam connubiis pacem felicibus, esto,

rag.)—Divum. Æneas is already called thus, as one destined in livinity. 799. Victis. "To those already conquered," i.e. to see already as good as conquered. Consult Wagner ad loc. 301. Existing the curve, &c. Nor let such cares as these so frequently be the subject of the converse with me. According to Heyne, whose opinion is followed by Wagner, et here takes the place of sec, just as, in ver. 825. 481 found for nec. 804. Infandum bellum. "An unhallowed war." Because originating in a violation of a solemn compact, namely, the two between Æneas and Latinus. 805. Domum. The family of Latinus-Hymenæos. Alluding to the marriage of Æneas and the promisi Lavinia.

806-817. Orsus. "Spoke." Supply est. 810. Nee is me, in The expression digna, indigna, is a kind of proverbial one, and mest in fact, "all things, whether worthy or unworthy." Compare "optiniqua;" and again, "funda, infanda." In order to complete is sense of this passage, we must supply "nisi hoo its se haberst," it were this not so; did I not know that such was thy will and please. 314. Suasi. Compare ver. 157. 816. Adjuro Stygii caput, &c. Capare note on En. vi. 324.—Implacabile. Because not to be appeared it such an oath be violated. 817. Una superstitio, &c. That is, 30 oath that forms the only solemn obligation that a deity dare not violate. \$19-828. Tenetur. "Is prevented," or "is restrained." 828. Fr

919-828. Tenetur. "Is prevented," or "is restrained." 838. Fr. milestate tuorum. Satura, the father of Jove had reigned in Latin

Component, quum jam leges, et fœdera, jungent: Ne vetus indigenas nomen mutare Latinos. Neu Troas fieri jubeas, Teucrosque vocari; Aut vocem mutare viros, aut vertere vestem. 825 Sit Latium; sint Albani per sæcula reges; Sit Romana, potens Italâ virtute, propago; Occidit, occideritque sinas cum nomine, Troja Olli subridens hominum rerumque repertor: Es germana Jovis, Saturnique altera proles, 830 Irarum tantos volvis sub pectore fluctus! Verum age, et inceptum frustra submitte furorem. Do, quod vis; et me victusque, volensque, remitto. Sermonem Ausonii patrium, moresque, tenebunt; Utque est, nomen erit: commixti corpore tantum 835 Subsident Teucri. Morem, ritusque sacrorum, Adjiciam: faciamque omnes uno ore Latinos. Hirc genus, Ausonio mixtum quod sanguine surget, Supra homines, supra ire deos pietate videbis; Nec gens ulla tuos æque celebrabit honores. 840 Annuit his Juno, et mentem lætata retorsit. Interea excedit cœlo, nubemque relinquit. His actis, aliud Genitor secum ipse volutat; Juturnamque parat fratris dimittere ab armis. Dicuntur geminæ pestes cognomine Diræ, 845 Quas et Tartaream Nox intempesta Megæram

during the golden age, and from him Latinus was descended. 823. Indigenas Latinos. "The Latins, the children of the soil." Assigning to the race an autochthonous origin. 825. Vocem. "Their language." Observe the alliteration in this line. 823. Occiderique sinas, &c. Juno begs that the name of Troy may never be revived.

829-042. Hominum rerumque repertor. During the fabled reign of Saturn, observes Valpy, the wants of men were supplied without labour; on Jupiter's accession they were obliged to have recourse to industry and the arts for their support. See Georg. i. 121. seaq. 836. Subsident. "Settle down," i. e. take a lower rank. Compare Æn. v. 498.—Morem ritusque sacrorum adjiciam. "I will add (merely to those already existing) the sacred usages and rites (of the new-comers)." 839. Supra deos. Mere poetic exaggeration, to indicate the illustrious character of the race. 840. Æque. Juno was highly honoured among the Romans, particularly by the females. 841. Retorsit. According to Heyne, equivalent to mutavit. 842. Cælo. The sky is here meant as the region of clouds, &c. not the main heavens. She retires from the sky to her 9άλαμος, or own apartment on Olympus. (Hom. II. xiv. 166. seqq.)

845-859. Dicuntur gemines pestes, &c. The allusion is to Atecto and Tsiphone, the Furies. 846. Et. "And along with them.

Uno eodemque tulit partu, paribusque revinxit Serpentum spiris, ventosasque addidit alas. Hæ Jovis ad solium, sævique in limine regis, Apparent, acuuntque metum mortalibus ægris, 85 Si quando letum horrificum, morbosque, deûm rea Molitur, meritas aut bello territat urbes. Harum unam celerem demisit ab æthere summo Jupiter, inque omen Juturnæ occurrere jussit. Illa volat, celerique ad terram turbine fertur: Non secus ac, nervo per nubem impulsa, sagitta. Armatam savi Parthus quam felle veneni. Parthus, sive Cydon, telum immedicabile, torsit, Stridens, et celeres incognita transilit umbras. Talis se sata Nocte tulit, terrasque petivit. 88 Postquam acies videt Iliacas atque agmina Turni. Alitis in parvæ subitam collecta figuram, Quæ quondam in bustis, aut culminibus desertis, Nocte sedens, serum canit importuna per umbras; 86 Hanc versa in faciem, Turni se pestis ob ora Fertque, refertque, sonans; clypeumque everberat alis. Illi membra novus solvit formidine torpor; Arrectæque horrore comæ, et vox faucibus hæsit. At, procul ut Diræ stridorem agnovit, et alas, Infelix crines scindit Juturna solutos, 870 Unguibus ora soror fœdans, et pectora pugnis: Quid nunc te tua, Turne, potest germana juvare? Aut quid jam duræ superat mihi? quâ tibi lucem Arte morer? talin possum me opponere monstro?

Megara, the third Fury, is now mentioned. 849. Savi regis. Pluto. 850. Apparent. "Present themselves," i. e. they wait there to execute the orders of both deities. 857. Savi felle veneni. "With the bitterness of cruel poison," i. e. with bitter and cruel poison. 858. Cydon. "Cydonian," i. e. Cretan. The Cydonians were the inhabitants of Cydon, a city of Crete, and stand here for the whole race. According to Lucian (Nigrin. vol. ii. p. 79), the Cretans were accustomed to poison their arrows. See on Æn. ix. 773. 859. Incognita. "Isvisible," i. e. passing with such rapidity as to be invisible. Compart Wisd. Sol. v. 12.

875

Jam jam linguo acies. Ne me terrete timentem.

Obscenæ volucres: alarum verbera nosco,

863-879. Quæ quondam in bustis, &c. The poet is supposed to mean one of the smaller species of owl. 864. Importuna. "Of eril omen." 873. Duræ mihi. "For me a cruel one." Compare the explanation of Servius: "Duræ, immiti, quæ posset fratrem cerners to laboribus subditem." 876. Obseenæ volueres. "Ye hirds of eril

ROG

Letalemque sonum; nec fallunt jussa superba	
Magnanimi Jovis. Hæc pro virginitate reponit?	
Quo vitam dedit æternam? cur mortis ademta est	
Conditio? possem tantos finire dolores	880
Nunc certe, et misero fratri comes ire per umbras.	000
Immortalis ego? aut quidquam mihi dulce meorum	
To sing froton sait? O sum sotia alta debicant	
Te sine, frater erit? O quæ satis alta dehiscat	
Terra mihi. Manesque deam demittat ad imos!	00-
Tantum effata, caput glauco contexit amictu	8 35
Multa gemens, et se fluvio, dea, condidit alto.	
Æneas instat contra, telumque coruscat	
Ingens, arboreum, et sævo sic pectore fatur:	
Quæ nunc deinde mora est? aut quid jam, Turne, retra	actas?
Non cursu, sævis certandum est comminus armis.	890
Verte omnes tete in facies; et contrahe, quidquid	
Sive animis, sive arte, vales; opta ardua pennis	
Astra sequi, clausumque cavâ te condere terrâ.	
Ille, caput quassans: Non me tua fervida terrent	
Dicta, ferox; dî me terrent, et Jupiter hostis.	89a
Nec plura effatus, saxum circumspicit ingens,	000
Saxum antiquum, ingens, campo quod forte jacebat,	
Limes agro positus, litem ut discerneret arvis;	
Vix illud lecti bis sex cervice subirent,	
	000
Qualia nunc hominum producit corpora tellus;	900
Ille, manu raptum trepidâ, torquebat in hostem,	
Altior insurgens, et cursu concitus, heros.	
Sed neque currentem se nec cognoscit euntem,	
Tollentemve manu saxumque immane moventem:	
Genua labant, gelidus concrevit frigore sanguis.	905
Tum lapis ipse viri, vacuum per inane volutus,	
Nec spatium evasit totum, neque pertulit ictum.	
Ac, velut in somnis, oculos ubi languida pressit	

omen," i. e. thou that art one of this class of birds. 879. Quo. "Wherefore." Some read cur.

888-892. Arboreum. "Tree-like," i. e. in size like the trunk of a tree. 892. Opta ardua pennis, &c. The idea intended to be conveyed is simply this: do what thou wilt, go where thou wilt, thou canst not escape me.

896-916. Saxum ingens. Having no spear to hurl, he casts instead of it a mighty stone, after the fashion of Homer's heroes. Compare II. vii. 264. xiv. 409. 898. Litem ut discernerat arvis. Supply de finibus. Compare the explanation of Forcellini: "Ut arva separando, litem dirimeret." 899. Vix illud lecti, &c. Imitated from Hom. II. v. 303. seqq. xii. 445. 903. Sed neque currentem, &c. That is, he feels

Nocte quies, nequidquam avidos extendere cursus Velle videmur, et in mediis conatibus ægri 9)) Succidimus; non lingua valet, non corpore notae Sufficient vires, nec vox aut verba sequentur: Sic Turno, quacumque viam virtute petivit. Tum pectore sensus Successum dea dira negat. Vertuntur varii. Rutulos aspectat. et urbem : 915 Cunctaturque metu, telumque instare tremiscit: Nec, quo se eripiat, nec, qua vi tendat in hostem. Nec currus usquam videt, aurigamque sororem. Cunctanti telum Æncas fatale coruscat. Sortitus fortunam oculis, et corpore toto Eminus intorquet. Murali concita numquam Tormento sic saxa fremunt, nec fulmine tanti Dissultant crepitus. Volat, atri turbinis instar. Exitium dirum hasta ferens; orasque recludit Loricæ, et clypei extremos septemplicis orbis, Et medium stridens transit femur. Incidit ictus Ingens ad terram, duplicato poplite, Turnus. Consurgunt gemitu Rutuli, totusque remugit Mons circum, et vocem late nemora alta remittunt. Ille, humilis supplexque, oculos dextramque precantem Protendens, Equidem merui, nec deprecor, inquit; 931 Utere sorte tua. Miseri te si qua parentis Tangere cura potest; oro, fuit et tibi talis Anchises genitor, Dauni misercre scnectæ; Et me, seu corpus spoliatum lumine mavis, 935 Vicisti, et victum tendere palmas Redde meis. Ausonii videre : tua est Lavinia conjux : Ulterius ne tende odiis. Stetit acer in armis

that his accustomed strength and speed have departed. 911. Corport. Not the dative for corpori, as some assert, but the regular ablative. 914. Sensus vertuntur varii. "Various designs are formed by him." 916. Telum. The weapon of his foe.

Æneas, volvens oculos, dextramque repressit :

920-924. Sortitus fortunam oculis. "Having marked out with is eyes the (vulnerable) spot that fortune gave." Compare the explantion of Heyne: "Lowm in corpore quem fortuna dabat." 921. Murah concita tormento. "Shot from some battering engine." More literally some engine for walls," i. c. to be employed against them. The reference is to a balista.

935-952. Et ms, &c. A speech not unworthy of a brave msn. He shrinks not from death, nor yet will he refuse the boon of life. 936. Victum. Reterring to himseif. Supply mc. 940. Serme-

607 ENRIDOS LIB. XI.. 940 Et jam, jamque magis, cunctantem flectere sermo Corperat, infelix humero cum apparuit alto Balteus, et notis fulserunt cingula bullis Pallantis pueri; victum quem vulnere Turnus Straverat, atque humeris inimicum insigne gerebat. Ille, oculis postquam sævi monumenta doloris Exuviasque hausit, furiis accensus, et irâ Terribilis: Tune hinc, spoliis indute meorum, Eripiare mihi? Pallas te hoc vulnere, Pallas Immolat, et pœnam scelerato ex sanguine sumit. 95 Hoc dicens, ferrum adverso sub pectore condit Fervidus: ast illi solvuntur frigore membra, 9846 Vitaque cum gemitu fugit indignata sub umbras.

Supply Turni. 942. Balleus. Compare An. x. 496. 951. Frigore, "With the chill of death." 952. Indignata. Indignant at its mathematical state.







METRICAL INDEX

ÆNEID I.

2. I. aliam fato profugus La viniaque | venit. (Laviniaque. To be pronounced Lavinguque. Four syllables.)

16. Posthabita coluisse Sa mo hic | illius arma. (Samo. Final vowel not elided.2)

41. Unius ob nox' et furias ajacis o ilei.

(Oilei. Synaresis.)

73. Connübi o jungam stabili, propriamque dicabo. (Connubio. Antepenult short.3)

120. Jam valid' ilio net na vem jam fortis achata. (Ilionei. Synæresis.)

131. Eur' ad se Zephyrumque vo cat dehinc | tall fatur. (d'hinc. Synæresis.)

195. Vina bonus que | deinde că dis onerarat acestes. (deinde. Synaresis.)

256. Oscula libavit na ta dehine | talia fatur. (d'hinc. Synæresis.)

308. Qui teneant n' încultă vidiet homi nesne ferene. (videt. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.)

332. Jactemur doceas ignar' hominumque lo corum-

qu' Erramus (qu' Erramus. Synapheia.)

1 There are two other readings, Lavinaque, and Lavinia without ques but Lavinus is not a correct derivative from Lavinium, and the copula is necessary. Compare ver. 569. The Index will furnish many similar examples of synaresis: as in En. ii. 16, 442, vii. 237. et sapius.

3 If the second syllable in connubium is short, it is occasionally lengthened by the poets in the arsis of the foot; but if long, as many suppose, connubio is to be pronounced as three syllables, connubio.

į

² Such is the popular and ordinary mode of explanation. Possibly, however, the long o in Samo may be considered as consisting of two short vowels combined, whereof one is actually elided before the vowel in hic, while the remaining short one, being in the arsis of the foot, is lengthened by the stress of the voice that falls upon it. This, however cannot be the case in such instances as Æn. ii. 606. The student will observe that the genitive illius has the penultima short, according to poetic usage: and so unius in the next example (ver. 41.)

405. Et ver' încessu pătă!it dea | îll' ubi matrem.

(dea. Final vowel saved from elision by the pause.1)

443. Ærea cui gradibus surgebant limina | nesa-

qu' Ære trabes (qu' Ære trabes. Synapheia.)

478. Per terr' et versa pul vis in scribitur hasta.

(pulvis. Last syllable lengthened by arsis.) 499. Exer cet Di ana chores, quam mille secuta.

(Diana. First syllable long; but short in .En. iv. 511, sai elsewhere.)

521. Maximus iliölneus placi do sic pectore corpit. (Ilioneus. Four syllables; last a diphthong.)

559. The same.

611. Iliölned petlit dextra lavaque Serestam.

(Iliones. The penult long, according to the Ionic dialect.)

617. Tun' ill' Eneus quem Dardanijo de chia

(Dardanio. Final vowel not elided. Spondaio verse.)

651. Pergama cum pete ret in concessosqu' hymen sos. (Peteret. Final syllable lengthened by arsis.)

668. Litora jacte tur odiļis Junonis iniques.

(Jactetur. Final syllable lengthened by arsis.)

698. Aurea | composuit sponda, mědlámquě locavit. (Aurea. A dissyllable, by synarcsis.)

726. Atria dependent lychni laquearibus | aureis (Aureis. A dissyllable, by syneresis.)

ÆNEID II.

16. Ædificant sectăqu' întexunt | abiete | costas. (Abiete. Pronounced abyete, of three syllables. 1)

204. Et Mene laus et | îpse doli fabricator e peus.

(Menelaus. Four syllables .- Epeus. Three sylialies.)

339. Addunt se socios Rhi peus et | maximus armis. (Rhipeus. Two syllables: last a diphthong.)

369. Luctus übique pa võr ēt | plurima mortis imagu.

(Pavor. Final syllable lengthened by arsis.) 411. Nostror' obrui mur örifturque miserrima cade

(Obruimūr. Final syllable lengthened by arsis.)

Two syllables: last a diphthong.) (Nereus.

426. Same as ver. 339.—Rhipeus, a dissyllable.

Consult note on En. i. 405. p. 39.

² In Icnic Ίλιονη̃α, in Attic Ίλιονία. 3 See note on ver. 16. In such words as these the letter i is considered to have had the

force of a consonant, and very probably was sounded like the English s in young, yes, &c. The first syllable, then, in abiete is regarded as long by position.

4.12. Harent | pāriētē būs scalae postesque sub īpsos.

(Parietibus. To be pronounced paryetibus. Four syllables.)

492. Castodes sufferre valent : labat | ariete | crebro.

(Ariete. To be pronounced aryete. Three syllables.1)

563. Et direptā dölmüs ēt | pārvī casus Iuli.
(Domūs. Final syllable lengthened by arsix.)
745. Quem non incūsāv' āmēns hominūmque dēļorūm-

qu' Aut quid in (qu' Aut quid in. Synapheia.)

74 Obstupu i stete runtque com' et vox faucibus has: (Steterunt. Systole.2)

ÆNEID III.

- 18. Steterunt. Systole, as in line 774 of the preceding look.
- 74. Nereidum maltri et | Neptu no a guo.
- (In matri and Neptuno the final rowel not elided.")
- 91. Limină que lau rusque dei totusque moveri.
 - (Liminaque. The que lengthened by arsis.)
- 112. Idaumque ne mas: hinc | fida silentia sacris.
- (Nemus. Final syllable lengthened by arsis.4)
- 122. Idomě ned da cem desertaque litora Cretæ,
- (Idomenea. Penult long, according to the Ionic dialect. 136. Connublis. See above, i. 73.
- 211. Inshlæ | îŏni' în magno quas diră Celæno.
 - (Insula. Final syllable shortened, in imitation of the Greek.")
- 212. Harpyi Zque colunt alia Phinela postquam.
- (Harpvin .- Harpvi, a spondee, the vi being a Greek diphthong.")
- 226. Harpyi | et magnis quatiunt clangoribus alas.
 - (Harpyi'. A diphthong, as in the preceding.)
- 249. Et patri' însontes Harpiyias | pellere regno.
- (Harpyias. yias, a spondee. See line 212.)
- 365. Sola novum dictuque nefas Harplyid Cellano.
- (Harpyia.— yī a dipkthong, and yia Ce a dactyl.")
 - Dehine. The vowel e shortened before the i, and the final a in gravia lengthened by the arsis.)

¹ Consult note on i. 16.

² Consult note on Æn. iv. 774. p. 125. ³ See above on i. 16.

^{*} The pause after nemus, as required by the sense, must also be See above, on i. 611. taken into account.

Possibly one of the short component vowels of the diphthong a is cut off before the vowel in the next word, and the other one, not being in the arsis of the foot, remains short. Compare, however, Georg.

⁷ The diphthong yi answers to the Greek st. Thus, Harpyic, • Consult note on ver. 212. Αρπυια.

475. Conjugi' anchilsa l'ene ris dignate superbo.

(Anchisa. Final sullable lengthened by the arsis. 1

504. Atou' idem calsus ülnam faciemus utramque.

(Casus, Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.) 576. Fam' est enceladi sem liutum | fülmine corpus.

(Semiustum. To be pronounced sem'-as-tum, three syllabin.

60%. Si pērējo hominitum niānībūs pērlīssē jāvābīt. (Pereo. Finai vowel not elided, more Graco)

681. Constiterunt. Systole.

ÆNEID IV.

64. l'éctői i bûs inhi ans spirantia consulit exta. (Pectoribus. Final syllable lengthened by the arxis.)

126. Counublo. Consult i. 73. 168. Connublis.

222. Tum sic Mercuri' alloqui tur de | talia mandat.

(Alloquitur. Final syllable lengthened by the arris.), 235. Quid struit aut qua | spe intimic in gente moratur.

(Spe. Final vowel not elided.")

302. Thyids ab' | audito stimulant trieterica Baccho. (Thyias. A dissyllable. - yī a diphthong.4)

469. Eumenidum veluti demens videt agmina | Penthein (Pentheus. A dissyllable. - eus a diphthong.)

558. Omnia Mercurio similis vocemque colloremqu' Et . . .

(qu' Et . . . Synapheia.)

629. Imprecor arm armis ; pugnent îpsique nepjetesqu'Hæc...

(qu' Hac. Synapheia.)

667. Lamentis gemituqu' et femine o ulu latu. (Feminco. Final vowel not elided. 1)

686. Semidni memque sinu german' amplexa fovebat. (Sēmianimem. To be pronounced sem'-ani-mem.

ÆNEID V.

116. Mnestheus. A dissyllable; eus being a diphthone. 117.

1 There is no occasion for our here having recourse to a Doric nomi-

² The final vowel of semi is here elided. Some, however, prefer to make the i of semi coalesce with the vowel that follows: thus, sem-

³ Consult note on i. 16.

In Greek Ounic. Compare note on iii. 12.
See the note with 16.
Compath note on iii. 578. See the note on i. 16.

```
184. Sergesto Mnės theique Gy an superare morantem.
       (Mnesthen. A dissyllable; En being a diphthong.)
189. Mnestheus. Consult lines 116, 117.
261. Victor apud rapidum Simoenta sub uto | alto.
       (Ilio. Consult note on i. 16.1)
263. Phegcus. A dissyllable; eus being a diphthong.
269. Purpureis ibant evincti tempora | tæniis.
       (Tænīis. To be pronounced tæn-yīs, as a dissyllable, by wir
       æresis.)
284. Olli serva dat | ūr oper' | haud ignara Minervæ.
       (Datur. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.)
337. Emicat Eurya lus et | munere victor amici.
       (Euryalus. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.)
312. Dat Salio villis oneros' atqu' ungulbus | aureis. |
       (Aureis. A dissyllable by synæresis.)
422. Et' māgnos mēmbror' artus māgn' ossā la certos-
     qu' Exuit . . . .
       (qu' Exuit. Synapheia.)
432. Genus lab ant vastos quatit Eger anhelitus artus.
       (Genua. To be pronounced genva, as a dissylluble.)
521. Ostentans artemque pat er arciumque sonantem.
       (Pater. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.)
537. Cisseus. A dissyllable; eus being a diphthong.
589. Pariett bus textum cecis iter ancipitemque.
       (Parietibus, See ii. 442.)
663. Transtra per et remos et pictas abiele puppes.
       (Abiete. See ii. 16.)
697. Implenturque super puppes sem sustă mă descunt.
       (Semīusta. To be pronounced sem'-us-ta.")
735. Concili' elysiumque col e huc | casta Sibylla.
       (Colo. Final vowel not elided.4)
7.53. Robora naviglis aptant remosque ru dentes-
     qu' Exigui. . . . (qu' Exigui. Synapheia.)
      Nesze Spioque Thaliaque Cymodoceque.
853. Nüsqu' amīttēļbāt öcililosque sub astra tenebat.
```

1 Observe that the final vowel in Ilio is short here, because, being in the thesis, not the arsis of the foot, is has no stress of the voice laid upon it. See on iii. 211.

(Amittebut. Final syllable lengthened by the vives)

² The poets occasionally take advantage of the double power of u, and make it a consonant in words where such a change is necessary or convenient. Here, therefore, the u is regarded as a consonant, and the in genua is long by position.

Consult note on iii. 578.

See the note on i. '6

ANKID VI.

33. Bis pătriff cecidere mănos. Quin protents | omai (Omnia. To be prenounced omn-ya, by synare

119. Orpheus. A dissyllable, eus being a diphthong.)

126. Tros anchista da fact lis descensus averni. (Anchisiada. Final syllable lengthened by the areis.)

201. Ind' ubi vener' ad faulces grie's lentis averni.
(Grav'slentis. The e being elided.)

254. Pingue sui per sie | infundens ardentibus extis.

(Super. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.) 280. Ferrei qu' Eumenidum thalam' et Discordia demens.

(Fêrrei. A dissyllable, by synaresis.) Mareus. Three syllables, eus being a diphtheng. 287. Briareus.

289. Görgönes | Harpyi Equ' et forma tricorporte ambræ. (Hārpyī, a spondee, yī being a diphthong.³)
412. Dēturbāt lāxātquē föros, simul āccipit | āleco. |

(Alveo. A dissyllable, by synaresis.)
479. Týdeus. A dissyllable, eus being a diphthong.

507. Nomen et arma locum ser vant & d'mice nequivi.

(Te. Vowel shortened in imitation of the Greek. 2) 602. Quos super atra silex jam jam lapsura caldenti-

618. Thescus. A dissyllable, eus being a diphthong.

678. Desuper östen /at dehine | samma cacamina linguint. (Dehinc to be pronounced d'hinc, by syneresis.)

768. Et Capys et Nami | tor et | qui te nomine reddet.
(Numitor. Final syllable lengthened by the arris.)

ÆNEID VII.

33. Assuetæ ripis volucres et fluminis | alveo. | (Alveo. A dissyllable, by synæresis.)

96. Connublis. Consult note on i. 73.

160. Jamqu' iter emensi turres ac tecta Laltino-i r' Ardua . .

(r' Ardua. Synapheia.)

174. Regibus omen e rat; hoc | illis curia templum. (Erat. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.)

³ Consult note on iii. 212.

¹ Consult notes on i. 2. ii. 16.

⁸ Observe that te loses one of its short vowels, and that the q remains short, because in the thesis; or rather, perhaps, the long we instead of being elided, is made short, as in Greek, before and be we Consult notes on i. 16. v. 261.

175. Hæ sacris sedes epulis: hic | eriete | caso.

(ariete, to be pronounced ar-vet-e.1)

178. Antiqu' e ce dro tta lusque pateque Sabinus. (Cedro. Consult note on i. 16.)

190. Aŭrca | percussum virga versumque venenis.

(aurea. A dissyllable, by synæresis.) lioneus. Four syllables, eus being a diphthong. 212. Ilioneus.

226. Submovět oceá no čí si qu' extenta plágarům.

(Oceano. Consult note on i. 16.)

237 Prefeilmus manibus vittas ac verba pre cantie. (Precantia, to be pronounced precant-ya, by synaresis."

219. Talibus illo nei die tis defixa Latinus.

(Ilionei. Four syllables, by synaresis.) 253. Cennubio. Consult note on i. 73.

262. Divitis über agri Trojev' opulentia | deerit. |

(Deerit. A dissyllable, by synaresis.) 303. Profuit optato conduntur Thybridis | alveo, |

(alveo. A dissyllable, by synæresis.)

333. Connublis. Consult note on i. 73.

389. Euőc | Bacche fremens sölüm te virgine dignüm. (euoe. Two diphthongs, as in Greek evol.)

398. Sustinet ac natæ Turnique can it hyme næos. (Canit. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.)

470. Se sătis ambobus Teucrisque venire Lat inīsqu' Hæc ubi . . . (qu' Hæc ubi . . Synapheia.)

485. Tyrrheus. Two syllables, eus being a diphthong.)

508. Same as the preceding.

532. Tyrrhei. Two syllables, et being contracted by syncresis.

555. Connübi'. Consult note on i. 73.

609. Cent' ær er clau dunt vectes Eternaque ferri.

Two syllables, by synæresis.) (æreī. 631. Ardea Crustumeriqu' et turrige ra an temna.

(Turvigere. Consult note.)

769. Pæon sis revo cat' herbis et amore Dianæ. (Paoniis. Three syllables, the last contracted by synaresis.

ÆNEID VIII.

98. Cum muros arcemque projeul et | rara domorum. (Procul. Final syllable lengthened by the arms.)

⁸ See on i. 2.

^{&#}x27; Consult note on ii. 16.

See note on i. 16.

We cannot say Pasni, the vowel o corresponding here to un win Greek.

Semidami nis Caci facies quem dira tenebat. (Semihominis. To be preneunced sem hom: nis.) 228. Ecce fürens animis aderat Tirynthius | Jamesm | qu' Accessum . . . Synapheia.)

292. Rège sub Eurysth & faitis Junous miques. (Eurystheo. Three syllables, last contracted by synercis.

298. Nèc t' alle facies non terrait ipes Ty phoene.

(-photus. Two syllables, tus being a diphthong.) 337. Vix en | dictă de hine progressus monstrut et aram. (dehine. The vowel e shortened before the following one.

363. Alcides subl u hao | illum regit cepit.
(Subiit. Last syllable lengthened by the areis.)

372. Vulcan' alloquitur thalamoqu' hac conjugis | aureo. 1

(Aŭrēt. Tico syllables, by synaresis.) 383. Arma rogo genetrix nato. Two syllables, by synæresis.) (Nerei.

553. Pellis öbit totum præfulgens ungulbus | auretts. | (Aureis. Two syllables, by synarcsis.)

599. Inclusere cav' et nigra nemus | abièté | cîngunt.
(Abiète. To be pronounced ab-yèté.*)

ÆNEID IX.

- 9. Sceptra I alutini sedemque peltit Bulandri.
- (l'etit, Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.) 32. Quum refluit campis et jam se condidit | alveo. 1
- (A'vēo. Two syllables, by synceresis.)
 171. Mnestheus. Two syllables, eus being a diphthong.)
- 291. Hanc sine me spem ferre tuli au dentior ibo. (Tui. Consult note on i. 16.)
- 306. Mnestheus. Two syliables, eus being a diphthong.)

477. Evőlat infelix et feminejő alujlatu. (Femineo. Consult nots on i. 16.)

480. Telorumque memor coelium dehine questibus implet. (dehinc. To be pronounced d'hinc, by synarcsis.)

501. Ilio nei monit' | et multum lacrymantis fuli.

- (Ilionei. Four syllables, ei being contracted by synamous)
- 569. Ilioneus. Four syllables, eus being a diphthong. 573. Cæneus. Two syllables, eus being a diphthong.

610. Terga fătigam us has ta nec tarda senectus

(Fatigames. Final syllable lengthened by arris.)

647. Antiqu' în Bûten n c Dardani o an chisa.

(Dardanio. Consult note on i. 16.)

^{1 (&#}x27;onsult note on iii, 578.

² Consult note on Si, 13

650. Omujă longævo sămilis vocemque co lorem-l qu' Et crines....

(qu' Et crines. Synapheia.)

674. Abieti jūus jūvenēs patrīis în montibus equos.

(Abietibus. To be pronounced ab-yetibus.)

716. Inarimē Jovis imperiis imposta Tylphoeo.

(-phoeo. Two syllables, eo being contracted by synaresis.)

781. Mnestheus. Two syllables, eus being a diphthong.

ÆNEID X.

19. O pă'čr ō homijoum divumqu' æternă pötestâs.
(ō homi— The interjection O is never elided.)

51. Est umul/hus est | cell-u Pulphus, at | qu' ultu Cythera.

(Amathus. Final syllable not lengthened by the arsis, but naturally long, because answering to ois in Greek. Psphus,

however, has the last syllable lengthened by the arsis.)
67. Italiam fata petilit aucltoribus; esto.

(Petiit. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.)

116. Hic finis fandī söllo tum Juplier | aureo. | (aureo, T-o syllables, by synæresis.)

129. Nec Clytio genitore minor nec fratre Me nestheo. (Menestheo. Three syllables, by synaresis.)

136. Inclūsūm būx o aut oriciā terebīntho.
(Buxo. Consult note on i. 16)

141. Mæðnja generose do mo ubi | pinguia culta.

(Domo. Consult note on i. 16.)
143. Mnestheus. Two syllables; eus being a diphthong.

156. Externo commissă du ci. Æ ae a puppis.
(Duci. Consult note on i. 16.)

334. Stětěrant. Systole.

378. Deest jam | teri fuge; pelagus Trojamne petemus. (Deest. To be pronounced dest, by synæresis.)

383. Per mědřům qua spink děloat kas tamque receptat.
(Dabat. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.)

394. Nam tibi Thymbre că|put Bu|andiius abstuit eneis. (Caput. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.)

296. Semiani mēsauč micaut olgitī iārrumquē retrāctānt. (Sēmiaulmes. To be pronounced sēm'animes.)

402. Rhoeteus. Two syllables; eus being a diphthong.

403. Cædit | semiani mīs Rutulorum cālcybus arvā. (Semiaumis. To be pronounced som'animis.?)

¹ Consult note on ii. 16.

² Consult note on iii. 578.

433. Tela manusque sin it hinc | Pallas instat et urguet. (Sinit. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.)

487. Un' eu demque via san guis ani musque sequentar.

(eadem. To be pronounced ya-dem, so that in a main spondee.—Sanguis. Final syllable lengthened by the arm

436. Examinam rapiens immanis pondera | balica.
(Balten. Two syllables; en being contracted by synarcsic)

720. Graius hom' infectos linquens profugues hymen sous. (Profugus. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.)

764. Cum pedes încedit medii per maxima | Nerei.

(Nerei. Two syllables, et being contracted by synaresis)

781. Sternitur infelix alieno vulnere | coclumqu' Aspicit. . .

(qu' Aspicit. Synapheia.)

872. Et füriis agitatus a mor et | conscia virtus. (Amor. Prais syllable lengthened by the arris.

895. Clamor' inceadant coelum Troesque La finiqu' Advolat . . (qu' Advolat. Synapheia.)

ÆNEID XI.

61. Servabat senior qui Parrhasi e Eulandro. (Parrhasio, Consult note on i. 16.)

69. Seu möllis viŏlæ, seu languen tis hya cinthi.

(Languentis. Final syllable lengthened by the arxis.) 111. Ora tis čqui d' et vivis concedere vellem.

(Oratis. Final syllchle lengthened by the arsis.) 200. Ardentes spectant socios se miūstaque | servant.

(Semiusta. To be pronounced sem'usta. 1)
260. Caphereus. Three syllables, eus being a diphtheng.)

260. Atrides Prolitei Menejlaus ad usque columnas.

Protei. Two syllables, by synæresis.

265. Idome | net Liby | con' habitantes litore Locros. (Idomenei. Four syllables, by synæresis.) 323. Considant si tantus am or ēt | mænia condant.

(Amor. Final syllable lengthened by the arxis.)

383. Proinde toin' eloquio solitum tibi meque timoris. (Proinde. Two syllables, by synaresis.)

469. Concili' ipse pat er et | magn' incepta Latinus. (Pater. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.)

480. Causa mali taniti beu los dejecta decorus. (Tanti. Consult note on i. 16.)

609. Constiterat subit' erumpunt clamore fre mentequ' Exhortantur . .

(qu' Exhortantur. Synapheia.)

Consult note on iii. 578.

Aconteus. Three sullabies, Eus being a diphthong. z 35. Semiani mes volvuntur equi pugn' aspera surgu.

(Semianimes. To be pronounced sem animes.)

367. Advērsī longā tránsvērbērat | ābičič | pēctūs.

(Abiete. To be pronounced ab-yete.2)
[168. Chloreus. Two syllables, eus being a diphenong.

390. Arietat | în portas et duros objice postes. (Arietat. To be pronounced ar-vetat.")

ÆNEID XII.

- 13. Congredior. Fer sacra pat er et | concipe for!: a. (Pater. Final syllable lengthened by the arsi:
- 31. Promiss' eripui gener o arm' impia sumsi. (Genero. Consult note on i. 16.)

original Greek.

- 68. Si quis ebfür aut | mixta rubent ubi lilla multa. (Ebur. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.)
- 83. Pilumno quos ipsa decus dedit | ōri|thyīa. | (Orithyia, four syllables, the yī being a diphthong (vi) in Greek, and the second syllable being also a diphthong (a) in the
- 84. Qui candore nives ant eirent | cursibus auras. (Anteirent. To be pronounced ant'irent, by elision.)
- 87. Ipse de hinc auro squalent' alboqu' orichalco.
- (Dehine. The e shortened before the next vowel.) 127. Muestheus. Two syllables, eus being a diphthong.
- 232. Fatalisque malnus in fens' etruria Turno.
- (Manus. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.)
- 356. Semiăni mi lapsoque supervenit et pede collo. Semianimi. To be pronounced sem'animi.1)
- 363. Chlorea que Syba rimque Daretaque Thersilochumque. (Chloreaque. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.)
- 371. Phogeus. Two syllables, eus being a diphthong. 384. Mnestheus. Two syllables, eus being a diphthong.
- 401. l'æo ni' in mo rem senior succinctus amictu.
- (After the clision of the um in Paeonium, the remaining ni' coalesces with the following in, to form, as it were, a single syllable, by synæresis. Consult also note on vii. 769.)
- 422. Quippe doller om nis stetit imo vulnere sanguis.
- (Dolor. Finel syllable lengthened by the arsis.) 143. Antheus and Mnestheus. Each two syllables, eus being a diphthong.
- 459. Mnestheus. As in preceding line.

¹ Consult note on iii. 578.

² Consult note on ii. 16.

535. Ille röent' Hylle das misqu' immane frementi. (Hyllö, Consult note on i. 16.)

41. Péctora née miséro cippa mora profitit | 3rel. (Ærel. Two syllables, el being contracted by synarcis. 549. Mnesthéta. Tro cyllables, ella being a diphthong.

550. Et Messapus equum domitjer et | fortis asilas.

(Domitor. Final syllable lengthened by arsis.)

648. Senet' ad vos ani ma at qu' istius insella calpas. (Anima. Final syllable saved from elision, and length the arsis.1)

668. Et furlis agitatus am or et | conscil virtus.

(Amor. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.) 706. Mænik quiqu' imos pulsibant | eriete | muras.

(Āriētē. To be pronounced ar-yēté. 772. Hic hast' Bnew stalbet Aug | impetus illam.

(Stabat. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis.) 821. Connubiis. Consult i. 73.

847. ('n' co demque tulit partu paribusque revinxit.

(&dem. Two syllables, by synaresis. - un' en a sponder 883. Tè sine frater e rit e | que satis | alle de hiscat.

(Erit. Final syllable lengthened by the arsis, - Dehine vowel in do shortened before the following one.)

205. Genud la bant gelidus concrevit frigore sanguis. (Genul. To be pronounced genva.")

¹ Consult Wagner, Quast. Virg. xi. 3. xii. 10. and see on * Consult note on ii. if * Consult note on v. 43* Consult note on v. 43

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

MENTIONED IN THE ÆNEÏD

A Rutulian, killed by ABXRIS. Eurvalus. ix. 344.

ABAS, -ANTIS. I. A Trojan. One of the companions of Æneas, i. 121.—II. A Greek. See note on iii. 286. III. An Etrurian ¹chieftain. x. 170. 427.

ABELLA. A city of Campania. north-east of Nola, the ruins of which are said still to exist on the site called Avella Vecchia, vii. 740. See note.

ACAMAS, -ANTIS. Son of Theseus, and one of the Grecian heroes concealed in the wooden horse. ii, 262.

ACARNAN, -XNIS. An Acarnavian, an inhabitant of Acarnania, n country of Greece Proper, lying on the Ionian Sea, v. 298.

A companion of Ca-Acca. milla. xi. 820. 897.

ACESTA. A city of Sicily, which Virgil makes Æneas to have foundand on his voyage from Carthage to Italy, and to have given it this name in honour of Acestes. corresponds to what was afterwards Ægesta or Segesta, the ruins of which are near the modern Alcamo. v. 718.

ACESTES. A king of Sicily, who hospitably received and entertain-Ancas and the Trojans. He was the son of the river-god Crimisur, and of a Trojan woman named Egesta or Segesta. Hence field, and his presence instantly the epithet Trojanus applied to turned the tide of battle. He met him. i. 195 550. v. 36. 757.

ACHAYCUS, A, UM, adj. Proper. ly Achaen; of Achaia. In Virgil, as in poetry generally, Grecian. v. 623.

Achayus, A, um, adj. The same as Achaicus, but the more usual poetic form. ii. 462.

ACHATES. The faithful friend and armour-bearer of Æneas. i. 120. 174. 188, 192, 644, x. 344. xii. 459.

ACHEMENIDES. One of the companions of Ulysses, and left by him in the country of the Cyclopes, whence he was rescued by Æneas. ii. 614. 691.

ACHERON, -ONTIS. Acheron. river of the lower world; used by Virgil as a general term to denote the lower world, and also the deities and manes of the same. v. 99. vi. 107. 295. vii. 91. 312. 569.

ACHILLES, -18 and -1. Achilles, son of Peleus and the Nereid Thetis, and the most valiant of the Grecian leaders engaged in the siege of Troy. His exploits are alluded to in various parts of the Æneid. His quarrel with Age memnon, and consequent witl. drawal from the war, plunged the Greeks into misfortunes, and gave victory to the Trojans until the death of Patrocius. The desire of avenging the death of his friend brought him back again into the land slew Hector in single combat,

and thus removed the chief sup- | cus. viz. Achilles. i. 99 port of the Trojans. According to the Homeric account, he was killed in the battle at the Scean gate; but later traditions make him to have been treacherously slain by Paris with an arrow. i. 30. 458. 475. 484. ii. 197. 540. vi. Hence 840. &c.

Achilleus, A. um, adj. Of Achilles; Achillean: as Achillea stirps, referring to Neoptolemus, the son of Achilles. iii. 326.

Acuivus, A. um, adj. Grecian. i. 243. &c.

Acīdalius, a, un. Acidalian. i. 720. See note on the passage. AcMON. A companion of Æne-

as. x. 128.

ACCETES. Armour - bearer of Euander. xi. 30. 85.

ACONTEUS. A Latin warrior. xi. 612.

ACREGAS. Agrigentum, a city of Sicil : iii. 703. See note.

ACRYSIONEUS, A, UM. Of Acrisius; and thence, Argive. See note on vii. 410. From

ACRISIUS. Son of Abas, and king of Argos, vii. 372. See note. ACRON. A Greek slain by Mezentius. x. 719, 730.

Activs, A, UM (poetic for Actiacus). Actian ; of Actium, a promontory of Epirus, where was a temple of Apollo, and renowned for the naval victory of Augustus over the forces of Anthony and Cleopatra. iii. 280. viii. 675.

Acror. I. A Trojan, ix. 500. II. An Auruncan. xii. 94, 96. ADXMASTUS. Father of Acheenides. iii. 614.

ADRASTUS. King of Argos, and father-in-law of Tydeus and Polynices: the latter of whom he assisted in the Theban war, himself being one of the "seven against Thebes," and the only one of the leaders that escaped destruction. vi. 480.

Æxcines (patronymic from Æåcus). Son or descendant of Ea- See note.—Clytius. ix. 774.

-Pyrrhus. iii. 296.-Pi of Macedon. vi. 835. S this passage.

ÆRUS, A, UM. Rea a city of Colchia. Circe. iii. 386.

ÆGÆON. Called also Son of Coelus and Terra. a hundred arms and fifty 🛮 565.

ÆGÆUS, A, UM. Ægæum altum (mare), t an Sea, now the Ard xii. 366.—An epithet of l iii. 74.

ÆGYPTIUS, A. UM. Egyptian. viii. 688. From ÆGYPTUS. Egypt. And country of Africa, border Mediterranean and the I It was at first included viii. 687.

ENEADE, OF ENEXDE cendants of Eneas. I. A. epithet applied to the com of Æneas. i. 157. 565. &c also on iii. 18 .-- II. The I

as descended from Æneas. v ÆNEAS. I. A Trojan son of Anchises and Venue. the fall of Troy, he set (Italy, where he finally are ter many wanderings and suffering. He married I the daughter of Latinus, as ceeded that monarch in bi dom. His wanderings at ploits form the subject of Æneid.——II. Æneas grandson of Ascanius, and I Alba. vi. 769. See note. ENEIDES. Son of .Enes

note on ix. 653. Ænētus, a, um. Enean, vii. 1. &c.

Æön. The country of lus. See note on i. 52.

ÆÖLYDES. Son or de ant of Eolus, viz. Ulysses, # his reputed sire Sisynbox 529. See note.-Misenus. Æölits, A, tm. Of Eolus; Colian. v. 791. &c.

Æölus. I. King of the Insu-Æoliæ, and god of the winds. 52. seqq.—II. A companion Æneas, from Lyrnessus. xii.

Æqui Filisci. See note on i. 695.

ÆQUÏCŬLUS, A, UM. Of the Equiculi. See note on vii. 747. ÆSCULAPIUS. See note on vii. 79.

ÆTHΥΌΡΕS. The Æthiopians. re note on iv. 480.

.Етном. The war-horse of Pals. xi. 89.

ÆTNA. A celebrated volcanic ountain of Sicily, of which a cautiful poetic description is given iii. 571. seqq. Hence

ÆTNÆUS, A, UM. Of Ætna; Etnæan. iii. 678. &c.

Ætölus, A, UM. Ætolian; of Stolia, a country of Greece, bereen Acamania and the Locri zolæ. x. 28. &c. See on xi. 19.

AFER. An African. viii. 724.

AFRICA. One of the three main visions of the ancient world, iv.

7. Hence

AFRICUS. The south-west wind. 85.

AGXMEMNONIUS, A, UM. Of gamemnon, son of Clisthenes and andson of Atreus, in whose buse he was educated, and from hom he received the appellation trides. He was supreme comander of the Grecian forces durg the siege of Troy. His dolinion extended over nearly all the Peloponnesus. On his return om the Trojan war he was assistanted by his wife Clytæmness and her paramour Ægisthus. 54. iv. 471. vi. 489. 839. vii. 23.

AGXTHYRSI. See note on iv. 45. 146.

AGENOR. See note on i. 338. AGE. A Lycian. x. 751.

AGRIPPA. See notes on vin. 682. seqq.

AGYLLINUS, A, UM. Agylline; of Agylla, a city of Etruria, called also Care, now Cervetere. vii. 652. viii. 479. See note.

AJAX. Son of Oileus. See notes on i. 39. 41. ii. 414.

ALBA Longa. See notes on i. 271. iii. 393. Hence

ALBANUS, A, UM. Of Alba; Alban. i. 7. &c.

Alběla. Sce notes on vii, 82. viii. 330.

vin. 330. Albunea. See notes on vii.

82. 83.

ALCAUDER. A Trojan killed by Turnus. ix. 767.

ALCANOR. I. A Trojan. ix. 672.—II. A Rutulian. x. 338.

ALCATHOUS. See on x. 747.

ALCIDES (patronymic from Alceus). A name of Hercules, v. 414. &cc.

ALETES. An aged companion of Eneas, i. 121. &c.

ALLECTO. The chief of the three Furies. vii. 324. &cc.

ALLIA. A river of Italy falling into the Tiber. It is now called the Aia. vii. 717. See note.

ALMO. The eldest son of Tyrrheus, king of the Rutuli, and the first of that nation slain in battle by the Trojans. vii. 532. 575.

ALOĪD.E (patronymic from Aloeus). Properly sons of Aloeus, but applied to the two sons of his wife Iphimedia by Neptune, Otus and Ephialtes; two giants renowned for their strength, who, at the age of nine years, made war on heaven with the intention of dethroning Jupiter, but were slain by Apollo, and consigned to punishment in the lower world. vi. 582.

ALPES. A celebrated chain of mountains separating Italy from Gaul, &c. x. 12.

ALPHEUS. A river of Peloponnesus, flowing through Arcadia and Elie, now called Rufis. The god

of this stream became enamoured of the nymph Arethues, when bathing in his waters, and pursued her; but she was preserved by Di-ana, who changed her into a fountain, and placed her in the island The Alof Ortygia, near Sicily. pheus, however, worked a passage under the sea, and rising in the island of Ortygia, mingled its waters with those of Arethusa. Another legend states that it was Diana herself, whom the river god pursued. The meaning of the fable is, that Diana had a common altar with the god of the Alpheus at Olympia, and that the worship of Diana, water being held sacred to her, having passed from the Peloponnesus into Sicily, the worship of the Alpheus accompaned it. iii. 694.

ALPHEUS, A, UM. Of Alpheus; Alphean: equivalent to Elian, as applied to Pisa, a city of Elis on the Alpheus. x. 179. See note.

ALPINUS, A, UM. Of the Alps: Alpine. iv. 442. &c.

ALSUS. A Rutulian. xii. 304. AMASENUS. A river of Latium, now the Amaseno. vii. 685. xi. 547.

AMASTRUS. A Trojan, the son of Hippotas, slain by Camilla. xi.

The wife of Latinus, AMITA. and mother of Lavinia. She favoured the suit of Turnus, and opposed Æneas when the latter sought Lavinia in marriage. Finding she could not prevent the success of Æneas, and learning that Turnus had fallen in battle, she hung herself. vii. 343. xii. 56.

AMXTHUS. A city on the southern side of Cyprus, sacred to Venus. Its ruins are near Limmeson.

x. 51. An Amason. xi.

The plural is 648. AMIZONES, and AMIZONIDES. A name given to a fabled race of banks of the river Thermodes, si 660. Their name is commenly, but incorrectly, derived from dy vative, and µā. oc, a female least because it was believed that the burned off the right breest in order to handle the bow more conveniently. They came with aid be the command of their queen Per thesiles. For an account of the arms, &c. see note on i. 490. ass.

AMAZONIUS, A, UM. an. v. 311.

ANTERNUS, A, UM. (Poet, fer Amiterninus). Amiternian: Amilernum, a city of the Sah territory. Its ruins are near & Vittorino. vii. 710.

AMMON. See Ham

AMOR. Cupid. i. 663. 689. AMPHITRYONIXDES. Properly son of Amphitryon, applied to Hercules as son of Alemena, wife

of Amphitryon. viii. 103. 214. AMPHRESIUS, A. UM. Amphry sian. See note on vi. 398.

AMSANCTUS. See note on vil 565.

ANTCLE. A city of Latium colonized from Amyclæ in Laconia. The town was said to have be abandoned, because infested with serpents. Another account makes it to have been destroyed by the enemy, who attacked it while it was in a defenceless state, and the inhabitants ignorant of their approach, since they had been enjoined to silence by law, in order to stop the false rumours of hostile attacks. x. 564.

Antcus. I. See note on v. 372.—II. A companion of Æness. i. 221.—III. A Trojan, who married Theano, sister of Hecuba, and had by her Mimas. x. 704. He is probably the same as the one slain by Turnus. ix. 772.—IV. A son of Priam, slain by Turnua xii. 509.

Anagnia. The chief town of the female warriors dwelling on the Hernici, now called Anagni. vii. 684.

ANCHENOLUS. Son of Rhætus, zing of the Marrubii. He was expelled by his father for criminal conduct towards his stepmother. He fled to Turnus, and was slain by Pallas in battle. x. 389.

ANCHĪBES. A son of Capys, and father of Æneas by the goddess Venus. For having boasted of his intercourse with the goddess, he was struck by a flash of lightning, which enfeebled and maimed him. He survived the capture of Troy, although only induced so to do by a prodigy; and was carried away from the burning city upon the shoulders of his son. He accompanied Æneas on his voyage, but died before reaching Italy, on Æneas's first arrival in Sicily; and was buried on Mount Ervx. i. 617. &c.

Anchiseus, A, UM. Of Anchises. v. 761.

ANCHISIXDES. Son of Anchises. 1. e. ∠Eneas. v. 407. &c.

Ancus (Marcius). The fourth king of Rome. See note on vi. 816.

Androasts. I. A Grecian leader. 3. 371. &c .- 11. A son of Minot, who is said to have con-quered all his antagonists in the ames of the Panathenza at Athns. Through envy at his success, Egeus brought about his death; out the manner in which this was effected is differently related. nos, in revenge for the death of his son, made war upon the Atheniaur, and compelled them to send to Crete every year seven boys and seven girls to be devoured by the Minotaur. vi. 20. See note.

of Andronache. I)aughter Ection, and wife of Hector. Lifter the capture of Troy she fell to the lot of Pyrrhus, who carried her to Epirus, where she bore him three sons. When Pyrrhus sought the hand of Hermione, he gave Andromache to Helenus. ii. 456. if. 294. 19qq.

ANGITIA. See note on vii. 759. ANIO, -ENIS. A river of Italy, falling into the Tiber, now the Teverone. vii. 683.

ANNA. Sister of Dido. iv. 9.

seqq.

ANTEUS. A Rutulian. x. 561. ANTANDROS. See note on iii. 6 ANTEMNÆ Sec note on vii. 629. ANTENOR. See note on i. 242. ANTENORYDES. Son of Autenor. See note on vi. 404.

ANTHEUS. A companion

Æneas. i. 181, &c.

ANTIPHATES. A son of Sarpe-

don, killed by Turnus, ix. 696.
ANTONIUS. The celebrated Marcus Antonius, who married Octavia, the sister of Octavius, and shared with the latter the Roman world, receiving as his portion the eastern division. The repudiation by him of Octavia, and his connexion with Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, involved him in a war with Octavius, which was in effect terminated by the defeat of Autony's fleet at Actium; owing mainly, it is said, to the desertion of Cleopatra with her fifty galleys, viii. 685.

Antores. A Latin, killed by Mezentius, x. 778, 779.

An Egyptian deity. Anūbis. son of Osiris, represented with the head of a dog. viii. 698. See note.

ANXUR. A Rutulian. x. 545. ANXURUS. See note on vii. 799. AORNOS. Avernus. on vi. 242; and Avernus.

APENNĪNICOLA. An inhabitanı of the Apennines. xi. 700. From APENNINUS. A range of mountains running through Italy. xii. 703.

A Trojan, killed APHIDNUS. by Turnus. ix. 702.

Son of Jupiter and A POLLO. Latona, born in the island of Delos. He was the god of prophecy, music, archery, poetry, &c., and was also confounded with the sungod Various epithets were applied to him from circumstances connected with his history, or from the places where he was worshipped. He favoured the side of the Trojans during the war, and after the capture of the city frequently directed Æneas and his companions by his oracular advice. most famous oracle was at Delphi. iii. 119. &c.

Aoutcolus. See on ix. 684.

ARABS. An Arabian. viii. 706. Of the plural Arabi, see on vii. 605. ARE. See note on i. 109.

ARAXES. A river of Greater Armenia, flowing into the Caspian Sea, now the Arras. See note on vaii. 728.

ARCXDIA. A country in the centre of the Peloponnesus, whose inhabitants were devoted to agriculture and pastoral pursuits. See on viii. 159. Hence the adjective

ARCXDIUS, A, UM. Arcadian, v. 299. And

ARCAS, XDIS. An Arcadian. viii. 102, &c.

A Sicilian. ix. 581. ARCENS. ARCHETIUS. A Rutulian, killed ov Mnestheus, xii. 459.

Archippus. A king of the Umbri, and ally of Turnus. vii. 752.

ARCYTENERS. See on iii. 75. \пстов (pl. Arcti). See note on vi. 16.

See note on i. 744. A RCTURUS. ARDEA. The capital of the Rutali, founded, as tradition reported, by Danaë, the mother of Perseus. Hence the boast of Turnus that he could number Inachus and Acrione among his uncestors. hote on vii. 111.

Arethusa. iii. 696. See Alpacus.

ARGI (masc. pl. and ARGOS, neut. sing). See notes on i. 24, 285.

ARGILETUM. See note on viii. 345

Of Argos; Argīvus, a, um. Argive: and poetice, Grecian. Pl. Argivi, the Greeks. i. 40. &c.

ARGÖLICUS, A, UM. Argolle : Grecian. ii. 55. &c.

ARGUS. I. Appointed by June as keeper of Io after she had been changed into a heifer. He had eyes all over his body, and some of these were always awake. Jupiter sent Mercury to destroy him, and this he effected by lulling him to sleep and then cutting off his head. vii. 791 .- II. See note on viii. 345.

ARGYRYPA. See note on xi. 246:

and Arpi.

ARIADNE. Daughter of Minos, king of Crete, and Pasiphaë. She fell in love with Theseus, when he was sent as one of the victims to be devoured by the Minotaur, and gave him a clew of thread, which enabled him to penetrate the windings of the Labyrinth till he came to where the Minotaur lay. Having slain the monster, he was enabled by the thread to retrace his This is the ordinary accourse. Virgil, however, makes count. Dædalus himself to have aided Theseus, by means of the clew of thread, in tracing his way through the mazes of the Labyrinth. See vi. 28-3

ARTCIA. An ancient city of Latium. vii. 762.

ARISBA. A town sacked by Eneas before the Trojan war, ix. 264.

An ancient city of Apulia, founded by Diomed. Its earlier name was Argyripa. x. 28. xi, 250. 428.

ARRUNS. A Trojan, who, having slain Camilla, fell by the hand of Opes. xi. 759. seqq.

A Trojan killed by Asbūtes. Turnus. xii. 362.

ASCANIUS. Son of Æncas and Creusa, was rescued by his father from the flames of Troy, and taken with him to Italy, i. 267, 645, &c.

Asia. ii. 557. See note on iii. 1.

ASTLAS. Ι. A Rutulian, ix.

627

571.-- II. A soothsnyer and commander. x. 175. &c.

Asius, A. um. Asian. — Asia Paius. The Asian murso mer, "Asioc leiuwv) in Lydia, formed by the river Cayster near its mouth. It was the favourite resort of awans and other waterfowl. vii. 701.

Asius. Son of Imbrasus, and one of the companions of Æneas. x. 123.

ASSURUCUS. I. A Trojan prince, son of Tros, and father of Capys. i. 284; vi. 779. See note on i. 380 .- II. There were two of the name among the followers of Æneas. x. 124.

ASTUB. An Etrurian auxiliary of Æneas. x. 180. 181.

ASTYINAX. Son of Hector and Andromache. He was thrown from the battlements of Ilium, after the capture of the city, and killed, in consequence of a prediction of Calchas, that, if permitted to live, he would avenge the death of Hector, and raise Troy anew. ii. 457. iii. 489.

ATHESIS. A river of northern Italy, emptying into the Adriatic. It is now the Adige. ix. 680.

Athos. A lofty mountain of Chalcidice, in Macedonia. It is now called Monte Santo, xii. 701.

Atīna. One of the most ancient cities of the Volsci, now called Atino. vii. 630.

ATīnas. A Rutulian. xi. 869. xii. 661.

ATII. See note on v. 568. seq. ATLANTIS, -IDIS (fem. patr. from Atlas). Daughter of Atlas. viii. 135.

ATLAS. See notes on i. 741. iv. 247. 480.

(patr. from Atreus). ATRIDES Son or descendant of Atreus. ii. 415. &c.

ATYS. The Trojan progenitor of the Roman gens Attia. v. 567.

cules and Rheu. vii. 657.-11. The largest of the seven hills on which Rome was built, vii. 659. viii. 231.

AVERNUS (and in pl. Averna). A lake in Campania, near Baise and Puteoli, surrounded on every side, except where connected with the Lucrine Lake, by steep and densely-wooded hills, which shroud ed it in perpetual gloom, and filled the air with contagion. Hence the belief that birds were unable to fly over it, and the derivation of its name from a priv. and oppic, a bird. On this account the entrance to the lower world was placed in its neighbourhood. It is also used poetically for the lower world itself. iii. 442. v. 732. &c. Hence

AVERNUS, A, UM. Avernian. iv 512. &c.

A river of Apulia, AUFIDUS. now the Ofanto. xi. 405.

AUGUSTUS. The name assumed by Octavius after he had become sole master of the Roman world. See note on vi. 793. viii. 678.

AULESTES. An auxiliary Æncas. x. 207. xii. 290. Aulis. See note on iv. 426.

AUNUS. A Ligurian. xi. 70 717.

Aurora. Daughter of Hyperion, and goddess of the dawn. i. 751. iii. 521. viii. 384. &c. Ascending in her chariot, she ushers in Phœbus, and precedes him in his course through the heavens. She was the spouse of Tithonus, to whom she bore Memnon and Æmathion. She is sometimes represented in a saffron-coloured robe, with a wand or torch in he hand, and standing in a charic. drawn sometimes by four horses, sometimes by two. See also note on v. 105.

AURUNCI. A people of Latium, on the coast towards Campania, identical with the Ausonians, xi. 318. Hence

AUBUNCUS, A, TA. Auruncan: AVENTINUS. I. A son of Her- of the Aurunci. vii. 206. xii. 94. &c.

Ausonia. A name applied to the whole southern part of Italy, through which the Ausones had spread themselves. Poetically, Italy, iii. 477. 479. x. 54. Hence

AUSÖNYDÆ. Ausonians; The Halians. x. 564. xi. 297. xii. 121. Ausönius, A, um. Italian. iii. 378. &c. Ausonian;

AUTOMEDON. The charioteer at first of Achilles, and, after his death, of Pyrrhus, ii. 477

BACCHUS. Son of Jupiter and Many inventions and achievements were ascribed to him. He was particularly worshipped as god of wine, and hence he received various epithets, as Lyaus, Liber, &c. See on iv. 58. vi, 804.

BACTRA. See note on viii. 687. BALE. A city of Campania, on a small bay west of Neapolis, now called Baia. See note on ix. 710.

BARCEI. See note on iv. 43.

BARCE. Nurse of Sychæus. iv. 632.

Batulum. A city of Campania, supposed to have been on the site of the modern Parduli. vii. 739.

BEBRYOTUS, A, UM. Bebrycian; of the Bebryces, the original inhabitants of Bithynia. v. 373.

BELIDES. Descendant of Belus. See note on ii. 82.

BELLONA. Daughter of Phorevs and Ceto, and goddess of war. vii. 319. viii. 703.

BELUS. I. King of Tyre and Sidon, and father of Dido. See note on i. 621 .- II. A distant ancestor of Dido. See note on i. 729.

A lake in the north-BENICUS. ern part of Italy, now Lago di Garda. x. 205.

BERECTHTIUS, A, UM. Berecyntian; of Berecyntus, a mountain of Phrygia Major, sacred to Cybele. ri. 784. ix. 82. 619.

Birdi. See on v. 620.

—II. A. Trojan, son of Al≔s and brother of Pandarus it si 703. xi. 396.

Böla. A town of the Am in Italy. It was a colony of the and is thought to correspond with Poli. vi. 775.

BRYXREUS. The name by which Egeon was called by the going cording to Homer. vi. 287. Se Egeen.

BROWTES. One of the Cycles. See note on viii. 425.

Batros, L. Junius. The m thor of the revolution that does the Tarquins from the three of Rome, and substituted the cosular for the regal government Tarquin had caused the father and brother of Brutus to be put to deal and he himself only escaped by affecting stupidity. His own 1986 having been concerned in the j formed to restore the Tarquins, le ordered them to be put to deal, and witnessed the execution himsel. He and Arruns, son of Tarquis, fell in battle, slain by each other hand. vi. 818.

BUTES. I. descendant d Amycus, king of Bebrycia, v. 371 -II. Armour-bearer to Anchies. ix. 647 .- III. A Trojan, alain by Camilla, and probably a different person from No. II. xi. 690.

BUTHRÖTUM. A town of Enrus, opposite Corcyra, where Helenus reigned. iii. 293.

BYRSA. See note on i. 367.

C.

Cacus. Son of Vulcan, of ggantic size, and vomiting forth from his mouth fire and smoke He dwelt in a cave on Mount Aventine, whence he sallied forth and plundered the neighbourhood He was slain by Hercules for hering stolen some of his oxen, viii. 194. **205**. 259.

CERTALUE so and BYTAS. I. A Tyrian. i. 798. found upon the hearth. He will

629

C.sulcus. There are two Latins of this name; one probably a descendant of the other. ix. 362. x. 747.

CÆNEUS. A Trojan, slain by Turnus. ix. 573.

Daughter of Elatus, CÆNIS. changed by Neptune into a man, but afterwards changed again into a female, under which form she appears in the lower world. vi. 448.

CERE, or CERES. A city of Etruria, in Italy, called by the Greeks Agylla. The modern name is Cervetere. xi. 183. See on viii. 597.

CASAR. A surname given to the Julian family at Rome, from the time of Julius Cæsar. i. 286. vi. 789. 792.

Λ Trojan. i. 183. ix. Carcus. 35.

CAIRTA. I. A town and harbour of Latium, now Gaeta. vi. 901.-II. The nurse of Æneas. vii. 2.

CALCHAS. See note on ii. 100. 176

CALES. A city of Campania, now Calvi. vii. 728.

CALLIÖPE. The muse of epic poetry and eloquence, ix. 525.

CXLYBE. Priestess of Juno. vii. 419.

A city of Ætolia, CALYDON. near the River Evenus, famed for the boar-hunt in its neighbourhood. It was the residence of Encus, from whom Diomede was descended. vii. 306. xi. 270.

CXMXRINA. A city on the southern coast of Sicily, on the river Hipparis, which formed a marsh at low water. This emitted pes- by Themilla, i. 183. ii. 35. ix. tilential vapours, and the inhabi- | 576. tants of Camarina consulted the oracie about draining it.

oracle dissuaded them from doing so, but the inhabitants drained the marsh, and thus opened a passage to the enemy to take their city. iii.

CXMERS. An Ausonian, x. 562. xii. 224.

CXMILLA. Daughter of Metabus and Casmilla, and queen of the Metabus, having been Volsci. expelled from his dominions, took refuge in the woods, where he reared his daughter, the sole companion of his flight, and accustomed her to hardy and martial exercises. She was remarkable for swiftness. She led the Volscians to battle against Æneas, and slew many warriors, but was finally slain by Arruns, who aimed a javelin at her from a place of concealment. vii. 803. xi. 532. seqq.

A Roman general, CXMILLUS. famous for his defeat of the Gauls. vi. 826.

CAMPINUS, A. UM. Campanian. Hence, Campana urbs, Capua. x.

CAPENUS, A, UM. Of Capena, a city of Etruria, near Mount Soracte, now probably Civitucula. vii. 697.

CAPHEREUS. A lofty mountain and promontory of Eubœa, on which Nauplius, to avenge the death of his son Palamedes, placed a blazing torch, which caused the Greeks to be shipwrecked on the coast. xi. 260.

CXPITOLIUM. A celebrated building at Rome, on the Tarpeian Rock. See notes on vi. 836. viii. 347. 653.

An island off the CAPREA. coast of Campania, now Capri. vii. 735.

I. Father of Anchises. CAPY3. vi. 768.—II. A king of the Albans, x. 145.—III. A Trojan slain

CIRES. The inhabitants The Caria, a country of Asia Minor south of lonia and Lydia. viii.

CXRINE. See note on viii. 361. CARMENTIS. A prophetess of Arcadia, mother of Euander, with whom she was said to have come to Italy. viii. 336. Hence,

CARMENTĀLIS (porta). One of the gates of Rome, near the Capitol. viii. 338.

CARPATHIUS, A, UM. Carpathi-See note on v. 595.

CARTHIGO. A celebrated city of Northern Africa, for a long time the rival of Rome. i. 14. 366. &c. Virgil's account of its founding is given in i. 340. seqq. It was detroved by the younger Scipio, B.C.

146. See also Dido.

CASMILLA. The mother of Camilla. xi. 543.

A town of the Sa-CASPERIA. pines. vii. 714.

Caspius, A, um. Caspian. See note on vi. 798.

CASSANDRA. Daughter of Priam and Hecuba. She was beloved by Apollo, and promised to listen to his addresses, if he would bestow upon her the knowledge of futurity. The god did as she desired, but Cassandra refused to fulfil her promise. Apollo, therefore, ordained that her predictions, though true, should not gain credence. When Troy was taken, she fled for shelter to the temple of Minerva, but was even there exposed to the brutality of Ajax, son of Oïleus, i. 39. different account is given in ii. 403. segg. In the division of the spoils, she fell to the share of Agamemnon, with whom she was slain on his return to Mycenæ. iii. 187. v. 636. x. 63.

I. Son of Leda and CASTOR. Tyndarus, and twin brother of Pollux, renowned for his skill in See note on vi. horsemanship. 121 .- II. A Trojan. x. 124.

A Roman of patri-CXTILINA. cian rank, notorious for his reck-! spess and daring. He formed entrance to the lower world

a compairacy to overtheer the ties of his country, and to the city itself; but this was on through the vigilance of and Cataline himself period battle with the forces of the public, viii, 668,

CATILLUS See notes on 672. xi. 640.

CXTO. The elder, a I. guished for his integrity, and strictness with which he dist ed the duties of the cen whence he received the so of the Censor. vi. 842.-IL younger, great-grandson of the ceding, surnamed Uticessi, his death at Utica. See min viii. 670.

CAUCESUS. The highes most extensive range of mess in Northern Asia, extending tween the Euxine and Ca Scas. It was very rocky, parts covered with eternal iv. 367.

CAULON. A city of the Bri in Lower Italy, on the sea-on now called Alura. See on E. CAYSTER. See Asius.

CECROPYDE. See note @ 21.

CELENO. One of the Har daughter of Neptune and Id iii. 211. 245. 365. See note et 252.

CELENNA. A city of Camp near Teanum. vii. 739.

CENTAURI. See note # 674. A fabled race, half # half horses, inhabiting Mount B lion in Thesealy. vi. 286.

CENTAURUS. The name d ship. v. 122.

CERAUNIA. A promonter Epirus, on the borders of I cum, much dreaded by men on account of the dangerous B gation along its shores. Monte Chimæra. iii. 506.

CERBERUS. A dog with t heads, stationed as keeper of

his three necks grew serpents inecond of hair. vi. 417. Z.J

CEREALIS, E. Of Ceres; Cereal. .. 47. vii. 111. From

1

ø

£

I

=:

;3

. :

ø

12

11

CERES. Daughter of Saturn and Ops, and goddess of agriculture; whence her name is sometimes used to signify grain, bread, ac. i. 177. ii. 714. 742. See note on iv. 58.

CETHEGUS. A Rutulian, slain by Æneas. xii. 513.

CHALCIDICUS, A, UM. Chalcidian. vi. 17. See, for its application to **a**: **** Cumæ, note on vi. 2.

CHALYBES. A people of Pontus in Asia Minor, celebrated for the great iron-mines and forges in

their country. viii. 421. x. 174. Chion. A brother of Helenus. Hence iii. 335.

Of Chaon: CHIONIUS, A, UM. Chaonian. An epithet given to a district of Epirus. iii. 293, 334,

CHXos. The presiding deity of the unformed world, and the parent of Erebus and Nox. iv. 510. vi. 265.

CHIRON. Son of Erebus and Nox, the ferryman of the lower world. Those who had not been buried on carth were not allowed to enter his boat before wandering 100 years on the shore. He dared not receive any living person on board, unless he presented a golden bough to be offered to Proserpina. vi. 299. 326.

CHARYBDIS. A dangerous whirlpool in the straits between Sicily and Italy, nearly opposite Scylla. ii. 420. 558. vii. 302.

CHYMERA. I. A fabulous monster, offspring of Typhon and Echidna, having the head and neck of a lion, the body of a goat, and the tail of a serpent, and vomiting fire. vi. 288. vii. 785.— 1I. The name of a ship. v. 118. 223.

CHLOREUS. A priest of Cybele, slain by Turnus. xi. 768. xii. 363.

CHRÖMIS. A Trojan. xi. 675. A lake in Etruria, CYMINUS. now Lago di Vico. vii. 697.

CINTRAS. A Ligurian chieftain. x. 186.

CIRCEUS, A, UM. Of Circe. vii. 10. 799. From

CIRCE. Daughter of the Sun: a famous sorceress. vii. 282, vii. 70. She dwelt on an island on the western coast of Italy, and changed all persons who landed on her island into swine. See notes on iii. 386. vii. 10. segg.

CISSEIS (patr. from Cisseus). Daughter of Cisseus. vii. 320. x.

I. King of Thrace, Cisseus. father of Hecuba. v. 537 .- II. A son of Melampus. x. 317.

CITHERON. A ridge of mountains, dividing Bootia from Megaris and Attica, on which the Bacchantes were accustomed to celebrate the orgics of Bacchus. iv. 303.

CLARIUS, A, UM. Clarian. An epithet of Apollo. See note on iii. 360.

A Lycian. CLXRUS. Brother of Sarpedon. x. 126.

Claudian. CLAUDIUS, A, UM. The Claudia gens was a patrician house at Rome, claiming descent from Appius Claudius. vii. 708.

CLAUSUS. A Sabine leader. vii. 707. x. 345. See note on vii. 708. CLEOPATRA. Queen of Egypt, beloved by Marc Antony, who for her sake divorced Octavia, the sister of Augustus. This produced the war that caused Antony's ruin; mainly brought about by her desertion of him with her Egyptian galleys. See notes on viii. 688. 696.

CLÖANTHUS. One of the companions of Æneas. He was victor in the naval contest, which Æneas instituted in honour of his father. i. 222. 510. 612. iv. 288. v. 122. 245.

A Roman maiden, CLŒL! A.

given with a number of others, as a hostage to Porsenna. She escaped, however, and swam across the Tiber, but was sent back to Porsenna by the Romans. viii. 651.

CLÖNIUS. A Trojan slain by ers of Ænems, vi. 228. ix. 57l. Turnus. ix. 574.—II. Another of xii. 293. the same name. x. 749.

CLÖNUS. A celebrated designer. x. 499.

The head of a CLUENTIUS. patrician family at Rome. v. 123. CLUSINUS, A. UM. Of Clusium.

x. 655. From

CLUSIUM. A town of Etruria, on the banks of the Clanis, now (hiusi. x. 167.

CLYTIUS. I. A son of Æolus. ix. 774.-II. Others of the same name, x. 129, 325, xi. 666.

A Roman who de-Cocles. fended the Sublician Bridge against the whole army of Por-senna, until his companions cut it away. He then leaped into the Tiber with his arms on, and swam in safety to the other side. viii. 6.50.

('octrius, A, um. Of Cocylus. vii. 479. From

Cocyrus. See notes on vi. 323. vii. 479.

Coxes. See note on iv. 179.

COLLETINUS, A, UM. Of Collatia, a colony from Alba, not far from Rome. vi. 774.

Cons. A town of Latium. founded by a colony from Alba, which still retains its name, vi. 775.

Coras. vii. 672. xi. 465. 604. See on vii. 671.

A famous city of Corinteus. Greece, on the isthmus of the same name. vi. 837. It was at an early period noted for trade and opulence. At a later day it was the abode of luxury and refinement, and a liberal patron of the fine arts. It was destroyed by the Roman commander Mummius, B.C. 144.

Controvs. dra, who died in her defeat. I 341, 386, 424.

CORYBANTIUS, A, UM. Corptantes. See note on ii. ili. Contragus. One of the fell

Confritts. See note on ii. Iil. Coass. A town of Etruria ass the coast, near the modern Assdonie. z. 168.

Consus. See note on vi. \$41. Cam, CRESTUS, A. UK, M CREMUS, A. UH. C. 146. viii. 294. v. 286. Cheten, it. 74.

CRETA. A large island in the Mediterranean, in which Jupier was said to have been born, and hence sacred to him. visited it in his wanderings, attempted to settle here, but compelled by a pestilence to de-

part, iii. 104. 130. segq. v. 582. CRETAUS, A, UM.

117. xii. 412.

I. A bard. iz. 774 CRETEUS. II. A Greek, slain by Turns. xii. 538.

Wife of Æness i CREUSA. 562. 738. 772.

CRIMISUS. A river in the western part of Sicily, now San Bertslomao, v. 38.

CRUSTUMENI. A people of the Sabine territory, near Fidens. See notes on vii. 629, 631.

Come. A city of Campanis, in Italy. See note on vi. 2 Hence

CTREUS, A, UM. Of Owne; Cumpan. iii. 441. vi. 98.

CUPAVO. See on x. 186. CUPENCUS. A Rutulian dis

by Æneas. xii. 539. Ctripo. Son of Venue, and ged of love. i. 658. &c.

Corms. See note on vi. 811. CURETES. See note iii. 131.

CYBEBE. See note on x, 234. Another name of

CYnkin. Designation of and Terro, designation ob

= appellation " Mother of the Gods," | or "Great Mother." Her rites were celebrated on Mount Dindymus by the Corybantes. She is represented as wearing a turreted crown, and drawn in a chariot by lions. See on iii. 111.

CTCLXDES. A cluster of islands in the Ægean Sea, off the coast of the Peloponnesus, iii. 127. &c.

CYCLOPYUS, A, UM. Cyclopean; of the Cyclopes. i. 201. From

CTCLOPS (pl. Cyclopes). Cyclopes were a lawless race, in-habiting Mount Ætna and the neighbourhood in Sicily, of gigantic stature, and having but a single eye. iii. 644. seqq. In book viii. they are represented as the assistants of Vulcan in forging the thunderbolts of Jove, and the armour for his favourites, &c. Virgil appears to blend in his poem the Homeric and Hesiodean accounts, vi. 630. viii. 424. &c.

CYCNUS. See on x. 186. I. A friend of Turnus. Croon. x. 325.—II. A gentile appellation of a portion of the inhabitants of Crete, from Cydonia, the most ancient city in that island. xii.

858.

7.

я

ť

A lofty mountain in CYLLENE. Arcadia, viii, 139.

CYLLENYUS, A, UM. Of Cyllene . Cullenian. This epithet was applied to Mercury, because he was born on Mount Cyllene. iv. 252. &c.

Стибобся. An ocean nymph. v. 826.

CTMÖDÖGEX. One of the nymphs into whom the ships of Æneas were metamorphosed. x. 225.

Стибтиба. One of the Nereidx. i. 144. Hesiod (Theog. 425.) makes her one of the Oceanides.

CYNTHUS. See note on i. 498. CYPRUS. A large island in the Mediterranean, south of Cilicia aus, who had many altars in it, from its inhabitants, the Dardani,

but particularly at Paphos. was at an early period, and still is, famed for its fertility. i. 622.

CYTHERA. See note on i. 680. Hence.

CTTHEREUS, A, UM. Of Cythera; Cytherean. See note on i. 257.

D.

DÆDXLUS. A celebrated artist of antiquity, said to have been born at Athens. Having, through jealousy of his skill, thrown his nephew Perdix from the Acropolis and killed him, he was banished by the court of Areopagus, and betook himself to Crete, where he built the Labyrinth for Minos. Into this he was cast, with his son Icarus, for having made for Pasiphaë the wooden cow; and being unable to escape in any other way, he formed for himself and son wings of wax and feathers, by which they mounted into the air. Icarus, however, flying too high, the heat of the sun melted the wax of his wings, and he fell into the sea and was drowned. Dædalus pursued his way, and landed at Cumæ, in Italy, where he consecrated his wings, and erected a temple to Apollo. vi. 14, seq.

Danz. A nomade tribe on the Eastern shore of the Caspian. viii. 728.

Danaz. Daughter of Acrisius. king of Argos, and mother of Perseus by Jupiter. There was a legend in Italy that Ardea, the capital of the Rutuli, had been founded by Danaë. vii. 410.

Danat. A name originally belonging to the Argives, but used in the poets as a general epithet for the Greeks. i. 30. &c.

DANAIDES. Alluded to in x. 497. See note.

DARDXNYA. Properly a district and west of Syria, sacred to Ve- of Tross, in the north, so called but used in poetry for Troy. ii., his natal island. 281. &c.

DARDANIDE. Properly descendants of Dardanus, but applied generally to the Trojans. i. 560. &c.

DARDINIS (fem. patr.). Daughter or female descendant of Dardanus. ii. 787.

DARDXNYUS, A, UK. Trojan, as being descended from Dardanus. Trojan, as i. 494.

DARDYNUS. See notes on i. 380. vi. 648.

DARDANUS, A, UM. Trojen. V. 119. &c.

One of the compan-DXRES. ions of Æneas, a famous pugilist. v. 417. &c.

DAUCIUS, A, UM. Of Daucus, whose two sons are mentioned. X.

DAUNIUS, A. UM. Daunian; of Daunia, a country of Italy, forming part of Apulia. viii. 146. &c.

DAUNUS. Son of Pilumnus, and father of Turnus, x. 616. &c.

DECII. See note on vi. 824.

DETOPEA. A nymph. i. 72. DEYPHORE. See note on vi. 36.

DEIPHOBUS. Son of Priam and Hecuba, and one of the bravest of the Trojan warriors. After the death of Paris, he married Helen, who, to regain the esteem of her husband, secretly introduced him into the chamber of Deiphobus, after having removed all the weapons from the palace. Deiphobus was first cruelly mutilated, and then put to death. ii. 310. vi. 494.

seqq.
DELYUS, A, UM. Of Delos; De-

lian. vi. 12.

I) ELOS. An island of the Ægean Sea, nearly in the centre of the Cyclades, now called Delo or Sdille. It at first floated about, until Apollo fixed it firmly begratitude for its having received his mother Latona when persecuted by Juno, and for having been her. But Dido, unable to ender

to Apollo and Diana, and we . parded as a place of great ma iii. 73. segg. Dinibolicus.

A Trojes,

by Halesma, x. 413.

Dinolius. A. Grecian tain, slain by Ænens, v. 26 **Деморноом.** А Троі by Camilla. See on xi. 675.

DEBCENICS. See on zi. 8

DIEVA. Daughter of Joseph and Latono, sister of Apollo, sister of Apollo State Character of Apollo Sta Her chief delight was to the flying game over the material, attired like a Derian s and attended with her trai nymphs. She was at a later pe riod identified with Solene, wi Hecate, and even with Presery Hence she is called the threegoddess (tergemina). See note es iv. 511.

DICTEUS, A, UM. Dicta of Dicte, a mountain in the isk of Crete, in a cave of which Junter was concealed from Satura. Crete itself is styled Dictor are iii. 171. Dicte is now called Sathi

Dipo. Daughter of Bolus, king of Tyre, and wife of Syches Her brother Pygmalion murdered Sycheus for his wealth, but kept it concealed from Dido. The shade of her husband, however, ap ed to her and revealed the de and the place where his treasures were hidden. She collected a band of those opposed to Pygmalien, took her treasures on board, and fled to the coast of Africa, where she founded the city of Cartha She kindly received Ances when shipwrecked on her coast, and wished him to remain with her, and unite the Trojans and Tyrins in one body. After Æness had partaken of her hospitality, and tween Gyarus and Myconus, in induced her to believe he would,

the pangs of slighted affection, oracular grove. See note on iii. erected a funeral pile, under pretence of performing magic rites to recall the love of Æneas; and having ascended it in the absence of her sister, stabbed herself with the sword Æneas had left behind him. i. 496. 603. segq. iv. 296.

Didimion. See on v. 359.

DINDYMX or Dindymus. note on ix. 617.

DYOMEDES. Son of Tydeus, king of Ætolia, and one of the bravest of the Grecian chieftains in the Trojan war. viii. 9. &c. He was a peculiar favourite of Minerva, who directed and aided him in many of his exploits. He engaged in single combat with Hector and Æneas; he wounded Mars, Venus, and Æneas; in conjunction with Ulysses, he carried off the horses of Rhesus and the Palladium. Diomede, on his return home, finding the affections of his wife Ægiale estranged from him through the anger of Venus, abandoned Greece, and founded in Italy a city, which he called Ar-See note on xi. 243. gyripa. Some of his companions segg. were changed into birds. See on xi. 271.

DYONARUS, A, UM. Dionæan. See note on iii. 19.

A Trojan, of the Diores. royal race of Priam. v. 297. xii. 509.

Dioxippus. A Trojan, slain by Turnus. ix. 574.

Dîr.s. The Furies. iv. 473. See Furiæ.

Dis. vii. 568. &c. See Pluto. DISCORDIA. Daughter of Nox, sister of Nemesis, the Fates, and Death; a malevolent deity who was driven from heaven by Jupiter, because she was the cause of continual quarrels. viii. 702.

Dodonæan; of Dodona, where was a celebrated temple of Jupiter, with its las and Pleione, and mother of

466.

Dölickon. x. 696. See Hebrus.

Doron. A Trojan, who was in. duced by the promised reward of the chariot and horses of Achilles, to proceed as a spy to the Grecian camp; but was intercepted, and slain by Diomede and Ulysses, xii,

Dölöpes. A tribe in the southeastern part of Thessaly. See notes on ü. 7. 29.

Don's .. An island in the Icurian sea, one of the Sporades. is thought to be the same with the modern Raclia. iii. 125.

Dörlicus, A. um. Dorian : Gre-See note on ii. 27. cian.

Dörfolus. A Thracian. v. 620. 647.

A Nereid. ix. 102. Doto.

DRANCES. A rival of Turnus. xi. 122. &c.

DREPANUM. A town of Sicily, on the western coast, north of Lilybeum, and near Mount Eryx. iii. 707.

See note on vi. 824. Drusus. Dryope. A nymph. x. 551.

DETOPES. A Trojan. x. 346.

DETOPES. A people of Epirus in Greece, near Mounts Œta and Parnassus, who claimed to be descended from Apollo. iv. 146.

DULYCHYUM. An island in the group of the Echinades, lying opposite the mouth of the Achelous. iii. 271.

DYMAS. A Trojan. ii. 340. &c.

E.

EBUSUS. A Rutulian. xii. 299. ECHTONYUS, A, UM. Of, or derived from, Echion. See note on xii. 515.

EDONUS, A, UM. Thracian note on xii. 365.

EGERIA. See note on vii. 763. Daughter of At-ELECTRA.

Dirdanus by Jupiter, viii. 135.

ELIS. A district of the Peloponnesus, west of Arcadia, lying uong the Ionian Sea, and watered by the Alpheus, which flowed through it, iii, 694, &c.

Elissa. Another name of Dido. lv. 355, &c.

The abode of the ELYSIUM. blessed after death, placed by Virgil in the lower world. Here reigned perpetual spring, and its inhabitants lived in perfect felicity, having their own sun and constellations. It was clothed with peri etual verdure, adorned with flowers, shaded by groves, and watered by never-failing fountains. The employments of the inhabitants below resembled those on earth, v 735, vi. 744, &c. Hence.

ELYsYus, A, UM. Elysian. Elysii campi, the Elysian plains. See vi. 677.

EMATRION. A Trojan. ix. 571. ENCELADUS. One of the giants that warred against heaven. piter struck him down with his thunderbolt, and placed Mount Attna upon him, the eruptions of which are caused by his turning,

when weary of lying in one posi-tion, iii. 587, iv. 179. ENTELLUS. A Sicilian, the pupil and friend of Eryx, the famous Sicilian pugilist. He conquered Dares in the combat with the cestus. v. 387. &c.

Eous, A, UM. Eastern. i. 490. Lous (properly an adj.) from δc. the Greek iwoc, with acrip understood. The morning star. See note on iii. 588.

The fabricator of the Erāus. wooden horse that proved the ruin of Troy, ii. 264.

EPTRUS. A country of Greece, ving along the Hadriatic, north of Arcae Acamania. iii. 292. E. Bic.

Achates, xn. 459. A Rutulian, killed by savage

ER lower brothe The le ER bines, site is the m ER ER in Cis Padu: vi. 65 Eκ tion : See n ER by w riage rastus CCS,

Theb

ing t

that ' fatal 1

upon

lace -

EP Son (

EР

Er

presid

ous p

547

and s disclo but a pany settin mæon the n ther's mæon ing th vi. 44 ER

v. 75 ER chain

ERYMAS. Turnus. ix. 702.

ERVX. I. A son of Butes and Venus, renowned for his strength and skill in the combat of the cestus. He challenged Hercules to box with him, but was slain by that hero. v. 24. &c. &c.-II. A mountain of Sicily. See note on i. 570.

A country of Italy, ETRURIA. ving to the west and north of the Tiber, along the Tyrrhenian Sea. xi.. 232.

ETRUSCUS, A. UM. Etrurian. Tuscan. viii. 503. &c.

EUADNE. Wife of Capaneus. She flung herself upon the funeral pile of her husband, and perished in the flames. vi. 447.

EUANDRIUS, A, UM. Of Euander. x. 394. From

EUANDRUS. Son of Carmentis, and king of Arcadia. See note on viii. 51, for an account of his settlement in Italy. He kindiy entertained Hercules when returning from the conquest of Gervon. and was the first who raised altars to him. He aided Æneas also in his wars with the Rutuli. viii. 52. 360. &c.

EUANTHES. A Phrygian. x. 702.

Euboicus, A, um. Euboran; of For its application to Cumæ, see notes on vi. 2. 42.

A noble Trojan, EUMEDES. stain by Turnus, xii. 346.

EUMELUS. One of the companions of Æneas. v. 665.

EUMENIDES (the kind goddesses). An appellation given to the Furies, through a superstitious motive; it is supposed, to propitiate them. iv. 469. &c.

A Trojan, slain by EUNÆUS. Camilla. xi. 666.

EUPHRATES. A famous river of sian Gulf. viii. 726.

A Trojan, slain by divisions of the ancient world, i. 385. &c.

> EURŌTAS. See note on i. 498. Eurous, A, um. Eastern. iii. 533. From

> Eurus. Properly the South-east wind, but frequently used to indicate the East wind, especially when reference is had only to those blowing from the four cardinal points i. 85. &c.

> EURTXLUS. One of the followers of Æneas, slain by Volscens while accompanying Nisus in search of tidings about Æneas. v. 294. ix. 424. &c.

> ECRYPYLUS. A Grecian hero and prophet, ii. 114.

EURYSTHEUS. King of Argon and Mycenæ, to whom Jupiter or. dained, unconsciously, that Hercules should be subservient. right he exercised in a cruel manner, which led to the performance of the twelve celebrated labours of Hercules. viii. 292.

EVENTIDES (patr. from Eurytus) Son of Eurytus, x. 499.

EURYTION. Brother of Pandarus. v. 514. &c.

F.

FXBXRIS. A river of Italy, in the territory of the Sabines, now called Farfa. vii. 715.

Fabii. A powerful and noble family at Rome, the most illustrious member of which was Q. Fabius, surnamed Maximus, and also Cunctator, for having preserved his country when nearly subdued by Hannibal, by his wise delay.

A celebrated Ro-Fabricius. man commander, renowned for his military skill and strict integrity. Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, endeavoured to bribe him; but Fabricius, Asia, rising in the mountains of though poor, rejected his offers Armenia, and flowing into the Per- | with scorn. Notwithstanding his with scorn. great influence, and the enjoyment EUROPA. One of the three main of the highest offices of the state, he died poor, and the Senate was ; and confounds togeth obliged to make provision for his daughters. vi. 844.

FIDUS. A Rutulian, killed by

Euryalus. ix. 344.

FALECI. See note on vii. 695.
FAUNOS. A rural deity of the
ancient Latins, resembling the
Grecian Pan. He was regarded as possessing the power of foretelling future events. In later times he was mortalized, and was said to have been a brave and just king, greatly devoted to agriculture; the son of Picus, and father of Latinus. vii. 48. 81.

FERÖNIA. A rural goddess of the Sabines and Latins. She had a temple, grove, and fountain near Anxur, and a temple and grove at the foot of Mount Soracte, where her priests used to walk unhurt on burning coals. vii. 800.

FESCENHINUS, A, UM. Of Fescennia, a city of Etruria, near the Tiber: now Galese. vii. 695.

FYDENA. A town of the Sabines, four or five miles from Rome, settled by a colony from Alba. vi. 773.

FLXvinius, A, UM. Flavinian; of Flavinium, a town of Etruria, at the foot of Mount Soracte. vii. 696.

Förul. A village of the Sabines, near Amiternum. vii. 714.

Fucinus. A lake of Italy, in the territory of the Marsi, now Lago Fucine, or Lago di Celano. vii. 759.

FURIE. Called also Diræ, Erinyes, and Eumenides. They sprang from the blood of Uranus; but, according to others, they were the children of Night. In Homer their number is not defined, but in later writers they are, like the Fates, three in number: viz. Allecto, Megars, and Tiziphone. Virgil blends the Homeric and later fables with the daughter of Juno, regard to their number and duties, ed to excite still more

Harpies and Furies. iii. 252. vi. 605.

Gimi. An ancient tium, settled by a colon vi. 773. Hence

GABINUR, A, UM. Gabii. vii. 612, &c.

GATTLUS, A, UM. the Getuli, a people south of Numidia, wh answers in some des modern Biledulgerid. also on v. 51.

GXLESUS. farmer. vii. 535. 575. GXLXTEA.

daughter of Nereus ar 103.

The Gall GALLUS. a powerful nation of V rope, at an early period Alps, and conquered th part of Italy, to which name. They even pe Rome itself, having d Romans at the river entered the city with tion. They climbed th rock in the night, and a taken the Capitol, ha Romans, awakened by ling of the sacred gees repelled them. The G always regarded by the the most formidable of mies. See notes on vi viii. 656.

GANGES. A famou India. See note on ix.

GANYMEDES. Son of Callirrhoë. He was car eagle of Jove, on acco beauty, to be the cup-be King of Olympus, who some horses of the

639

GYRYMANTES. See note on vi. 794.

GXRXMANTIS. A nymph, mother of Iarbas. iv. 198.

GARGINUS. A mountain of Apulia, terminating in a bold promontory of the same name (Garganum Promontorium), now Punta di Viesti. xi. 247.

GELA. A city on the southeastern coast of Sicily, on the river Gela. Its site is now occupied in part by Terra Nova. See note on iii, 702.

GELONUS. See note on viii. 725, for an account of the Geloni.

GELÖUS, A, UM. Of Gela; Geloan. iii. 701.

GERYON, or GERYONES. A monster, sprung from Chrysaor and Callirrhoë. He had the bodies of three men, united into one above the loins, but divided below. He tived in the island Ervthea, in the Sinus Gaditanus, and was the possessor of remarkable oxen. The tenth labour of Hercules was to bring these oxen to Eurystheus. Hercules, on reaching the spot, began to drive off the oxen; but was attacked by Geryon, whom he slew, and then proceeded on his way with the cattle, driving them through Spain and Italy. vii. 662. viii. 202.

Gire. A Thracian tribe dwelling on both banks of the Danube, near its mouth, and along the western shore of the Eurine. See note on vii. 604.—Hence

GETICUS, A, UM. Of or belonging to the Getæ. Getica arva, the country of Thrace. iii. 35.

GLAUCUS. I. A sea deity. v. 82C. &c.—II. Grandson of Bellerophon, and a leader of the Lycian auxiliaries of King Priam. vi. 483.—III. Son of Imbrasus. xii. 343.

GNÖSIUS, A, UM. Gnosian, Cretan. See note on iii. 115.

Gorgo. In plural Gorgones. Three sisters, daughters of Phorcys and Ceto, whose names were Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa, immortal except Medusa. Their hair was entwined with serpents, and they turned all that looked upon them into stone. Perseus having, with the aid of Minerva, cut off the head of Medusa, gave it to Minerva, who placed it upon her ægis. ii. 616. vi. 289. Hence

GORGÓNEUS, A, UM. Of the Gorgons; Gorgonian. vii. 341.
GORTPHIUS, A, UM. Gortynian; Cretan. See note on xi. 773.

Gracehus. Tiberius Sempronius, an illustrious Roman, who twice filled the office of consul, and obtained two triumphs. See note on vi. 842.

GRADIVUS. An appellation of Mars among the Romans, iii. 35. x. 542.

GRECIA. The name applied by the Romans to Hellas, whence our term *Greece* is derived. It comes from the *Greeci*, an ancient tribe of Epirus. xi. 287.

GRIJOGENE (from Graius and genus). Men of Grecian race; Greeks. iii. 550.

GRAIUS, A, UM. Grecian. ii 412.598. &c.

GRXVISCE. A city of Etruria. x. 184.

GRYNEUS, A, UM. Grynean; of Gryneum. See note on iv. 345.

GYXRUS A small island of the Ægean Sea, belonging to the Cyclades, now called *Ghioura*. iii. 76.

GYAS. I. One of the companions of Æncas, i. 222. &c.—II. A Rutulian, son of Melampus. x. 318.

GFGES. A Trojan. ix. 762. GFLIPPUS. An Arcadian. xu. 272. Ħ.

HADRIXCUS, A, UM. Of or belonging to the Adriatic. Hence Hadriaca unda for the Adriatic Sea, lying between Italy and Illyricum, corresponding nearly to the modern Gulf of Venice. xi. 405.

H EXON. A Rutulian. ix. 685. H.EMONYDES. A priest of Apollo and Diana, slain by Æneas, x. 537.

HXLESUS. An Argive, a companion of Agamemnon. See note on vii. 723. He settled in Italy, and at the head of the Osci aided Turnus against Æneas. He fell by the hand of Pallas. x. 352. &c.

HXLICS. ix. 767. And Trojans, slain HXLYS. ix. 765. by Turnus.

Hammon, or Ammon. An appellation of Jupiter, as worshipped in Libya. iv. 198.

HARPALYCE. See note on i. 317.

HARPYLYCUS. A Trojan, slain

by Camilla. xi. 675. The Harpyiæ were HARPYIA. winged monsters, who had female faces, and the bodies, wings, and . They claws of birds. iii. 212, &c. were three in number, Aëllo, Ocypete, and Cclano, daughters of Neptune and Terra. They were exceedingly filthy, polluting whatever they touched. Juno sent them to plunder the tables of Phineus, whence they were driven by Zetes and Calais. When Æneas touched at the Strophades, the Harpies came flying down and detiled their viands. See Phineus Virgil makes and Strophudes.

See note on iii. 252. HERRUS. I. See note on i. 317. -II. Son of Dolichaon, slain by Mezentius. x. 696.

them the same with the Furies.

HECKTE. which Diana appears in the lower from whom she is called Tow world. Her rites were celebrated She was the most beautiful

in the night season, wi howlings, at places wher roads met. See notes on 609. vi. 247.

HECTOR. Son of Pris Hecuba, the most active bravest of the Trojan He married Andromache. ter of Ection, and had by son, Astvanax. He long all the efforts of the Greek an entrance into Troy; an Achilles withdrew his for drove the Greeks before h pursued them to their ver When he had slain Patro battle, grief effected what else could do, the return of les to active exertion. heroes met in single comb Hector fell. The . conque tached the dead body of hi his chariot, and dragged i times around the walls of Ti as Homer says, he dragged to the Grecian fleet, and times a day, for the space of days, dragged it around th of Patroclus. The body last ransomed by Priam, wh in person for that purpose tent of Achilles. i. 99, 483.

HECTOREUS, A, UM. Of I. Hectorean, Trojan. i. 273. i &с.

НЕСОВА. Daughter of (a Thracian king, and wife of king of Troy; to whom, whole number of his childre bore nineteen (Hom. Il. xxiv When about to give birth to she dreamed that she had b into the world a blazing which reduced Troy to ashes Paris. After the ruin of Tre the death of Priam, Hecuba the lot of Ulysses, with who embarked for Greece. 501, 503.

HELENA. Daughter of J The name under and Leda, the wife of Tvn

041

of her time, and her hand was, sought by the most illustrious princes of Greece. When Tynda-rus gave her to Menelaus, he bound the others by an oath to aid the one she selected, in case attempts were made to carry her off. Menalaus, having kindly received Paris, the son of Priam, was but ill requited for his hospitality. See Paris. After the death of Paris. Helen married Deiphobus, another son of Priam, but him she betrayed. See Deiphobus. Menelaus forgave her infidelity, and took her with him to Greece. i. 650. &c.

HELENOR, A Phrygian prince. ix. 544.

Son of Priam and HELENUS. Hecuba, a distinguished soothsayer, and the only one of Priam's sons who survived the destruction of Troy. He fell to the share of Pyrrhus, who took him with him to Epirus, gave him Andromache to wife, and nominated him his successor in the kingdom of Epirus, to the exclusion of his own son Molossus. Helenus kindly received Æneas when he landed in Epirus, and gave him directions about his future course. iii. 295. 343. &c.

HELYCON. A famous mountain in Bœotia, near the Gulf of Corinth, sacred to Apollo and the Muses. vii. 641. &c.

Hělorus. See note on iii. 698. HELYMUS. A Trojan, who, after the fall of Troy, accompanied

Acestes into Sicily. v. 73. 300. HERBESUS. A Rutulian, killed by Euryalus. ix. 344.

HERCULES. Son of Jupiter and When Alemena was Alcmēna. about to give birth to Hercules, Jove declared that one of his race be born that day, who should rule over all his neighbours. Juno, pretending incredulity, exacted an oath from him, and then premature birth of Eurystheus, iii. 551. vii. 669. &c.

also a descendant of Jove, while she delayed that of Hercules. The latter thus became subservient to the will of Eurystheus, who imposed upon him the tasks known as the twelve labours of Hercules. In infancy he gave promise of his future strength, by strangling two serpents which Juno had sent to devour him in his cradle. At the command of Eurystheus, he destroved the Nemcan lion, and afterwards wore its skin as a trophy of victory. He next destroyed the Lernean hydra; he brought alive to Mycenæ the golden-horned stag; his fourth task was to bring alive the wild boar of Erymanthus; the fifth, the cleansing of the Augean stables; the sixth, the destruction of the Stymphalian birds; the seventh, to bring alive the wild Cretan bull; the eighth, to seize the mares of Diomede: the ninth, to bring the girdle of the Amason Hippolyte; the tenth, to kill the monster Geryon, and bring away his oxen; the eleventh, to get the golden apples of the Hesperides; the twelfth, to bring up to earth uninjured the dog Cerberus. In addition to these labours, he aided the gods in their war with the giants; he took the city of Troy, destroyed the Centaurs Hylæus and Pholus, and freed Theseus from his imprisonment in the lower world; he slew Ervx and the monster Cacus, and penetrated to almost every part of the world, destroying in his course the monsters that ravaged the country, and the tyrants that oppressed their people. He was deified after death, and altars and temples were erected to him, and games were instituted in his Among trees, the poplar honour. was peculiarly sacred to Hercules. v. 410. viii. 288. &c. Hence

HERCOLEUS, A, UM. Of or behastened to Argos, and caused the longing to Hercules; Herculean HERILLS. Son of Feronia, and king of Præneste. He had three lives, so that he had three times to be prostrated in death before finally subdued. viii, 563.

HERMINIUS. See on xi. 640.

HERMIONE. Daughter of Monelaus and Helen. She had been promised in marriage to her cousin Orestes, without the knowledge of Menolaus, who, on his return from the Trojan war, compelled her to marry Pyrrhus. Orestes, in resentment, siew Pyrrhus. See Pyrrhus; and on iii. 328.

HERMUS. A river in Asia Minor, rising in Mount Dindynaus, and flowing into the Ægeam. It is now called Sarabat. vii. 721.

HERNICUS, A, UM. Of the Hernioi, a people of Latium. See note on vii. 684.

Häsiönä. Daughter of Laomedon, and sister of Priam, released by Hercules from a sea-monster, and given to Telamon to wife. viii. 157.

HESPERIDES. Adj. pl. Thus IIcsperides aques. viii. 77. Also the "Western Maidens," three nymphs, who had charge of the garden where grew the golden apples. These were guarded by an ever-watchful dragon, which Hercules slew, and then carried off the apples, iv. 484.

HESPERIUS, A. UM. Western.
Thus Hesperia terra, or Hesperia
(with terra understood) the western land; i. e. Italy, as lying west
of Greece. Also Spain, as lying
west of Italy. See note on i. 530.

HYOETAGNIUS. Son of Hicetaen; for Hicetaenides. x. 123.

HIERA. See note on viii. 416. HYMELLA. A river of the Sabine territory, joining the Tiber below Cures. vii. 714.

Hippocoon. Son of Hyrtacus. v. 492. &c.

HIPPULTTE. Queen of the Ama- HYRT zons. She possessed a famous girdle, \in tx. 404.

which Eurysthems directed Heal less to bring to him. Heal was accompanied by Thems a others; and, after obtaining the hig gave Hippolyte in maning a Theseus. xi. 661.

Son of HIPPOLYTUR. and Hippolyte. The afterwards married Phe ter of Minos, was indu misrepresentations to b polytus, and imprecative weath of Neptu promised him the acce of three wishes. As H was pursuing his way a sea shore, a monster, se tune, terrified his horses, dashed the chariot to pier destroyed Hippolytus. restored to life, however, by skill of Æsculapius and the far of Diana, who conveyed him Italy; where, under the name of Virbius, he was worshipped is # grove of Aricia. vii. 761. ace

HIPPOTADES (patr. from Hippotas, xi. 674
HISBO. A Rutulian, x. 384,
Hömölle. A mountain of The

mly. vä. 675.
Horring. A vy. Of Herts.

Hominus, A, um. Of Horis, a town of Etruria, at the junction of the Nar and Tiber. vii. 716.

HYXDES. See note on i. 744.
HYDASPES. A Trojun. x. 747.
HYLEUS. One of the Contest.

slain by Hercules, viii, 294, HYLLUS, A Trojan, xii, 53i, HYPXNIS, A Trojan, ii, 30

&c.

Hyrozania, a, um. Hyrozania, of Hyrozania, an extensive an mountainous country of Asia.

mountainous country of Am, south-east of the Caspian Sea. It was covered with forests, as abounded in serpents and will beasts, iv. 367. &c.

HYRTACIDES (patronymic.) See of Hyrtacus. v. 492. &c.

HYRTACUS. Father of Nime.

A nymph. ix. 673. i ARA.

7

IAPIS. Son of lasus. He received from Apollo a bow and arrow, a lyre, and the science of augury; but this last he exchanged for a knowledge of the medicinal virtues of plants and the art of healing. xii. 391. &c.

IXPYX. I. See note on viii. 710. -II. For lapygius, a, um. See notes on ix. 247. 678.

IARBAS. Son of Jupiter and king of Gætulia. When Dido reached Africa, she purchased of him land on which to found her city. He was one of the suitors of Dido, and, irritated by her refusal. declared war against her. iv. 36.

IXSIDES (patr.). Son of Iasus. 7. 843. xii. 392.

Son of Jupiter and l'astes. Electra, and brother of Dardanus. iii. 168.

IBERUS, A. UM. Spanish; of Iberia, one of the ancient names of Spain, derived from the river Iberus. vii. 663. &c.

Son of Dædalus, vi. ICXRUS, See Dædalus.

IDA. 1. A ridge of mountains extending through Phrygia Major. It was the source of many rivers, as the Simois, Scamander, &c., and was famed for its fertility and verdant forests. ii. 301. &c .- II. The lofticst mountain of Crete, rising nearly in the centre of the island. Here Jove was reared by the Corybantes. Its modern name is Psiloriti. xii. 412. &c .-- III. A huntress nymph. ix. 177.

IDEUS, A, UM. Of Ida; Idean.

ii. 696. iii. 112. &c.

Idæus. I. Herald and charioteer of Priam. vi. 485 .- II. Another Trojan. ix. 550.

Cyprus, the favourite abode of Venus. There was also a town,

Idalium or Idalia, sacred to that goddess. i. 681, 693, &c.

IDAS. I. A Trojan, slain by Turnus. ix. 575.—II. A Thracian. x. 351.

IDMON. A messenger of Turnus. xii. 75.

IDOMENEUS. King of Crete. He went to the Trojan war with ninetv ships, and distinguished himself by his valour. Having made a vow to Neptune to sacrifice to him the first living creature he met on his return to Crete, he was compelled to immolate his own son, who came to welcome his arrival. subjects expelled him for this act from his dominions, and he fled to the shores of Italy, and founded the city of Sallentia. iii. 122. 401.

ILIA. See note on i. 274. ILINCUS, A, UM. Of or belong ing to Ilium; Trojan. i. 97. &c.

ILIXDES. Trojan females. i. 180. &c.

The eldest daughter of Iliŏnē. Priam. She married Polymnestor, king of Thrace. i. 653.

ILIONBUS. One of the companious of Æneas. i. 120. &cc.

ILIUM. i. 68. &c. See Troja. ILIUS, A, UM. Of Ilium; Trojan i. 268. &c.

ILLYRYCUS, A, UM. Of or belonging to Illyricum. Thus Illyrici Sinus, or Illyricum Mare, for the Illyrian Bay or Sea, now the Gulf of Venice. i. 243.

ILVA. An island in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Italy now Elba. It was noted for its rich iron mines, x. 173.

I. Son of Tros and Cal-ILUS. lirrhoë, the fourth king of Troy. From him Troy received the name of Ilium, vi. 650 .- II. The earlier name of Iulus. i. 268.-III. A follower of Turnus. x. 400.

IMBRX8US. 1. Father of Asius.

x. 123.—II. Father of Glaucus and Lades. xii. 343.

INXCHIUS, A, UM. Of or belonging to Inachus; Inachian, Grecian. See notes on vii. 286. xi. 286. From

INXCHUS. I. Son of Oceanus and Tethys. He founded the kingdom of Argos, about 1800 years B.O., hence styled *Inachian*. ite is said also to have given his tame to the principal river of Argolis, vii. 372.—II. A river of Argolis, flowing into the Bay of Nauplia, now called *Xerig*. vii. 792.

INXRYME. An island off the coast of Campania, under which Jupiter placed the giant Typhœus.

See note on ix. 715.

IRDUS, A, UM. Indian, of India. It is used by Virgil as a poetical expression for the East: in reference partly to the restoration, by Phraates, king of Parthia, of the Roman standards; partly to the embassy sent by the Indi to Augustus. See note on vii. 605.

INOUS. Son of Inc. v. 823.
INUI CASTRUM. A place on the coast of Latium, between Antium

and Ardea, vi. 776.

Daughter of the river-god She was changed by Inachus. Jupiter into a heifer; and Juno having desired that it should be given to her, placed the hundredeved Argus to watch it. Argus, however, was destroyed by Mercury, and Io was thus restored to liberty. She was driven, however, over the greater part of the earth, tormented constantly by the sting of a gadfly. She stopped at last on the banks of the Nile, and was here restored to her former shape. vii. 789.

IOLLAS. A Trojan. xi. 640.
IONIUS, A, UM. Ionian. Thus Ionium mare, or Ionii fluctus, for the Ionian Sea, that part of the Mediterranean that separates the Peloponnesus from Southern Italy. iii. 211. &c.

Ideas. A Carthag and singer. i. 740.
IPHYTUS. A compass. ii. 435.

IRIS. Daughter and Electra, goddes

bow, and the messer iv. 693. &cc.

ISMXRIUS, A, UM, 1 A, UM. Of Ismaru. See note on x. 351.

ISMXRUS. A Lyc companied Æneas to ITXLIA. An exter of Southern Europe name Italia, accordi from *Italus*, an ear chieftain. It was als peria, Ausonia, Œno The name turnia. applied by the Gre southern extremity o as their intercourse creased, and their k the inhabitants becau curate, they gradual the name to the wh When Æneas arrive according to Virgil, habited by various an tribes, with Grecia formed at an carly tered over the country.

ITALIS. An Itali Italides. Italian from ITALUS, A, UM. Of It.

i. 109. 252. &c.

ITXLUS. An early monarch, from whom said to have derived vii. 178.

ITHACA. A celebi of the Ionian Sea, n Cephallenia. It was mountainous, and ce the native island and t of Ulyases. It is now 272. &c.

ITRICUS, A, UM.
Applied as a subst.
chieftain of Ithaca. ii.

ITYS. A Trojan, slinus. ix. 574.

645

15.18. te ascanius. See note on i. 267. Ixion. King of the Lapithæ, admitted by Jupiter to the table Olympus. Having endeavoured to seduce the affections of Juno, he was hurled by Jupiter to Erebus, where Mercury fastened him with brazen bands to an everrevolving fiery wheel. vi. 601.

J.

JANICULUM. A fortress erected by Janus on the hill opposite to the Capitoline Hill, on which Saturn dwelt, viii, 358.

Janus. An early king of Italy, samed for his uprightness. He dwelt on the Janiculum, and when Saturn was banished from heaven, Janus received him, and gave him a share of his kingdom. He was worshipped as a deity, and was usually represented with two faces, hence called Bifrons. All gates (januæ) were under his care; and those of his principal temple at Rome were always open in war, and closed in peace, to retain wars within. vii. 180. &c.

The name of an illus-Jūlius. trious family (Julia gens), at Rome, deriving their name, according to Virgil, from Iulus, son of Æneas. The most distinguished of this family was C. Julius Cæsar; and from him his adopted son Augustus was also called Julius.

i. 288. &c.

Jono. I Daughter of Saturn and Rhen, and sister and wife of Jupiter. She was particularly worshipped at Argos, and favoured the cause of the Greeks in the Trojan war. Her enmity against the Trojans is said to have been caused by the decision of Paris in favour of Venus, as more beautiful than herself and Minerva. Hence the whole Trojan race became an object of bitter hatred to her, and this hatred was increased by the

An appellation given favours shown to that people by Jupiter. After the destruction of Troy, she pursued Æneas in his wanderings over the deep, and after his reaching Italy, aroused the nations to oppose him in arms. The Greeks were her especial care. but after the building of Carthage, that city became her favourite abode. Juno was goddess of the air, and shared, as the consort of Jupiter, the sovereignty of heaven She also presided over marriage, and hence she is styled Juno Pronuba. i. 4. &c .- II. Proserpina was also called Juno Inferna, as queen of the lower world, vi. 138.

JUNONIUS, A, UM. Of Juno; Junonian. i. 671.

Son of Saturn and JOPITER. Rhea, king of gods and men. Various places are assigned as his natal spot, and various accounts given of the manner in which he became possessed of the sovereignty of heaven. According to one account, which Virgil alludes to, he was brought up in a cave of Mount Dicte in the island of Crete, whither Rhea had fled to save him from Saturn, who sought to devour him, as he had done his other children. Jupiter afterward deprived Saturn of his power, and banished him from heaven. He then divided the sovereignty of the universe with his brothers Neptune and Pluto, reserving to himself the dominion of heaven, i. 223. ii. 689. &c.

JÜTURNA. Sister of She had received from Jupiter the guardianship of fountains and streams. Urged on by Juno, she broke the treaty formed between Æneas and Latinus, and excited war anew. Jupiter, however, sent the fury Megæra, by her horrid screams, to deter her from any farther participation in the contest; and she, perceiving her efforts unavailing, plunged into her stream xii, 146, &c.

L.

L'Officus, A, UM. Of Labicum. The inhabitants of Laturum, a town of Latium, not far from Præneste, vii. 796.

A celebrated LABYRINTHUS. structure in Crete, crected by Dædatus for King Minos, full of intricate windings. In this the Minotaur was kept; and the youths sent yearly from Athens were put into it to be devoured by the Minotaur, until it was destroyed by Trescus. v. 588, vi. 27. See Arigane and Theseus.

LYCENA. A Spartan female. ii. 601. &c.

LXCED.FMON. Another name for Sparta, vii. 363. See Sparta.

LACEDEMONIUS, A, UM Of La-

collemon; Spartan. iii. 323. LACINIUS, A, UM. Lacinian; of Lacinium, a promontory of Southern Italy. See note on iii, 552,

Lydes. Son of Imbrasus, and brother of Glaucus, xil. 313.

L'Abox. A Trojan, x. 413.

I short, a. um. Lantim; of Lacrites, a king of Ithaca, and the father of Ulvsses. Hence Lacrtia region, for Ithaca. iii. 272.

Lagus. A Rutulian, slain by Paleis, x. 331.

Lames, And

Limbres. Rutolians, slain by Maas, ix. 334.

Laocoon. Son of Priam and cuba, er, according to others, of nor. He was a priest of blio; and while offering a sacri-" to propitiate Neptune, whose trast he had been chosen by lot, two enormous serpents issued from the sea, and having first destroyed his two sons, wound themselves around Laocoon, and crushed him to death. This punishment was inflicted by Minerva, for having endcavoured to persuade the Trojans not to admit the wooden horse within their walls, but to destroy it. ii. 41. &c. See on ii. 201.

LAÖDZ MĪA. Wife of Protesi laus. When she heard of his dat she formed an image of him, the she would never allow to he oct her sight. Her father havis; 2dered it to be burned, she find herself into the flames, and va consumed with it. vi. 447.

LIONEDONTEUS, A. UM. Lines dontean; of Laomedon, and Ilus, king of Troy, noted file perfidy, iv. 542.

Lionedontiados. Son of & seendant of Laumedon. iii. 24 άc.

LASMEDONTIUS, A. UK. Of the race of, or descended from Laure don. vii. 105. &c.

LX: Yrn.E. A tribe of Thesely inhabiting Mounts Othrys and Pindus. At the marriage of Pinthous and Hippodamia, the cheft of the Lapithae were invited, s were also the Centaurs. Eurytion, one of the Centaurs, having becomintoxicated, and conducting and self improperly, a combat easies. in which several were slain. Centaurs were afterwards drive away from Pelion, and nearly esterminated, vi. 601. &c.

LXRIDES. One of the twin som of Daucus, slain by Pallas. x. 3%. LARINA. A companion of Comilla. xi. 655.

LIRISSÆUS, A, UM. Larissean; See note on ii. 197. Thessalian. LXTXGUS. A Trojan, clain by Mezentius, x. 697.

Latinus, a. um. Of or belong ing to Latium ; Latin. i. 6. &c.

LXTINUS. Son of Faunus and the nymph Marica, and king of the aborigines of Italy. The oracle having declared that his daughter Lavinia should become the wife of a foreign prince, he received Æneas on his landing in Italy with kindness, and offered him his daughter in marriage. Or the death of Latinus, Eneas sec ceeded him on the throne of Latium. vii. 45. &c.

LXIIUM. A country of Italy, lying south of Etruria, from which it was separated by the Tiber; so called, says Virgil, by Saturn, because he there lay hid, latuisset, in safety. i. 6. &c.

LATONA. Daughter of Cœus and Phæbe, and mother of Apollo and Diana by Jupiter, i. 502.

Latonius, A, um. Of or belonging to Latona; Latonian. ix. 405.

LIVINIA. Daughter of Latinus and Amata, bethrothed by her mother to Turnus, but given eventually to Æneas. On the death of Æneas, through fear of her step-son Ascanius, she fled to the woods, and there gave birth to a son, called, from this circumstance, . Eneas Silvius. vi. 764. &c.

Lavinium. A city of Latium. See note on i. 258. Hence

LAVINIUS, A, UM. of Lavinium. i. 2. &c. Lavinian:

LAURENS. Laurentian; of or belonging to Laurentum, the capital of Latium in the time of King Latinus; about sixteen miles below Ostia, near the spot now called Paterno. v. 797. &c.

LAURENTIUS, A, UM, Laurentian; x. 709. &c.

Son of Mezentius, LAUSUS. slain by Æncas while striving to protect his father. vii. 649. 651. &c.

LEDA. Wife of Tyndarus, king of Sparta, and mother of Castor, Pollux, Helen, and Clytæmnestra. i. 652. Hence

LED.EUS, A, UM. Descended from Leda; Ledaan. iii. 328. &c.

LELEGES. A people of Asia | Minor, who, under their king, Altes, sent assistance to Priam in the Trojan war. They dwelt, from an early period, in the islands of the Ægean Sea, and on the coast of Asia Minor, viii. 725.

LEMNIUS, A. UM. Lemnian; of Libyan, African. v. 37. Lemnos, an island in the Egean

nius pater, an epithet of Vulcan : because, when thrown from heaven. he fell on this island, and was taken care of by the Sintian men, and because he had numerous forges there. viii. 454.

LENÆUS, A, UM. Lenæan. Sec

note on iv. 207.

LERNA. A small lake in Argolis, rendered celebrated by the fable of the many-headed hydra which infested it, and was slain by Hercules. iv. 287. &c. Hence

LERNEUS, A, UM. Of Lerna;

Lernæan. viii. 300.

LETHEUS, A, UM. Letheun; of Lethe, a river of the lower world, the waters of which had the property of causing a total forgetfulness of the past. Its name is derived from $\lambda \eta \theta \dot{\eta}$, forgetfulness. The shades of the dead drank of its water when returning to reanimate bodies upon earth, and also when entering Elysium. v. 854. &c.

LEUCASPIR. See on vi. 334.

LEUCATE. A promontory at the south-western extremity of Leucadia; so called, Strabo says, from the white colour of the rock. It was rocky, and dangerous to mariners. On its summit was a temple of Apollo, iii. 274, &c.

Līber. vi. 805. See Bacchus. A maritime people, LYPURNI. dwelling in Illyricum, along the

Adriatic, opposite Italy. i. 244.

LYBYA. The name given by the Greek and Roman poets to Africa. In a more restricted sense, the name was applied to that part of Africa which formed Cyrenaica and Marmarica, with an extensive region in the interior. It is also used by poetic exaggeration for Carthage. i. 22. &c. Hence

LYBYCUS, A, UM. Libyan, Afri

can. i. 339. &c.

LIBYSTIS (fem. adj. from Libya).

LICHAS. A Rutulian, ripped Sea, now Stalimene. Hence Lem- from the womb of his decensed mother, and therefore dedicated to Apollo. He was killed by Æneas. x. 315.

LYCYMNIA. A slave, mother of

Helenor. ix. 546.
LYGER. I. A Latin. ix. 571.— II. A Rutulian chief. x. 576.

LIGURES. A people of Northern Italy, dwelling along the Sinus Ligusticus, or Gulf of Genoa. x. 185. &c. Ligus, in the singular, occurs in xi. 715.

LILYBETUS, A, UM. Lilybeian ; of Lilybeum. See note on iii. 706. Lipke. The largest of the Insulæ Æoliæ, now called Lipari Islands. See note on viii. 416.

A Trojan, slain by Ca-Līris.

milla. xi. 670.

Local. I. The Local Narveil. See note on iii. 399 .- II. See note on xi. 265.

Lūcxgus. A Rutulian chief. x. 575. &c.

Lūcas. A leader of the Rutufians, killed by Æneas. x. 561.

LUCETIUS. A Rutulian, slain by Ilioneus. ix. 570.

The morning star. Lūcifer. ii. 801. &c.

LUPERCAL. A cave at the foot of the Palatine Hill. See notes on viii. 343, 344.

Priests of the god LUPERCI. Pan, called by the Romans Lupercus. They were first instituted by Euander, and were the most ancient order of priests. They were divided into three companies, two of early date, the third established in honour of Julius Cæsar. note on viii. 663.

LY.EUS. An epithet of Bacchus. See notes on i. 686, iv. 58.

Lyc.eus, A, um. Lycan. note on viii. 344.

LYCXON. A Gnosian artist, who made the sword which Ascanius gave to Eurvalus. ix. 304.

LYCAONIUS, A, UM. Lycaonian; quarter of Phrygia. x. 749.

LYCIA. A country of Asia Minor, in the south, lying between Pamphylia, Caria, Phrygia, and Pisidia iv. 143. &c. Hence

LYCIUS, A, UM. Of Lycia; Lycian. iv. 346. &c.

LYCTIUS, A, UM. LYCTIUS, A. UM. Lyclian, Cretan. See note on iii. 401.

LYCURGUS. A king of Thrace, who drove Bacchus from his realms. Bacchus, in revenge, made him mad; and he, in a fit of insanity, slew his own son Dryas. His subjects, having been informed by an oracle, that the land, which had in consequence of this become sterile, would not regain its fertility until Lycurgus was put to death, bound him on Mount Pangaus. where he was destroyed. iii. 14.

Lycus. A Trojan, killed by Turnus. ix. 545. &c.

Lydia, a country of Asia Minor bordering on Phrygia Major. From this the Tyrrhenian Pelasgi were said to have passed into Etruria. and introduced the arts of civilization. viii. 479. &c.

LYDI. The Lydians; the inhabitants of Lydia. See notes on viii. 479. ix. 11.

A Trojan, slain by LYNCEUS. Turnus. ix. 768.

LYRNESSIUS, A, UM. Of Lyrnessus; Lyrnessian. x. 128. From LYRNESSUS. A city of Troas, not far from Thebes. This town was attacked and plundered during the Trojan war by Achilles, and from it he obtained the beautiful Briseis, the seizure of whom by Agamemnon brought unnumbered woes upon the Greeks. xii. 547.

M.

Machaon. A celebrated physician, son of Æsculapius and brother to Podalirius. He went of Lycaonia, province of Asia to the Trojan war, where he off-Minor, forming the south-east ciated in the double capacity of physician and warrior, and where be performed many surprising cures. biachaon was one of those concealed in the wooden horse, ii. 263.

A river of Asia MEANDER. Minor, rising near Celænæ in Phrygia, and which, after forming the common boundary between Lydia and Caria, fell into the Ægean Sea below the promontory It was remarkable of Mycale. for its winding course, and its name became a general appellation for all obliquities or windings. v. 251.

MAON. A Rutulian. x. 337.

Mæönia. Another name for Lvdia. Herodotus states that the country known in his time by the name of Lydia was at an earlier reriod called Maonia, and the people Mæones. This seems confirmed by Homer, who nowhere mentions the Lydians, but numbers the Mæonian forces among the allies of Priam, and assigns to them a country which is plainly the Lydia of subsequent writers. viii. 499.

Mæönydæ. appellation An given to the Etrurians, in allusion to their supposed Lydian or Mao-

nian origin. xi. 759. MÆŎNYUS, A, UM. Mæonian, i. e.

Lydian. See Mæonia.

Mæðríus, A, UM. Mæotian. Mæotia tellus. The country around the Palus Maotis, or Sea of Azof. vi. 799.

MAGUS. A Rutulian. x. 521.

MAIA. Daughter of Atlas, and mother of Mercury by Jupiter. She was one of the Pleiades. i. 297. viii. 138.

Malka. A promontory of the Peloponnesus, forming the extreme point to the south-east, and separating the Laconic from the Argolic gulf. It was considered by the ancients the most dangerous point in the navigation of the peninsula. It is now called Cape St. Angelo, but sometimes Cape Malio. v. 193.

Manlius. Marcus Manlius, sur-

saved the Capitol when nearly taken by the Gauls. viii. 652. Sec also Torquatus.

Manto (gen. -us). A daughter of the prophet Tiresias, endowed, like her father, with the gift of prophecy. Having come to Italy, she married Tiberinus, king of Alba, and became by him mother of Ocnus, the founder of Mantua. x. 199.

Mantua. A city of Gallia Cisalpina, situated on an island in the Mincius, south-east of Brixia, Its foundation was ascribed, in fable, to Oncus, son of Manto, who called it after his mother. Virgil was born at Andes, a village near Mantua. See notes on x. 200.

MARCELLUS. 1. M. Claudius. A celebrated Roman general. He signalized himself in the war with the Gauls, and obtained the spolia opima, by slaying with his own hand their king, Viridomarus. See note on vi. 855. seqq. Afterachieving the conquest of Syracuse, he was opposed to Hannibal, but felt in an ambuscade, in the sixtieth year of his age. Marcellus was accustomed to be called the sword of the Romans, from his daring and impetuous valour, as Fabius, on the other hand, was denominated their shield. - II. M Claudius, commonly known as the "Younger

Marcellus." See note on vi. 861.

Marīca. A nymph of the river Liris, who had a grove near Minturnæ. Virgil makes her the wife of Faunus, and mother of Latinus. vi. 47.

MARPESYUS, A, UM. Marpesian; of or belonging to Marpesus, a mountain in the island of Paros, containing the quarries whence the famous Parian marble was obtained. vi. 471.

MARRUVIUS, A, UM. Marruvian; of or belonging to the Marruvii, a branch of the Marsi, whose chief named Capitolinus, from his having city Marruvium, lay on the eastern whore of the Lake Fucinus. vii.

The god of war; the son of Jupiter and Juno, or, according to Ovid, of June alone. Among the Romans, this deity rereived the most unbounded honours. See on i. 273. iii. 35.

MASSICUS. A Tuscan leader. x. 166.

Massicus Mons. A range of hills in Campania, famous for the wines produced there. The Massic was the best growth of the Falernian vineyards. vii. 726.

MASSTLI. A people of Numidia, to the east of Cape Tretum, iv. 132. 483.

MAURUSIUS, A, UM. Moorish, or Maurusian. A poetical appellation for the people of Mauritania, in Africa. iv. 206.

Mayors. Another name for Mars, viii. 630. Hence

MAVORTIUS, A, UM. Martial, warlike, of or belonging to Mars, the god of war. iii. 13. vi. 778. &c.

MEDON. A Trojan. vi. 483. MEGERA. One of the Furies. Her name is commonly derived from μεγαίρω, "to envy," because she envies, and eventually terminates, the prosperity of the wicked. xii. 846.

MEGARUS, A, UM. Of or belonging to Megara, another name for Hybla, a maritime city of Sicily. above Syracuse. Hence Megari Sirus, the Gulf or Bay of Megara. iii. 689.

A companion of MELAMPUS. Hercules, x. 320.

MELIBORUS, A, UM. Melibæan. A te:m applied to Philoctetes, as mative of Meliboa in Thessaly, where his father Preas reigned. iii. : 1 .-- The same also as Thessalian. v. 251.

MELTTE. One of the Nereids. v. 825.

one of the branches of an old ple- have given the name of Messapia beian house at Rome, who were to a part of southern Italy, form-

themselves subdivided into the families of the Galli and Genelli. Virgil, in a spirit of flattery, claims for them a descent from Mnestheus, the follower of Eneas, See note on v. 117.

MEMNON. A king of Ethiopia and son of Tithonus and Aurora He came to Trov with a body of auxiliaries for Priam, and signaiized himself in conflict with the Greeks. Antilochus fell by his hand, and he himself was slain by Achilles. He was remarkable for his beauty. i. 489.

MENELEUS. King of Sparta, and brother of Agamemnon. He married Helen, the daughter of Tyndarus, and with her received the crown of Sparta. This kingdom, however, he had enjoyed only a short time, when Helen was carried off by Paris, the son of Priam, which laid the foundation of the Trojan war, during which contest Menelaus behaved with great spirit

and courage. After the destruction of Troy and recovery of Helen, Menelaus was prevented by storms and adverse winds from immediately returning home, but wandered about for many years. ii. 264. vi. 525. &c.

MENESTHEUS. A Trojan. x. 129.

MENCETES. I. The pilot of the ship Gyas, at the naval games exhibited by Æneas, in honour of his father's memory. v. 161. 173.-II. An Arcadian, slain by Turnus. xii. 517.

MERCURIUS. Son of Jupiter and Maia, and messenger of the gods, more particularly of his father i. 297. iv. 222. &c.

A Trojan, slain by MEROPS. Turnus. ix. 702.

MESSIPUS. A son of Neptune, who left Bœotia, and came to settle in Italy, where he assisted Turnus MEMMYUS. The Memmii were against Æncas. He was fabled to ing the interior of Iapygia. See on vii. 692.

METABUS. King of Privernum, expelled by his subjects for his cruelty and tyranny. He was father of Camilla. xi. 540. 564.

METISCUS. The charioteer of Turnus, whose form was assumed by Juturna, the sister of that war-

rior. xii. 469. &c.

METUS FUFFETIUS. Dictator of Aiba, in the reign of Tullus Hostilius. He became subject to the Romans by the combat of the Horatii and Curatii. Proving faithless on one occasion, Tullus put him to death by placing him between two four-horse chariots that were on a sudden driven rapidly in opposite directions. See on viii, 642.

MEZENTIUS. A king, or rather Lucumo, of the Etrurians. Expelled by his subjects, on account of his cruelty, from Cære his capital, he fled to Turnus, who employed his services, together with those of his son Lausus, against the Trojans. He and his son were both slain by Eneas. vii. 648. viii. 7. x. 689. &c.

Mimas. A Trojan. x. 702.

MINCIUS. A river of Cisalpine Gaul, flowing from Lake Benacus, and falling into the Po. Mantua was situate on an island in this stream. It is now the Mincio. x. 206.

MINERVA. The goodess of wisdom, and all the humanizing and liberal arts; produced from the brain of Jupiter, without mother. She was called *Pallas* by the Greeks. ii. 31. v. 234. &c.

MINIO. Now Mignone, a river of Etruria, falling into the Mare Tyrrhenum, a short distance above

Centum Cellæ. x. 183.

MINOÏUS, A, UM. Minoan; of Minos.—Minoïa regna. The Cretan realms, i. e. Crete, as reigned over by Minor.—Minoïa arva. The Cretan fields. vi. 14.

Mīnos (gen. -51s). A celebrated king and lawgiver of Crete, son of Jupiter and Europa. According to the poets, he was rewarded for his equity, after death, with the office of chief judge in the world below. Æacus and Rhadamanthus were associated with him. vi. 432.

MYNOTAURUS. The monstrous offspring of Pasiphaë, half man, half bull. He was enclosed in the Cretan labyrinth, where Minos fed him on human flesh, until he was slain by Theseus. vi. 26.

MISENUS. The trumpeter of Æneas, and, previously to this, the trumpeter and follower of Hector. He was drowned by Triton on the coast of Campania, and buried on the promontory of Misenum, which received its name from him, vi. 164, &c.

MNESTHEUS. A Trojan chieftain, high in favour with Æneas.

iv. 288. ix. 779. &c.

Monœcus. A maritime town, on the coast of Liguria, where Hercules had a temple. It was also called *Herculis Monœci Portus*, and is now *Monæco*. See on vi. 830.

Möryni. See on viii. 727.

MULCIBER. A name of Vulcan. viii. 724.

MURRANUS. A Latin, slain by Æneas, xii. 529.

Musæ. The Muses. They were nine in number, presiding over the several kinds of poetry. Calliope, the goddess of epic poetry, is frequently invoked separately by Virgil. i. 8. ix. 77. 525. 775. &c.

Musæus. An early Greek poet, supposed by someto have flourished before the time of Homer. vi. 667.

MUTUSCA. A town of the Sabines, famous for the olives produced in its vicinity. vii. 711.

MYCENE (gen. -ARUM.). The capital of Argolis. See on i. 284. Hence

MYCENEUS, A, UM. An epithet of Agamemnon, king of Mycenæ.

MYCONUS. One of the Cyclades.

MYGDONIDES. Patronym. from Mygdon, the father of Corcebus. ii. 342.

MYRMIDÖNES. The followers of Achilles, so called from Myrmidon, in early prince of the country. See on ii. 7. Some have derived the name from μόρμηξ, an ant; but there seems to be no foundation for the story upon which the notion is supported.

N.

NAR. A river of Italy, rising in the Appennines, in that part of the chain which separates the Sabines from Picenum, and, after receiving the Velinus and several other smaller rivers, falling into the Tiber near Occiculum. It was noted for its sulphureous stream and the whitish colour of its waters. It is now the Nera, vii. 517.

NARYCH LOCAL. A division of the Locrians, so called from the city of Naryx. See note on iii. 399.

NAUTES. A Trojan soothsayer, who consoled Æneas when his fleet had been partly consumed in Sicily. He was fabled to have been the progenitor of the Roman family of the Nautii, to whose care the Palladium was entrusted. See note on v. 704.

Naxos. An island in the Ægean Sea, the largest of the Cyclades, and lying to the east of Paros. It was celebrated for the worship of Bacchus, and was famed also for its wine. The modern name is Naxia, iii, 125.

NEALCES. A Trojan. x. 753.

NEWEA. A city of Argolis, to the north-west of Mycenæ. Its neighbourhood was celebrated as having been the scene of the exploit of Hercules with the Nemean lion. Here also were celebrated the Nemean pames, viii. 295.

NEOPTOLEMUS. Another name \iz. 31.

for Pyrrhus, son of Achilles. See

NEPTÜNUS. God of the sea, brother to Jupiter and Pluto, and son of Saturn and Ops. He, with Apollo, built for Laomedon the walls of Troy. Neptune was favourably inclined towards Æness and his followers. i. 125. v. 799. &cc.

NEREIA. Patronymic from Nereus. ix. 102.

NEREIDES. See on iii. 73. From NEREUS. A sea-deity, the eldest son of Pontus and Terra. He married Doris, and became by her the father of the fifty Nereiues. He is sometimes put figuratively for the sea itself. ii. 419. &c.

NERTros. A mountain in the island of Ithaca, and the highest of those contained therein. Some, however, think that Virgil does not refer to this, but to an island distinct from Ithaca, iii. 271.

NERS.E. A town of the Æqui, situate among the mountains. vii. 744.

NES.EE. One of the Nereids. See on v. 826.

NILUS. A great river of Africa, and one of the most celebrated in the world. It was supposed to have its source in the Mountains of the Moon. Its course is to the north, and it runs through Nubia and Egypt into the Mediterranean, discharging its waters by several mouths. Before reaching the sea, it sends off two great arms, en-closing a piece of ground shaped like a triangle, and called the Delta, from its resemblance to that The Delta is the Greek letter. most fertile part of Egypt. the inundation of the Nile, indeed, which takes place at a stated period every year, the fertility of the whole of Egypt essentially depends. The ancients assign seven mouths to the Nile; but the number at the present day is less. vi. 801.

Nienges. A Rutulian. x. 570. Son of Hyrtacus, and Nisus. friend of Euryalus. He accompanied Æneas to Italy, and perished in attempting to save the life of his friend Euryalus, who had fallen into the enemies' hands. The whole narrative is given in detail by Virgil with great force and beauty, v. 286. ix. 176. &c.

NOEMON. A Trojan, slain by

Turnus. ix. 767.

A town of the Sa-NOMENTUM. bines, and to the north-east of Rome. It was a colony of Alba. The village of Mentana now oc-

cupies its site, vi. 773. vii. 712.

NUMA. I. The second king of
Rome. See on vi. 808. seqq.—
II. A Rutulian. ix. 454.— III.

Another. x. 562.

NUMANUS. Rutulian, sur-Α named Remulus, ix. 592, 653.

Nunicius Fons. See note on

vii. 150. NUMIDE. The people of Numidia, a country answering in some degree to the modern Algiers. iv. 41.

NUMITOR. I. King of Alba, father of Rhea Sylvia, and grandfather of Romulus and Remus. vi. 768 .- II. A Rutulian. x. 342.

NURSIA. A town of the Sabines, at the foot of the central chain of the Appennines, and near the sources of the river Nar. It was noted for the coldness of its atmosphere. The modern name is Norcia. vii. 716.

NYSA. A fabulous city of India, on Mount Meros, a mountain as fabulous as the city. See note on

vi. 805.

0.

Son of Manto, the OCMUS. daughter of Tiresias, and founder of Mantua. x. 198.

of Capreze, and the nymph Sebe- panied her in hunting i. 500. this. He extended his paternal

dominions by subduing severa. communities on the mainland, and was one of the auxiliaries of Turnus. vii. 734. &c.

ŒCHXLIA. A city destroyed by Hercules. It is commonly placed in Eubœa; but we ought more probably to place it in Thessaly, and make it the same with the city of that name in the district of Estiveotia, viii. 291.

ŒNOTRI. See note on i. 532. Hence

ŒNOTRIA. See on vii. 85.

Oïleus. King of the Locrians. and father of Ajax the Less, who was called from his parent the O'lean Ajax. O'leus was one of the Argonauts. i. 41.

OLEXROS. A small island in the Ægean, opposite Paros, and hence also called Antiparos, now Anti-paro. It is separated from Paros by a strait only 18 stadia wide. This island is famed for its grotto. iii. 126.

OLYMPUS. A celebrated moun tain, the fabled abode of the gods. It was situate on the coast of Thessaly, forming the limit, when regarded as an entire range, between the latter country and Mace-The modern name, with donia. the Greeks, is Elimbo; and with the Turks, Semavat Evi. vi. 579. &c.

ONTTES. A Rutulian, xii. 514. Father of Eury-OPHELTES. alus. ix. 201.

Oris. A nymph, one of the attendants of Diana. xi. 532. &c.

ORCUS. I. A poetic name for the lower world, ii. 398, viii, 296. &c.-II. The god of the lower world, in the old Latin religion, corresponding to the Pluto of the .. Greeks. iv. 699.

Mountain-nymphs, OREXDES. so called from the Greek opoc, "a mountain." They generally They generally CERLUS. Son of Telon, king attended upon Diana, and accom-

ORESTES. Son of Agranemaca.

and Civtæmnestra. Having slain his mother and her paramour Ægisthus, because they had murdered his father, he was tormented by the Furies, and driven to madness; but he afterwards recovered from this malady, and ascended the throne of Mycenæ, where he reigned many years. He was re-markable also for his friendship with Pylades. iii. 331. iv. 471.

ORYCIUS, A. UM. Orician; of Oricus, a sea port town of Illyri-cum. This place was famed for its

turpentine. x. 136.

A celebrated giant, Okion. placed after death as a constellation in the heavens, which was a.ways accompanied, at both its rising and setting, with heavy storms, i. 535. iii. 517. &c.

ORITHYIA. A daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens, carried off by Boreas, the god of the north

wind. xii. 83.

ORNYTUS. An Etrurian, xi. 677. Orodes. A Trojan. x. 732.

ORONTES. A leader of the Lvcians, who suffered shipwreek in the voyage to Italy, i. 113, 220. vi. 334.

Son of Æagrius, ORPHEUS. king of Thrace, by the Muse Calliope. He was one of the Argonauts, and a poet and musician of great celebrity, vi. 119. See also the note on vi. 645. The well-known story of Orpheus and his wife Eurydice is beautifully told by Virgil in his fourth Georgic.

ORSES. A Trojan. x. 748.

Orsilocuts. A Trojan. xi. 636. ORTYGIA. I. A small island, off the coast of Sicily, and forming part of the city of Syracuse. it was the celebrated fountain of Arethusa. See Arethusa and Al-pheus.—11. One of the ancient names of the island of Delos. iii. 124.

ORTYGIUS. A Rutulian. ix. 573.

with the Ausones or Aurunci, art who inhabited the southern part of the Peninsula. vii. 730.

OSINIUS. See note on x. 653. OSIRIS. A Rutulian, xii. 458. OTHRYADES. Son of Othrys. A patronymic applied to Panthus. ii. 319. 336.

OTHRYS. A mountain range c Thessaly, closing the great busin of that country to the south, and dividing the waters which flowed northward into the Peneus from those received by the Sperchus. vii. 675.

P.

PACHTNUS, or Pachynum Promontorium, now Cape Passaro, the south-eastern promontory of Sicily. See Frinacria. iii. 429 vii. 289.

A river of Lydia, Pactolus. rising in Mount Tmolus, and falling into the Hermus, after passing by Sardis, the ancient capital of Crœsus. Its sands were auriferous : the particles of gold having been washed down by the mountain-The modern name is torrents. Bagouly. x. 142.

PADUS. The Po, the largest river of Italy, called also Eridanus. It rises in Mount Vesulus, and falls into the Adriatic after a course of more than 500 miles, Its waters are liable to sudden increase. from the melting of the snows and from heavy falls of min; the rivers that flow into it being almost all mountain streams. ix. 680.

Padosa. One of the channels of the Po, and the same with the Ostium Spineticum, or southernmost branch of that river. It formed several and marshes, abounded with swans, xi, 457.

PÆÖNYUS, A, UM. Pæonian. See notes on vii. 769. xii. 401.

Pagxsus. A Trojan. xi. 670.

Osci. A people of ancient Italy, PALEMON. A sea-deity, son of who seem to have been identical Athamas and Inc. His original

name was Melicerta, and he assumed that of Palæmon after he had been changed into a sea-deity by Neptune. Both Palæmon and his mother Ino were help powerful to save from shipwreck, and were invoked by mariners. v. 823.

PALAMEDES. A Grecian chief, son of Nauplius, king of Eubera. He was shamefully put to death at the instigation of Ulysses, who, to avoid going to the Trojan war, had feigned madness, but whose artifice had been exposed by Palamedes. This chieftain is celebrated in fable as the inventor of weights and measures; of the game of chess; as having regulated the year by the sun, &c.; and also for having added certain letters (9, ξ , ϕ , χ , or, as others say, ζ , π , ϕ , χ) to the Greek alphabet. See on ii. 83.

PALATINUS MONS. One of the seven hills on which Rome was built, and the first of the number that was inhabited. Here Enander resided before Romulus founded Rome. Hence he is called "Palatinus," the Palatine, or dweller on the Palatine Mount. ix. 9.

PALĪCI, OF PALISCI. Two deities. sons of Jupiter by the Sicilian nymph Thalia, or, as others give They were the name, Æina. worshipped with great solemnity by the Sicilians, and near their temple, which was in the vicinity of the river Symæthus, were two small lakes of sulphureous water, which were supposed to have sprung out of the earth at the time that These pools were they were born. probably craters of volcanoes, and their depth was unknown, ix. 585.

PALINURUS. Son of Iasus, and pilot of the ship of Æneas. He was overpowered by the god of sleep while sitting at the helm, and plunged by him into the sea; and after being three days on the deep, floating about on a piece of the rudder, he came to land near Velia, where he was slain by the

barbarous inhabitants, who were accustomed to plunder and kill shipwrecked mariners. A promontory of Lucania, on which a monument was raised to him, received the name of Palinuri Promontorium, v. 12. 833, 843, vi. 341

PALLADYUM. See note on ii. 166. PALLANTEUM. A town built by Euander on the Palatine Mount. viii. 341. ix. 196

Pallas (gen. -XDIS). A surname of Minerva. See Minerva.

PALLAS (gen. -ANTIS). Son of Euander, slain by Turnus, viii. 110. 587. x. 442. &c.

Palmus. A Trojan. x. 697.

PAN. The god of shepherds, an Arcadian deity. His worship was brought to Italy by Euander. He is called Lycaus, from Mount Lycaus in Arcadia, one of his favourite haunts. viii. 344.

PANDARUS. I. A Lycian, men tioned by Homer as having broken the truce between the Greeks and Trojans by wounding Menelaus with an arrow. (II. iv. 88. seqq.) v. 496.—II. A Trojan, brother of Bitias, and son of Alcanor. ix. 672. &c.

PANOPEA. One of the Nereids. v. 240. 825.

Panopes. A Sicilian youth who took part in the funeral game of Anchises. v. 300.

PANTXGYAS. A small river on the eastern coast of Sicily, which falls into the sea between Megara and Syracuse. It was very rapid in its course, and traversed a rugged bed. iii. 689

Panthus. Son of Othrys, a Trojan, and priest of Pheebus. ii. 318. &c.

Paphus, or Paphos. A city of Cyprus, on the south-western side of the island, where Venus was particularly worshipped. See on i. 416.

rudder, he came to land near PARCE. The Fates, deities who Velia, where he was slain by the presided over the birth and the

life of mankind. They were three in number, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos: and, according to the popular belief, Clotho held the distaff, Luchesis spun the thread, and Atropos cut it off. According to Hesiod, the Parcæ were the daughters of Jupiter and Themis. i. 22. &c.

PARIS. Otherwise called Alexander. He was a son of Priam and Hecuba, and was exposed, when an infant, on Mount Ida, because his mother had dreamed, when pregnant with him, that she had oeen delivered of a blazing torch; and the soothsaver Æsacus had declared from this that the child about to be born would prove the ruin of his country. Paris was brought up as a shepherd by those who found him thus exposed; some say, by the very domestic who was ordered to expose him; and, when he reached man's estate, signalized himself by repelling robbers from the flocks, whence he obtained from his fellow-shepherds the name of 'Αλέξανδρος, or the man-protector, άπὸ τοῦ άλέξειν τυὺς ἀνθρας. In this state of seclusion, moreover, he united himself to the nymph (Enone. He was afterwards chosen umpire between Juno, Minerva, and Venus, in the case of the apple of discord, and of the question of superior beauty; and having decided in favour of Venus, was promised by her the hand of the most beautiful woman of the day. Soon after this, his birth and parentage were made known by Cassandra, and Paris was acknowledged by Priam as his son; and, at a period not long subsequent, he proceeded on a voyage to Greece. Here he visited the court of Menelaus, and, in the absence of the latter, eloped with his consort, the beautiful Helen; an act which led to the Trojan war, and the ruin of his

slain by one of the arrows of list loctetes. Though generally no sented as efferminate, and vas i his personal appearance, Para > vertheless distinguished hired during the siege of Troy, by wounding Diomede, Macham, Ar tilochus, and Palamedes, and sie sequently by discharging the cas which proved fatal to Achilla Venus took him under her specal protection, i. 27. &c.

PARIUS, A, UM. Parian; of the island of Paros, one of the Crclades, famed for its marke Hence Parius lapis for Par. 2 marble, or marble generally, i. 5%

&c. From

Paros. See note on iii. 125. PARRHASYUS, A. UM. Arcedis. See note on viii. 344. xi. 31.

PARTIIENIUS. A Trojan. L

748.

Parthénop.eus. One of the seven chieftains who accompanied Adrastus, king of Argos, in his expedition against Thebes. He was slain by Amphidicus, or, as others state, by Periclymens. Parthenopæus was the son a Atalanta. vi. 480.

PARTIII. A people inhabiting the country lying between the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf; including the northern part of modern Persia. They were skilful archers; and, as they fled, shot their poisoned arrows behind them. See on vii. 605. seq.

Daughter of Sol Pasiphak. and Perseis, and wife of Minas.

king of Crete. vi. 25, 447.

Patavium. A city of Cisalbine Gaul, in the district of Venetia. and situate between the Meduacus Major and Minor, in the lower part of their course. It was fabled to have been founded by The modern name Antenor. Padua, or, more correctly, Padora i. 247.

PATRON. A Trojan, who con-Simily and country. Paris was tended in the foot-race, at the

sunes celebrated in honour of of Euripides. Anchises, v. 298.

PELASGI. An ancient race who occupied Greece before the arrival of the Hellenes. Virgil uses the term as equivalent to Graci generally. ii. 83. 106. &c.

PELIAS. A Trojan. ii. 435.

Son of Peleus; a PELĪDES. patronymic of Achilles. ii. 548.-Descendant of Peleus; an appellation given to Neoptolemus by the poet, as the grandson of that chieftain. ii. 263.

Pelopeus, A, UM. Polopean; of Pelops. The poet applies the expression Pelopæa mænia nominally to Argos and Mycense, as cities belonging to the dominion of Pelops and his line. In reality, however, the whole of Greece is meant. ii. 193.

PELÖRUS, OF PELORUM PROMON-TORIUM. Cape Faro, one of the three principal promontories of Sicily. It lies nearest Italy; and between it and that country runs the Strait of Messina, or Fretum Siculum. iii. 411.

PENELEUS. A Grecian chieftain. ii. 425.

PENTHESILEA. A queen of the Amazons, who came to the aid of Priam in the last year of the Trojan war; and was slain by Achilles, after having performed great acts of valour. i. 491, xi. 662.

PENTHEUS. Son of Echion and Agave, and king of Thebes in In consequence of his refusing to acknowledge the divinity of Bacchus, the latter inspired his mother and aunts with such fury, while celebrating the orgies, that they, mistaking him for a wild beast, tore him to pieces. Virgi!, in speaking of Pentneus, thunderbolt. alludes to that monarch as numself v. 105. x. 189. under the influence of phrensy excited by the god; and in this he copies, not from the ordinary legend given above, but from Phegeus. I. A trojan attend-the plot of the Bacche, a play ant. v. 263.—II. A Trojan war-

See note on i... 469.

PERGXMEUS, A, UM. Pergamean, i. e. Trojan. This epithet pro-perly alludes to the citadel of Troy, v. 744. &c. From

PERGXMA (gen. -ōRUM). The citadel of Troy, frequently used, by synecdoche, for the city itself. i. 466. &c.

PERIDĪA. Mother of Onvtes. xii. 515.

PERYPHAS. A Grecian chief. ii. 476.

PETĪLYA. A town of Italy, in the territory of the Bruttii, on the coast of the Tarentine Gulf, and to the north of Crotona. It was fabled to have been founded by Philoctetes, after the Trojan war. iii. 402.

PHEACES. The Phaacians. The Homeric name for the inhabitants of the island of Corcyra, now Corfu. This island lav off the coast of Epirus; and Alcinous was its king when Ulysses was wrecked upon it. iii. 291.

PHÆDRA. Daughter of Minos and Pasiphaë, and wife of Thescus. Her criminal passion for Hippolytus, son of Theseus by the Amazon Hippolyta, and the virtuous firmness of the young prince, drove her at length to suicide by hanging. vi. 445.

PHARTHON. Son of Phæbus and Clymene, who according to the poets, was entrusted by his father, after his repeated solicitations, with the chariot of the sun for one day. By his unskiltul driving, however, he nearly wranped the world in flames; and Jupiter, in order to prevent such a catastrophe, struck him with a thunderbolt. He fell into the Po.

PHALERIS. Trojan. ix. Λ

rior, ix. 765.—III. Another Tro-, by Zetes and Calais, the west

jan. xii. 371.

PHENKUS. A city in the northern part of Arcadia, at the foot of Mount Cyllene. It was a place of great antiquity, since Hercules is said to have resided there after his departure from Tiryns; and Homer has mentioned it among the principal Arcadian cities. viii. 165.

PHERES. A Trojan. x. 413.

PHILOCTETES. Son of Poess, king of Melibera in Thessaly. An offensive wound in his foot, caused by one of the arrows of Hercules, compelled the Greeks to remove him treacherously to the isle of Lemnos. Here he remained until the Greeks were informed, by an oracle, that Troy could not be taken without the arrows of Hercuics. As Philoctetes had these in his possession, Ulysses and Pyrrhus were despatched to Lemnos to urge Philoctetes to put an end by his presence to the tedious He refused, however, to comply, until Hercules appeared, and enjoined upon him, on a promise that his wound should be cured, to accede to the request that was made of him. Philoctetes accordingly returned to the camp before Troy, where he was cured by Machaon, and Troy soon fell. After the overthrow of Troy he settied with his followers in Italy, in the territory of the Bruttii, and there he founded the city of Petilia. iii. 402.

This PHINEÏUS. Of Phineus. individual was king of Salmydessus in Thrace. Having, on the false son of Amyntor, king of Argus accusation of his second wife, put and the preceptor of Achilles out the eyes of his children by a whom he followed to the Trojat former marriage, and then shut war. Phonix had been compelled them up in prison, he was struck to fice from his native country blind by the gods, and tormented and had found refuge with Pelcus by the Harpies, who polluted who assigned him a territory or every banquet. On the arrival of the confines of Phthia, and the the Argonauts, however, he was sway over the Dolopians, a released from his wretched state | 762.

sons of Boreas, who chased and the Harpies as far as the See phades. iii. 212. See Strophals.

PHLEGETHON. A river of to tarus, which rolled in waves of in Hence its name Phayither for φλέγω, to burn. vi. 55].

PHLEGYAS. A son of Mas who built a city, called after name, in the territory of Orde menus in Boeotia. Here he callected together the bravest riors of Greece, and committed, conjunction with these, various acts of rapine and daring impay and even ventured to assil as burn the temple of Delphi. Jepiter, on account of their wickelness, destroyed the whole race with lightning and pestilence. gyas appears among the tormental in Tartarus. He was the father of Ixion according to one account vi. 618.

Рисве. One of the names of Diana, or the Moon. x. 216.

PHŒBIGENA. An epithet d Æsculapius, the son of Apollo. vii. 773. From

PHŒBUS. Another name for Apollo. iii. 251. &c.

Рисьтоев. The Phanician a celebrated commercial people d antiquity. Tyre and Sidon were their principal cities, and Carthan was one of the most celebrated of their colonial establishments i

PHENISSA. A term applied to Dido, and indicative of her Pheni cian origin. i. 670. &c.

PHENIX. A Grecian chieftain

PHOLOE. slave, v. 285.

I. One of the Cen-PHOLUS. taurs. viii. 294 .- II. A Trojan. xii. 341

A son of Priam, PHORBAS. killed during the Trojan war by Menelaus. The god of sleep assumed his features when he deceived the drowsy Palinurus, and threw him into the sea, v. 842.

PHORCUS. I. A sea-deity, son of Pontus and Terra. v. 240.-II.

A Latin. x. 328. PHRYGES. The inhabitants of

Phrygia, i. 468. &c. PHRYGIUS. A, UM. Phrygian; of Phrygia. A large country of Asia Minor, to the south of Paphlazonia and Bithynia. We must not, however, confound this with the Phrygia of which Virgil is accustomed to speak when referring to the Trojans. This latter is what was called Hellespontine Phrygia, and lay along the Hellespont, including part of Mysia and Troas. As, however, both Phrygias were originally occupied by the same race, whatever suits the character of the inhabitants of Greater Phrygia applies equally well to the others. Hence the general charges of effeminacy, &c. i. 618 vii. 207. &c.

PHTHIA. A district of Thessaly, forming part of the larger district of Phthiotis. This was the native region of Achilles. i. 284.

Picus. A fabulous king of Latium, son of Saturn, and celebrated for his beauty. One day Picus went forth to the chase clad in a purple cloak, bound round his neck with He entered a wood where Circe happened at the time to be gathering magic herbs. She was instantly struck with love; but Picus spurning her advances, she, in revenge, smote him with her wand, and instantly changed him Thrace, to whose care he had been

A female Cretan into a bird with purple plumage. and a yellow ring around its neck. This bird was called by his name " Picus," or the woodpecker. vii. 48. 171. 1**8**9.

> PILUMNUS. An ancestor of Turnus. ix. 4. &c.

> PINARIA DOMUS. See note or viii. 269.

> PIRITHOUS. Son of Ixion, and king of the Lapithe, whose friendship with Theseus was proverbial. See Theseus, where an account is given of the fate of Pirithous, vi. 393. 601.

A city of Elis, giving PIBA. name to the district of Pisatis, in which it was situated. See note on x. 179.

PLENMYRYUM. A promontory of Sicily, in the immediate neighbourhood of Syracuse, and facing the island of Ortygia. It formed, with this island, the entrance to the great harbour of Syracuse. Its modern name is Massa d'Olivera. iii. 693.

PLUTO. Son of Saturn and Ops, and brother to Jupiter and Neptune. In the division of the universe, he obtained for his portion the lower world. vii. 327.

Podxlīrius. A Trojan, xii 304.

Another name for PŒNUS. Carthaginiensis, or Carthaginian. See on i. 302. &c.

POLĪTES. Son of Priam, killed by Pyrrhus in his father's presence. ii. 526. v. 564.

Son of Jupiter by Pollux. Leda, and the twin-brother of Castor. When the latter had been slain by Idas, Pollux shared his immortality with him, so that the brothers lived, by turns, one day in the world above, and another in the world below. vi. 121.

Polydorus. Son of Priam, and the youngest of his children by Hecuba. He was treacherously slain by Polymnestor, king of 49. &c.

POLYPHENUS. Son of Neptune. and one of the Cyclopes. Ulysses deprived him of his only eye, a single one in the centre of his forehead, but he was avenged by his father Neptune, who brought shipwreck on the Grecian chief. iii. 657. &c.

Polyphætës. A Trojan, vi. 484.

Ponerii, or Suessa Pometia. An ancient Volscian city, the site of which must ever remain matter of conjecture. It appears, however, to have been in the vicinity of the Pontine Marshes, Paludes Pontinæ, to which it gave name. It was a colony of Alba, according to Dionysius and Virgil. vi. 775.

POPULONYA, OF POPULONYUM. flourishing city of Etruria, on the coast, in a line with Vetulonia. It was the naval arsenal of the Its harbour is now Etrurians. Parto Baratto, x. 172,

Lucumo of Clusi-Porsenna. um, who espoused the cause of the banished Tarquins, and endeavoured, though without success, to restore them to their capital. See Clalia, Cocles; and, as regards the form of the name Porsenna, see note on viii. 646.

Portūnus. A sen-deity, the same with Palæmon. See note on

v. 241. Potitius. Priest of Hercules. | Numitor. vi. 767. See note on viii, 269.

twenty-three Roman miles. It stood on elevated ground, and was said to have been founded by Cæculus. See Caculus. The modern name is Palestrina, vii. 682. viii.

Priambius, a, um. Patronymic | from Priam. Hence Cassandra is Also

confided by his father. See on iii., Thus Priamides Helenus, ii. 38 From

PRIXMUS. I. Son of Lacquein, and last king of Troy. When Hercules took the city of Troy, Priam, then called Poderces, in the number of his prisoner; but his sister Hesione redeems him from captivity, and he erchanged his previous name for that of Priamus, which signife "bought," or "ransomed" (ILiαμος, from πρίσμαι). He was placed on his father's throne by Hercules, and married Hecubs, the daughter of Cisseus, by whom he became the father of a numerous offspring. After having reigned for many years in the greatest prosperity, the conduct of his son Paris, and his own unwillingness to render justice to Menelaus, involved him in a war with the Greeks, which, after ten years' duration, ended in the capture and destruction of his city, and his own death. He was slain by Pyrrhus, son of Achilles, i. 458. &c .- II. Grandson of the above, and son of Polites. v. 564.

PRIVERNUM. A town of Latium, in the territory of the Vol-sci; now Piperno. Virgil makes it the birth-place of Camilla, x. 540.

PROCAS. A king of Alba, who succeeded his father Aventinus. He was father of Amulius and

PROCHYTA. An island off the PRENESTE. An ancient city of coast of Campania, and adjacent Latium, south-east of Rome, about to Enaria. It is now Procide. ix. 715.

PROCRIS. A daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens, and wife of Cephalus. Having become jealous of her husband without cause, and having secretly followed him to the chase, and concealed berself in a neighbouring thicket, called Priameia virgo. ii. 403. she was accidentally slain by him. as he mistook the rustling made RIANIDES. Son of Prism. by her for a noise proceeding woods, vi. 445.

Promolus. A Trojan. ix. 574. PROSERPINA. Daughter of Ceres by Jupiter. She was carried get by Pluto to the lower world, and became his queen. The scene of her abduction was the plain of Enna, in Sicily; where she was gathering flowers, when Pluto espied her. vi. 142. &c.

PROTEI COLUMNA. See on xi.

PRYTANTS. A Trojan, slain by Turnus. ix. 767.

Punicus, A, um. The same as " Carthageniensis," Carthaginian. i. 338; iv. 49.

King of Tyre, PYGMALYON. and brother of Dido. He was covetous and rapacious, and murdered his brother-in-law Sychaeus, the husband of Dido, in order to possess his treasures. He was disappointed in this, however, and Dido sailed away with what he had so eagerly desired to possess. i. 347. 364. &c.

PYRACMON. A Cyclops, and one of the assistants at the forge of Vulcan. See note on viii. 425. Pyrgi. A city of Etruria, x.

The nurse of Priam's PYRGO. children. v. 645.

PYRRHUS, otherwise called Neoptolemus, was son of Achilles by Deidamia, daughter of Lycomedes, king of Scyros. He was called Pyrrhus (Πυρρός), from the ruddy colour of his hair (πῦρ "fire"); and Neoptolemus, or new warrior, because he came to the Trojan war in the last year of the celebrated siege (νέος, "new," and πτόλεμος, "war".) He was brought up, and remained at the court of his maternal grandfather, until after his father's death. The Greeks then, according to an orsele, which declared that Troy

from some wild animal in the among the besiegers, dispatched Ulvsses and Phœnix to Scyros for the young prince. Pyrrhus greatly signalized himself during the siege; but he resembled his father too much in cruel and vindictive feelings, and, on the taking of Troy, slew Priam before the very altar of Jupiter. In the division of the captives, after the close of the war. Andromache, the widow of Hector, and Helenus, the brother of the latter, were assigned to Pyrrhus. After some time had elapsed, he gave up Andromache to Helenus, and sought and obtained the hand of Hermione, daughter of Menelaus; but he was slain for this by Orestes, son of Agamemnon. ii. 469. iii. 296. &c.

A Rutulian. ix. QUERCENS. 684.

Quirinalis. Quirinal. From I. An epithet of Quirīnus. See note on vii. 187.-Janus. II. An epithet of Romulus. on i. 292.

Quirītes. I. An appellation H. PRISCI. of the Romans. The inhabitants of Cures, called Prisci, to distinguish them from the Romans of a later day. vii. 710.

R.

RAPO. A Rutulian. x. 748. REMULUS. I. A Tiburtine. ix 360 .- II. A Rutulian, slain by Ascanius, ix. 592.—III. Another Rutulian. xi. 636.

REMUS. I. Brother of Romulus. i. 292. See Romulus. - II. A Rutulian. ix. 330.

Son of Ju-RHADAMANTHUS. piter and Europa, and brother of Minos and Sarpedon. For his juscould not be taken unless one of tice and integrity during life, he the descendants of Æacus were was made, after death, one of the judges of the lower world, along capital of the Western Empra with Minos and Eacus. amanthus was a native of Crete. vi. 566.

A Rutulian, slain RHANNES. by Nisus. ix. 325.

I. See Ilia.—II. An RHEA. Italian nymph, mother of Aventinus by Hercules. vii. 659.

RHENUS. The Rhine, a celebrated river of Europe, rising in the Lepontine Alps, and emptying into the German Ocean. whole course is one of 900 miles. The Rhine was long a barrier between the Romans and Germans. viii. 727.

RHESUS. King of Thrace. See note on i. 469.

RHIPEUS. A comrade of Æneas, slain at the fall of Troy. ii.

339. 426. The steed of Mezen-RHŒBUS. tius, x. 861.

Rhastean, RHOSTEÏUS, A, UM. i. e. Trojan. From

RHIETĒUM. A promontory of Trous, on the shore of the Hellespont, in a north-easterly direction, nearly, from Sigacum. On the sloping side of it the body of Ajax was buried, and a tumulus still remains on the spot. iii. 108.

RHEFEUS. A Rutulian. x. 399.

RHŒTUS. I. A Rutulian. ix. 344.-11. An early king of the Marsians. x. 388.

Roma. The chief city of Italy, and capital of the Roman Empire, situate on the banks of the Tiber, below the junction of that river with the Anio. It was founded by Romulus, the first settlement being made on Mount Palatine. The city eventually covered seven hills with the adjacent low grounds; and continued the seat of empire until Constantine transferred this to Byzantium, called from him

Rhad- i. 7. v. 601. vi. 782. Hence

ROMANUS, A, UM. Roman. Als in the plural, Romani, the itmans. i. 33. 277.

ROMULUS. Son of Man rai Ilia, and grandson of Numera king of Alba, born at the same birth with Remus. He was the founder of Rome, and after death was ranked among the gods, and received divine honours, vi. 779. viii. 342. Hence

ROMULEUS, A, UM; and Re-MULUS, A, UM. Romulean ; of Remulus. vi. 877. Also

ROMULIDÆ (gen. -ARUM). followers of Romulus. viii. 638.

RUFRA. A town of Campania, now Lacosta Ruferia, vi. 739.

RUTĞLI. A people of Latina, along the coast, below the month of the Tiber. They were a small community, who, though perhaps originally distinct from the Lating, became subsequently so much a part of that nation, as hardly to require a separate notice. Ther capital was Ardea; and Turnus was their king in the time of Eness. i. 266. vii. 795. &c.

s.

SABEUS, A, UM. Sabeen; of the Sabai. The Sabai occupied a region in Arabia Felix, whence the best frankincense came. i. 416. &c.

SABELLUS, A, UM. Sabellian, et Sabine. vii. 665. viii. 510.

SABINI. An ancient people of Italy, whose territory lay to the north-east of Rome. The Sabins appear to be generally considered as one of the most ancient indigenous tribes of Italy, and one of the few that preserved their race pure and unmixed. They were remarkable for their pure morals Constantinople (A.D. 328). Rome, and old-fashioned manners, and however, contined after this the passed in general for a grave and austere race. When the Romans crossed the frontiers of Latium, the Sabines or Sabellians were the most wide!v-extended, and the The greatest people in Italy. country, however, of the Sabines proper, was situate between the Tiber, Nar, and Anio, with the The Sa-Appennines to the east. bines are famous for their early collision with the Romans, in the case of their females who had been abducted by the latter, and for their consequent union with them under Titus Tatius, viii. 635. &c.

An early king of the SABINUS. Sabines. vii. 178.

SACES. A Rutulian. xii. 651. SACRINÆ ACIES. See note on vii. 796.

SACRATOR. A Rutulian. x. 747. SAGXRIS. I. A Trojan attendant. v. 263.-II. Another Trojan. ix. 575.

SALXMIS. An island in the Saronic Gulf, near the coast of At-Teucer and Ajax, sons of Telamon, were born here. In the strait between this island and the mainland of Attica, was fought the famous battle between the Persian and Grecian fleets, viii. 158.

Salii. An early Italian priesthood, whom Numa subsequently restricted to the worship of Mars. They used to carry around in procession the ancilia, or sacred shields. viii. 285. See note on vii. 188.

SALIUS. I. A Trojan. v. 298. &c.—II. A Rutulian. x. 753.

Sallen-SALLENTĪNUS, A, UM. tine; of or belonging to the Sallentini, a people of Italy, in the territory of Messapia. iii. 400.

SALMONEUS. King of Salmonia, a city on the banks of the Alpheus, in Elis. According to the legend, he wished to be thought a god, and to receive divine honours from his subjects; and therefore, to imitate | Laodamia, the daughter of Belle-

the thunder, he used to drive his chariot over a brazen bridge, and darted burning torches on every side, as if to imitate the lightning, This impiety provoked Jupiter. Salmoneus was struck with a thunderbolt, and placed in the infernal regions near his brother Sisyphus, who was, like himself, the offspring of Æolus, vi. 585. See on ver. 588.

SXME. I. The same with Cephallenia, an island in the Ionian Sea, north-west of Ithaca, from which it is separated by a strait of six miles.—II. The chief town in the island of Cephallenia. iii. 271.

SXMÖTHRÄCYA. An island in the Ægean Sea, off the coast of Thrace. It was called Samothracia, or the Thracian Samos, to distinguish it from the Samos off the coast of Ionia. It was said that Dardanus, on leaving Italy, passed first into Samothrace. and thence into Asia Minor; and he first introduced into his new kingdom of Troy the mysteries practised in the island from which he migrated. These mysteries rendered Samothrace very famous, and were connected with the worship of Cybele and the Cabiri. Samothracia is now Samothraki. vii. 208.

SXMOS. An island of the Ægean, lying off the lower part of the coast of Ionia, and nearly opposite the Trogilian promontory. It was sacred to Juno, who was worshipped here with peculiar honours, and had in this island a magnificent temple. Samos is also celebrated as the birth-place of Pythagoras. i. 16.

SARNUS. A river of Campania now the Sarno, falling into the sea, about a mile from Pompeii. According to Strabo, it formed the harbour of that place. vii. 738.

SARPEDON. Son of Jupiter and rophon. He was king of Lycia, and leader, with Glaucus, of the Lycian auxiliaries of Priam. He was slain by Patroclus. i. 100. ix. 697.

SARRANUS. A young Rutulian. ix. 335.

SARRASTES. A people of Campania, on the river Sarnus. vii.

SYTECLUS, A, UM. Saticular; an unhabitant of Saticula, a town of Sammium, situate among the mountains south of the Volturnus, and on the borders of Campania. It is supposed to correspond to the modern Agata dei Goti. vii. 729.

SXTURA. A part of the great Pontine marshes, vii. 802.

SXTURNUS. Son of Cœlus and Terra, and father of Jupiter by Ops, who is also called *Rhea* and *Cybele*. He was dethroned by Jupiter, and took refuge in Latium, where he reigned during what was called the golden age. vii. 180. &c.

SATURNIUS, A, UM. Saturnian. An epithet often applied to Jupiter, Juno, Neptune, &c. as the children of Saturn. i. 23. iv. 372. v. 799. &c. See also on i. 569.

SCEA PORTA. The Scaan gate of Troy, so called from its being on the left side of the city, facing the sea and the Grecian camp ισκαιά, "left" — Σκαιά πύλη). The plural Scaa porta, is more requently used. See on iii. 351. ii. 612.

SCIPIXDE. A peculiar patronymic appellation for the Scipios, designating, in Virgil, the Elder and Younger Africanus. vi. 843.

SCYLACEUM. A Greek city on the coast of Bruttium, in a southwest direction from Crotona, and communicating its name to the adjacent gulf, Sinus Scylacius. The shore in its vicinity was rocky and dangerous, whence the epithet navifragum applied to it by i. 611. &c.

Virgil. Some, however, all ude to the frequent storms vir prevailed in this quarter. ii. 551

SCYLLA. A feurful sea-man of whom mention is made it \$ Odyssey, as occupying a cre midway in a lofty cliff, from which she evermore stretches out six a necks, each terminating in a feet ful head, and catches the porp sea-dogs, and other large at of the sea, which swim by, and at of every ship that passes and mouth takes a man. Virgii's # count is somewhat different for this, though in its main features i is the same. With Homer, more over, the geographical position of Scylla is not clearly defined: whereas in Virgil she occupies position in the Sicilian straits out against Charybdis; Scylla being on the Calabrian shore, and Chrybdis on that of Sicily. iii. 42% Hence

Scyllæus, A, UM. Scyllæun; of Scylla. i. 200.

SCIRIUS, A, UM. Scyrian; of the island of Scyros. The epithet is applied to the followers of Pyrrhus. See note on ii. 477.

Scirco. An island of the Egean, north-east of Euboen, now Seyro. Here Achilles remained for some time in diaguise, in order to avoid going to the Trojan war, and here Pyrrhus was born of Deidamia. From this island the son of Achilles went with his followen to the Trojan war. See Pyrrhus, and Seyrius.

SEBETHIS. A nymph, mother of Œbalus. vii. 734.

SELENUS. A large and flourishing city of Sicily, on the southern shore of the western part of the island, and in a south-west direction from Lilybourn. The neighbouring country abounded in palmess. iii. 705.

SERESTUS. A Trojan chieftain i. 611. &c.

A Trojan chief- I volumes. tain, i. 510, &c.

A, UM. SERGIUS. Sergian. Hence Sergia domus. See on v.

SERRANUS. vi. 844. See on note.

SEVERUS Mons. A mountain in the country of the Sabines, a branch of the Appennines. It was near the Farfaris. vii. 713.

A sibul. By the SYBYLLA. cibyls were meant certain females. supposed to be inspired by heaven, and who lived at different periods and in different parts of the world. According to the received opinion, founded on the authority of Varro, they were ten in number, the most celebrated one of whom was the The poetic le-Cumæan Sibyl. gend relating to this last is as follows: - Apollo having offered to give her whatsoever she should ask, the sibyl demanded to live as many years as she had grains of sand in her hand at the time; but, unfortunately, forgot to ask for the enjoyment of health and bloom, of which she was then in possession. The gift of longevity, therefore, unaccompanied by freshness and beauty, proved a burden rather than a benefit. She had already lived about 700 years when Æneas came into Italy; and, as some have imagined, she had six centuries more to live, before her years were as numerous as the grains of sand which she had held. At the expiration of this period she was to wither away, and become converted into a mere voice. This was the sibyl that accompanied Æneas to the lower world. According to a well-known Roman legend, one of the sibyls came to the palace of Tarquinius Superbus with nine volumes, which she offered to sell for a very high price. The monarch declined the offer, and she immediately disappeared and burned three of the the ancient race of the Siculi, who

Returning soon after, she asked the same price for the remaining six books; and when Tarquin again refused to buy them, she burned three more, and still persisted in demanding the same sum of money for the three that were left. This extraordinary behaviour astonished the monarch, and, by the advice of the augurs, he bought the books; upon which the sibyl immediately disappeared, and was never seen after. These books were preserved with great care, and were called the Sibilline Books on Verses. A college of priests were appointed to have charge of them, and they were consulted with the greatest solemnity, whenever the state was When thought to be in danger. the Capitol was burned in the time of Sylla, the Sibylline verses, which had been deposited there, perished in the conflagration; and, to repair the loss, which the Republic seemed to have sustained, commissioners were sent to different parts of Greece, to collect whatever could be found of the inspired writings of the sibyls. This new collection was placed, by order of Augustus, under the pedestal of the statue of the Palatine Apollo, in the temple of that god on the Palatine Hill. name Sibylla is commonly derived from oioc, an Æolo-Doric form for θεὸς, god, and βουλή, advice or counsel. The etymology, however, is very probably erroneous. v. 735. vi. 10. 69. &c.

SICANI. The early inhabitants of Sicily. v. 293. viii. 328. name of the island was then

SYCANIA. i. 557. Hence

SICANIUS, A, UM; OF SICANUS, A, Sicanian, i. e. Sicilian. iii. 692. v. 24. xi. 317.

SICILIA. The largest and most celebrated island in the Mediterranean. It derived its name from migrated to it from Latium, their original place of abode. It was also called *Trinacria*, from its three promontories. See *Trinacria*.

Sic ULI. An ancient nation, who in very early times dwelt in Latium, and about the Tiber, and, indeed, upon the site of Rome itself. They appear to have been a part of the great Pelasgic race. Having been driven out eventually from these settlements, they moved to the south, and at last crossed over into Sicily, then named Sicania, and gave it the appellation of Sicilia, from themselves. iii. 410. &c. Hence

SICULUS, A, UM. Sicilian. i. 34. &c. SIDICĪNUM, or, more correctly, TEĀNUM SIDICĪNUM. A town of the Sidicini in Campania. The Sidicini acquora, or territories of the Sidicini, were situate to the east of the Aurunci, vii. 727.

Sinon. In scripture, Txidon. The eldest and most powerful city of Phænicia, five geographical miles north of Tyrus, on the sea coast. The modern town is still called Saide or Sayda. i. 619. Hence

Sīdonian; of or belonging to Sidon. Dido is called "Sidonian," not because a native of this place, but as a Phonician generally. See note on it 446.—In the same way Carthage is called a "Sidonian," i. c. "Phonician" city. iv. 545.

Sīgæus, A, UM. Sigæan. See notes on ii. 312. vii. 294.

Sīla, or Sila Silva. A forest of vast extent, in the country of the Bruttii in Italy. It consisted chiefly of fir-trees, and was celebrated for the quantity of pitch which it afforded, xii, 715.

Silvanus. A sylvan deity, viii.

SILVIA. The daughter of Tyrtheus, royal herdsman to Latinus. vii. 487, 503.

SILVIUS, or ENEAS SILVIUS. Son of Æneas and Lavinia, said: have derived his name from the circumstance of his having been brought up in the woods (in silvi), whither his mother had retired on the death of Æneas. Virgil follows the account which makes him the founder of the Aiban line of kings vi. 763, 769.

SIMOIS (gen.-ENTIS). I. A first of Troas, rising in Mount Ida, and falling into the Scamander of Xanthus. Near it were found many of the battles between the Greeks and Trojans. i. 100. 618 v. 261.—II. Helenus and Andromache called a small river a Epirus by the same name. Se note on iii. 302.

SINON. A crafty Greek, who prevailed on the Trojans to admit into their city the wooden hore, which was filled with armed Greeks. ii. 79. 86. seqq. He was related to the clever Palamedes; and himself the ingenious inventor of the watch-towers in use during the siege of Troy (Plin. N. H. vii. 56.)

STRENES. Two maidens, celubrated in fable, who occupied an island of ocean, where they sat in a mead close to the sea-shore, and with their melodious voices so charmed those that were sailing by, that they abode here until they perished from the impossibility of taking nourishment, and their bones lay whitening on the strand. Later fabulists make them three in number. For the situation of the islands of the Sirens, according to the legend adopted by Virgil, see note on v. 864.

Sīrīus. A name given to the dog-star. iii. 141. x. 273.

Sounts. Son of Erebus and Nox, and god of sleep. v. 838.

Söracte. A mountain of Etruria, a little to the south-east of Falerii; now Monte Santo Silvestro, or, as it is by modern corruption sometimes termed, Sant' Oreste. On the summit was a temple and grove dedicated to Apollo, to whom an annual sacrifice was offered by a people of the country named Hirpiii. The sacrifice consisted in their passing over heaps of red hot embers without being injured by the fire. Large fires of pine were also kindled by them in honour of the god. xi. 785.

SPARTA. The capital of Laconia, and the residence of Menelaus and Helen. From this city Paris bore away the latter. ii. 577. x. 92. Hence

SPARTANUS, A, UM. Spartan. i. 316.

Spīo. A sea-deity; one of the Nereids. v. 826.

STEROPES. One of the Cyclopes. See note on viii. 425, and also the article CYCLOPES.

STHENELUS. I. A son of Capaneus. He was one of the Epigoni, and also one of the suitors of Helen. Sthenelus went to the Trojan war, and, according to Virgil, was in the number of those who were shut up in the wooden horse. ii. 261.—II. A Rutulian chieftain, slain by Pallas, the son of Euander. x. 388.—III. A Trojan, slain by Turnus, xii. 341.

STROPHYPES. Small islands off the coast of Elis, in the Ionian Sea. They were two in number, and took their name from the circumstance of Zetes and Calais, the sons of Boreas, having returned thence (στρίψω, " to turn") after they had driven the Harpies thither from the table of Phineus. The modern name of these islands is Strivali. iii. 209.

STRYMON. A large river of Thrace, forming at one time the boundary of that country on the side of Macedonia. Its banks were much frequented by cranes.

STRYMONIUS, A. UM. Strymo-

nian; of or belonging to the river Strymon. x. 265, 414. xi, 580.

STYGYUS, A, UM. Stygian; of the Styx, or lower world. Hence Stygius Jupiter means Pluto. iv. 638. So also Stypius Rex. vi. 252. Stygius frater. x. 113. Again, Stygia cymba is Charon's boat; Stygia palus, the Styx itself, &c. vi. 323. &c. From

STYX. A celebrated river of the lower world, round which it was said to flow nine times. The gods held the waters of this river in such veneration, that they always swore by them; an oath which was deemed most binding in its nature. If, however, any deity ever violated an oath thus taken, the punishment was deprivation of nectar and ambrosia, and the loss of all heavenly privileges, for the space of ten whole years. vi. 134. 323. &c.

Sucro. A Rutulian, slain by Æneas. xii. 505.

Eneas, xii. 505.

Sulmo. I. A Rutulian, slain by Nisus. ix. 412.—11. A city of the Peligni, about seven miles south-east of Corfinium, now Sulmone. Virgil is supposed to refer to this place at x. 517, where others, however, think that he alludes to an individual.

SYBXRIS. A Trojan, slain by Turnus. xii. 363.

Sychæus. Husband of Dido, whom his brother-in-law Pygmalion murdered in order to obtain his riches. i. 342. seqq. See as regards the form of the name, the note on i. 343.

SYMETHIUS, A, UM. Of the Symathus, a river of Sicily, rising in the Herean Mountains, and falling into the sea below Catana. It is now the Giaretta. ix. 584.

SYRTES. Two gulfs on the northern coast of Africa, one called Syrtis Major, on the coast of Cyrenaïca, now the Gulf of Sidra; the other, styled Syrtis Minor, on the coast of Byzacium, now the

Gulf of Cabes. They were both | thrown in the earlier Roman to dangerous to the ancient mariners, from the shoals and quicksands with which they abounded; and the Syrtis Minor is still an object of apprehension to navigators, from the variations and uncertainties of the tide on a flat and shelving coast. The name Syrtis is commonly derived from the Greek σύρω, " to drag," in allusion to the agitation of the sand by the force of the It comes, however, more tides. probably, from the term sert, which still exists in Arabic as the name for a desert tract or region: for the term Surtis does not appear to have been confined to the mere gulfs themselves, but to have been extended also to the desert country adjacent, which is still, at the present day, called Sert. i. 146. iv. 41. v. 51.

T.

TABURNUS. A lofty mountain in Samnium, which closed the Caudine Pass on the southern side. Its southern declivities were covered with olive-grounds. The modern name is Taburno. xii. 715.

TAGUS. A Rutulian. ix. 448. TALUS. A Rutulian. xii. 513. TANAÏS. A Rutulian. xii. 513.

TARCHON. An Etrurian chieftain, who aided Æneas against the Rutuli. viii. 506. &c.

TARENTUM. A celebrated city of Lower Italy, now Taranto. See en iii, 551.

One of the warlike TARPEIA. female attendants of Camilla. xi. 556.

TARPEIUS, A, UM. Turpcian. The Tarpeian Rock (Turpeia rupes) formed part of the Mons Capitolinus, on the steepest side, where it overhung the Tiber. Hence the Roman Capitol is called Tarpeia sedes, and Tarpeia arx. this rock state criminals were gave his daughter in marriage to

viii. 347. 652.

TARQUINIUS (Superbus). In last king of Rome, dethrosel his haughtiness and tyranny. 647. See also note on vi. 818.

TARQUITUS. Son of Fam by the nymph Dryope, x, 550. TARTAREUS, A. UM. Tarteres. vi. 295. 395. 581. &c. From

TARTXRUS (in the plural Tortara). The fabled place of punish ment in the lower world, iv. 243. v. 734. vi. 135. &c.

TATIUS (Titus). King of the Sahines, who reigned conjointly with Romulus, when peace had been concluded between the two nations, after the war occasioned by the rape of the Sabine females viii. 638.

TEGEÆUS, A, UM. Togean; Tegata, a city of Arcadia. It is equivalent in viii. 459. to "Arca-Tegrea lay in an dian" generally. eastern direction from the southern part of the Mænalian ridge. v. 299.

TELEBOA, OF TELEBOES. A perple originally occupying the islands called Taphia, between Leucada and the coast of Acarnania. See note on vii. 735.

TELLUS, OF TERRA. The goddess of the earth. iv. 166, 178,

TELON. Father of Œbalus, by the nymph Sebethis. vii. 734.

TENEDOS. An island of the Ægean, off the coast of Troas, and about four and a half miles distant from the mainland. The Greeks retired to this island in order to surprise the Trojans. ii, 21, 203. 255.

TEREUS. A Phrygian, slain by Camilla. xi. 675.

TETRYCA. A rocky mountain in the Sabine territory, now Monte S. Giovanni. vii. 713.

TRUCKR. I. An ancient king of Troas, from whom the whole race From received the name of Teucri. He Dardanus. i. 235, iii. 108.—II. Son of Telamon by Hesione, and nalf-brother of Ajax. See note m i. 619.

TEUCRI. The Trojans: so called rom their ancient king Teucer. i. 38. &c.

TEUCRIUS, A, UM. Trojan. See n ii. 26.

TEUTHRAS. A Trojan. x. 402. TEUTONICUS, A, UM. Teutonic ; f or belonging to the Teutones, a general name for the tribes of Northern Europe, but more especially the Germans. vii. 741.

THALTA. A sea-deity, one of he Nereïds. v. 826.

THAMYRIS. A Trojan, xii. 341. THAPSUS. A town of Sicily, on he eastern coast, not far to the north of Syracuse. It was situate n a low peninsula running out nto the sea. iii. 689.

THAUMANTYAS. See note on

A Trojan female; THEANO. nother of Mimas, x. 703.

THEBE. A city of Greece, and the capital of Bœotia. See note on iv. 469.

THEBINUS, A, UM. Theban; of Thebe, a city of Mysia. ix. 697. It is north of Adramyttium, and situate at the foot of Mount Plakos; whence, for distinction take, it was called Hypoplacian Thebe (ὑπό, Πλάκος). It was the native place of Andromache.

THEMILLAS A Rutulian. ix. 576.

THEMON. A Lycian. x. 126.

THERMODON. A river of Pontus, rising in the mountains on the confines of Armenia Minor, and flowing into the Euxine through the plains of Themiscyra. It is frequently mentioned by the poets, from the circumstance of the Amazons having been fabled to have iii. 14. dwelt at one time on its banks near its mouth, xi. 659.

THERON. A Rutulian. x. 312.

vi. 483.-II. Another of the same nation. xii. 363.

THESEUS. King of Atnens, and son of Ægeus by Æthra. Next to Hercules, he was the most celebrated hero of antiquity. Among his numerous exploits, the one to be mentioned here relates to the attempted abduction of Proserpina from the lower world. His friend Pirithous wished to obtain the queen of Pluto for his spouse, and in this daring undertaking was assisted by Thescus. The effort. however, proved unsuccessful, and both were placed by the monarch of Hades upon an enchanted rock, from which they could not arise. Hercules at last released Theseus from this captivity, but was obliged to leave Pirithous sitting there, the earth having quaked when he attempted to remove him. For an account of the adventure with the Minotaur, consult that article. vi. 122. 393, 618.

THETIS. The mother of Achilles. and one of the Nereids, v. 825.

THOAS. I. A Grecian chieftain, one of those concealed in the wooden horse. ii. 262.—II. A Trojan, killed in Italy. x. 415.

THRACA. Same as Thracia, a large country between the Strymon and the Euxine, from west to east, and between Mount Hæmus and the shores of the Ægean and Propontis from north to south. note on xii. 335. Orpheus is called the bard of Thrace, but this refers rather to what has been called Old Thrace, the early seat of Grecian civilization, and answering to the region known in a later age as Pieria. From the warlike dispositions of the people, it is called Mavortia tellus in iii. 13. Hence

THERCES. The people of Thrace.

THREICIUS, A. UM. Also the feminine, THREISSA. i. 316. iii. 51. Thracian. Orpheus is called Threi-THERSILÖCHUS. I. A Trojan. ciue sacerdos, for an explanation of which consult previous article. The Amazons, also, are called "Thracian," for which see note on xi. 659.

A Trojan. x. 753. THROXIUS. See Tiberis. THYBRIS. THYIAS. See on iv. 302.

THYMBER. A Rutulian. x. 391. THYMBBEUS, A, UM. Thymbrean. An epithet of Apollo from Thymbra. a town of Troas, where he had a grove and temple. iii. 85.

THYMBRÆUS. A Troian, xii. 458.

A Trojan. x. 124. THYMBRIS. THYMCETES. A Trojan. x. 123. xii. 364.

TIBERINUS, A. UM. Of the Tiber. i. 13. &c. See also the next article. TYBERIS (called also Tibris, Thybris, &c.). The Tiber, a celebrated river of Italy, on the banks of which stood the city of Rome. It is said to have been originally cailed Albula, from the colour of its waters; and afterwards Tiberis, when Tiberinus, king of Alba, had been drowned in it. It is more probable, however, that Albula was the Latin name of the river, and Tiberis or Tibris the Tuscan one. The Tiber rises in the Appennines, above Arretium, now Areszo; and has a course of nearly 150 miles before it empties into the Tuscan Sea at Ostia. It had upward of forty tributaries. Rome stood a short distance below its junction with the Anio. This stream is called, also, in the language of poetry, Tyrrhenus amnis, the Tuscan river, from its watering Etruria on one side in its course; and likewise Lydius amnis, or Lydian river, on account of the popular tradition which traced the arts and civilization of Etruria to Lydia in Asia Minor. ii. 782. v. 83, 797. vii. 242. viii. 64. &c.

ground, and a favourite on residence for the wealthy Re vii. 630. Tibur was founde, cording to one account, by to sons of Amphiaraus. See note vii. 670.

Tiburtine ; of Tim TIBURA In the plural Tiburtes, the pos or forces of Tibur. ix. 360. xi iii TIBURTIUS, A, UM. Tidurine: of or belonging to Tibur. vil 611

TIBURTUS. One of the founds of Tibur. xi. 519. See note a vii. 670.

TIMEVUS. A river of last. falling into the Sinus Tergestins, or Gulf of Trieste. See note @ i. 244.

TIRTETHIUS. Tirynthian; Tiryns or Tirynthus, a city of Argolis, south-east of Argos, and about twelve stadia from Naupia. Hercules was called "Tirynthim," from this having been his native city and his usual place of resi dence. vii. 662. viii. 228.

TISANDRUS. A Grecian cha; one of those concenled in the wooden horse. See note on ii. 261.

Tisiphone. One of the Furis, or ministers of divine vengeance, who punished the wicked in Tartarus, vi. 571. x. 761.

TITAN. Son of Colus and Terra, and brother to Saturn and Hyperion. Virgil, however, applies the term to the Sun, as the offspring of Hyperion, one of the Titana, iv. 119. Hence

TITANIUS, A, UM. Titanian ; of the Titan race. vi. 500. See note on vi. 725.

TITHONIUS, A, UM. Tithonian; of Tithonus, an epithet applied to Aurora, as the spouse of Tithonus. viii. 384.

TITHONUS. Son of Laomedon, king of Troy. He was so beautifu that Aurora became enamoured of Tibur. An ancient town of him, and carried him away. She Latium, north-east of Rome, on the banks of the Anio. It was him immortality. The sovereign delightfully situated, on lofty of Olympus assented, and Tithonia

became exempt from death; but Aurora, having forgotten to have youth joined to the gift, began in time to observe old age creeping over the limbs of her beautiful consort, and eventually, out of compassion, changed him, when quite decrepid into a rirrit, or cicada. iv. 585.

TITYOS. A celebrated giant, who attempted to offer violence to Latona, but was slain by the shafts of Apollo and Diana. As a punishment after death, he lay extended in Tartarus, covering with his vast frame nine whole jugera, while a vulture kept feeding upon his liver and entrails, which were continually reproduced for that purpose. vi. 595.

TMARIUS, A, UM. Tmarian. See

note on v. 620.

TMARUS. A Rutulian. ix. 685. TOLUMNYUS. An augur and chieftain on the side of the Latins. xi. 429. xii. 258. 460.

Torouxtus. See on vi. 824. TRINACRIA. A name given to

Sicily. Hence

TRINACRIUS, A, UM. Sicilian. Sicily was called Trinacria, from its three promontories (τρεῖς ἄκραι), Pelorus, Pachynus, and Lilybæum. iii. 384. &c.

TRITON. I. A sea-deity, son of Neptune and Amphitrite, and trumpeter to his father. See note on i. 144.—II. A vessel so named. x. 209.-III. Tritones (plural) were inferior deities of the sea. v.

924.

TRITONIA, OF TRITONIS. An appellation of Minerva. According to some, she was so called because she first revealed herself in the vicinity of the Lake Triton or Tritonis, in Africa, inland from the Syrtis Minor. According, however, to a better etymology, which connects Minerva with the moon, the epithet in question refers to the three phases of that planet. ii. 171. 226.

TRIVIA. A surname given to Diana, because she presided over, and was particularly worshipped at, places where three roads met. vi. 13. &c.

TROXDES. Plural of Troas.

Trojan females. v. 613.

TROJA, or ILIUM. I. One of the most renowned cities of antiquity, the capital of Troas, in Asia Minor. It appears, from Homer, to have stood in the immediate vicinity of the sources of the Scamander, on a rising ground between that river and the Simois. No remains of it, however, exist at the present day. Troy was taken by the Greeks after a ten years' siege, and razed to the ground. The walls of this city were fabled to have been built by Neptune and Apollo. i. 375. &c .- II. A new city, built by Æneas, in Sicilv. v. 756.—III. A martial sport, so called, v. 602. See note on v. 550.

TROJINUS, A, UM. Trojan; of

Troy. i. 19. &c.

TROYLUS. Son of Priam and Hecuba, slain by Achilles during the Trojan war. He was remark able for youthful beauty. i. 474.

TROYUS, A. UM. Trojan. 596.

&c. TROS. I. Son of Erichthonius, and grandson of Dardanus. He married Callirhoë, the daughter of the Scamander, by whom he had Ilus, Assaracus, and Ganymedes. See note on i. 380. He gave name as some assert, to the country or Troas.—II. Trojan. An adjective. Same as Trojanus. i. 574 vi. 52. &c.

TULLA. A warlike female companion of Camilla. xi. 656.

Tullus Hostilius. The third king of Rome. He succeeded Numa, and was of a warlike disposition. vi. 814. viii. 644.

TURNUS. King of the Rutuli, son of Daunus and Venilia. He made was against Eness, who was his rival for the hand of Lavinia, nian : the same in some re daughter of Latinus; but was as Elrurian. defeated, and slain by Æneas in singl: combat. vii. 56. 650. viii. 614. &c.

The Tuscans, or Etru-Tusci. rians. xi. 629. &c.

Tuscus, A, UM. Tuscan .- Thus Tuscus amnis, the Tiber. Tiberis.

Typeus. Son of Encus, king of Calydon, was one of the seven chiefs of the army of Adrastus against Thebes, and behaved with great courage, but was mortally wounded by Melanippus. He was father of Diomede. vi. 479. Hence.

TYDIDES. Son of Tydeus; an appellation of Diomede. i. 97. &c.

TYNDXRIS (gen. - IDIS). Daughter of Tyndarus. A female patronymic, applied to Heler, as the daughter of Leda, who was the wife of Tyndarus. ii. 569. 601.

TYPHŌECS. A monstrous giant, whom Earth, enraged at the destruction of her previous giantprogeny, brought forth to contend with the gods. The stature of this being reached the sky; fire flashed from his eyes; he hurled glowing rocks, with loud cries and hissing, against the heaven, and flame and storm rushed from his mouth. The gods, in dismay, fled from before him, and concealed themselves under the forms of different animals. Jupiter, at last, overcame him, after a severe conflict, and placed him beneath Ætna; or, as others say, in the Palus Serbonis, or Serbonian Bog. Virgil, following another legend, makes Ætna to and mother of Æneas, by Anchihave been placed upon Enceladus. viii. 298. See iii. 578. Hence exerted on the side of the Trojans

TYPHOIUS, A, UM. See note on i. 665.

Tyres. A Trojan. x. 403.

Tyrrhe-TYRRHĒNUS, A, UM.

Strictly speks however, the term refer a tagget and the term refer a tagget a civilization into Etruria vil

TYRRHĒNES. An Etruran 🖼 xi. 612.

TYRRHĪDÆ Sons of Tyrris vii. 484. ix. 28. From The royal hos TYRRHEUS.

man of Latinus. vii. 485. &c. Tyrcs. A very anciest of Phœnicia, founded by a com of Sidonians. It was ceichand for its commerce and numero colonial establishments. The ple of Tyre was famous, i. 346. kg

U, V.

Valerus. A Rutulian. x. 752 UCALEGON. A Trojan chief tain, incapacitated by age iron taking any part in the war; but wise and prudent counselor. 2 312.

VELINUS. A river in the Sobine territory, rising in the Appennines, and falling into the Nar. It occasionally overflowed its banks, and formed some small lakes be fore it entered the Nar. vii. 517.

Velia, a city of Lucania, near the promontory of Palinurum, vi. 366.

VENILIA. A nymph, the sister of Amata, and mother of Turnes. x. 76.

VENULUS. A Latin, sent with others, as ambassador to Diomede, to solicit his aid against the Trojans. xi. 242, 742,

VENUS. Goddess of beauty, **868.** Her influence was constantly Typhoïan. i. 618.

Vesta. A goddess among the Romans, the same with the Greek TYRIUS, A, UM. Tyrian; of Egria. An idea of the sanctity Tyre. i. 12. 574. 661. &c. of the domestic hearth (isria). of the domestic hearth (ioria). as the point of assembly of the cial union, gave the Greeks occasion to fancy it to be under the guardianship of a peculiar deity, whom they named from it Hestia. There is every reason to believe that the worship of the Roman Vesta formed part of the religion of the ancient Pelasgian population of Latium; as it is by all testimony carried back to the earliest days of the state, and its introducticn is ascribed to Numa. Like Hestia, she was a deity presiding over the private and public hearth; and the safety of the city was held to be connected with the keeping alive of the sacred fire, which flamed in her temple at Rome. See note on ii. 292.

Vestlus. A mountain, at the termination of the Maritime, and commencement of the Cottian Alps. It was celebrated in antiquity, as giving rise to the Padus, or Po. The Po flows from two small lakes, the one situate immediately below the highest peak of the mountain, the other still higher up, between that peak and a smaller one. Vesulus is now called Monte Viso. x. 708.

UFENS. I. A Latin chief, from Nersæ, a city of the Æqui. vii. 745. &c.—II. A river of Latium, See note on vii. 801.

Son of Hippolytus VIRBIUS. See note on vii. 762.

ULYSSES (written also Ulixes). Son of Laertes, and king of Ithaca. After having been one of the suitors of Helen, he married Penelope, the daughter of Icarius, brother of Tyndarus. During the Trojan war, he was distinguished among the Grecian chiefs for his superior prudence and sagacity, and it was to him, most of all, that the destruction of T.oy was mainly owing. After the fall of that city, setting sail for his na-

family, and the symbol of the so-1 and at last reached home, without a single companion, after an absence of twenty years. Having destroyed the suitors who were wasting his substance, he again ascended the throne, and reigned about sixteen years, when he was slain by Telegonus, his son by Circe. This son of his had landed in Ithaca, with the hope of making himself known to his father; but his parent mistook him for a marauder, and fell, in the conflict that ensued, by the hand of Telegonus, who was not aware that his opponent was his own father. The adventures of Ulysses are recorded in the Odyssey. ii. 7. &c.

UMBER. Of or from Umbria. Applied to the dogs of the country. xii. 753.

UMBRO. A chieftain of the Marruvii, who came to the aid of Turnus. He was slain by Æneas. vii. 752. x. 554.

Volscens. A Latin chief, who, at the head of a party of horse, fell in with Nisus and Euryalus, as they were leaving the Rutulian encampment, where they had slaughtered a large number during the night. He killed Eurvalus, but was immediately slain by Nisus. ix. 370. &c.

Volsci. A people of Latium, along the coast below Antium. They aided Turnus against Æneas, and their forces were led by their warlike queen Camilla. vii. 803. ix. 505. &c.

Volturnus. A river of Campania, now Volturno, rising in the Appennines, and falling into the Tuscan or Lower Sea. At its mouth stood the city of Voltur-Virgil speaks of it us num. abounding in shoals, and calls it amnis vadosus. vii. 729.

Voluments. A chief of the Volument xi. 463.

tive country, he was exposed to Vuicantus, a, a. Of Vulcana aumerous perils and "isfortunes, I viii, 535. &c. Hence Vulcanana

tellus, a name applied to the poets, however, name Lemnos z island of Hiera, one of the Lipan group, from its having been fabled to be the workshop of Vulcan. viii. From

VULCINUS. The god of fire, the same with the Hephastus ("Heastrog) of the Greeks. Homer makes him the son of Jupiter and Juno; Hesiod, of Juno alone. Vulcan was the patron deity of all artists who wrought in iron and other metals. The Cyclopes were his chief attendants at the forge; and by him were manufactured the thunderbolts of Jupiter, as well as various suprising pieces of mechanism for different deities. He made arms also for Achilles, and for Æness, at the request respectively of Thetis and Venus. Virgil places the workshop of Vulcan in the island of Hiera, one The god of this wind was a of the Lipari group. The earlier Astrona and Aurora, i. 131. &c.

the scene of his labours, vin. 379. &c.

XANTHUR Called also Scamander. A river of Tross, risi Mount Ida, and, after receive the Simois, falling into the Helles pont, near the promontory of Si grown. It is now the Bournal chi. i. 478. &c.

ZXOYNTHUS. An island in the Ionian Sea, to the west of Pele-ponnesus. Virgil calls it nemerose. It is now Zante, one of the Ionian islands. iii. 270.

ZEPHTRUS. The vestern wind

THE BKD.

•

Granfity of Remination 2.

i. a. a. is is in its in

ebus

•

1

. -

.

•

÷



•

.





THE COST OF OVERDUE NOTIFICATION WILL BE CHARGED IF THIS BOOK IS NOT RETURNED TO THE LIBRARY ON THE STAMPED BELLOW PENED

MAR U:7/3397

BOOK DUE

52<u>3</u>0**2**70

JUN 警 '73

MAR U U 1986

CANCELED

١..

. U **6**-1995

JUE DE NE

JUN 0 X 1990

SEV 1 9 ZOO1

